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# COBBETT'S
# Parliamentary History
## OF
# ENGLAND.

VOL. I.

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# COBBETT'S

# Parliamentary History

OF

# ENGLAND.

FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST, IN 1066.

TO

THE YEAR, 1803.

*FROM WHICH LAST-MENTIONED EPOCH IT IS CONTINUED DOWNWARDS IN THE WORK ENTITLED, "COBBETT'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES."*

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VOL. I.

COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM THE CONQUEST IN 1066,

TO THE DEATH OF KING JAMES THE FIRST,

IN THE YEAR 1625.

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*October* 1806.

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# PREFACE.

WHOEVER has had frequent occasion to recur to the Proceedings in Parliament, of former times, must have experienced those difficulties which it is the object of the present Work to remove. Merely to find the several works wherein is contained an account of the Parliamentary Proceedings, is, at this day, no easy matter; some of them being very scarce, and others excessively voluminous. Hardly any of them, those of the last twenty years excepted, are to be purchased regularly at the Booksellers. The far greater part of them are to be come at by accident only; and, of course, sometimes not to be obtained at all. But, supposing them all to be at hand, the price of them is no trifling object; and, in many cases, must present a difficulty not to be easily, or, at least, willingly, surmounted. Of these works, taken in their chronological order, the first is, "The Parliamentary or Constitutional History," in Twenty-four Volumes; the second, "Sir Simonds D'Ewes's Journal of Queen Elizabeth's Parliaments;" the third, "Proceedings and Debates of the House of Commons in 1620 and 1621, collected by a Member of that House, and published from his Original Manuscript in the Library of Queen's College, Oxford," in Two Volumes; the fourth, "Chandler's and Timberland's Debates," in Twenty-two Volumes, the fifth, "Debates of the House of Commons, from the year 1667 to the year 1694, collected by the Honourable Anchitell Grey, Esq., who was thirty years Member for the town of Derby," in Ten Volumes; the sixth, "Almon's Debates," in twenty-four Volumes; and, the seventh, "Debrett's Debates" (now in the hands of various Booksellers) in Sixty-three Volumes. These works are not to be purchased, if to be purchased at all, under One Hundred and Ten Pounds sterling. But still, with all these, the information wanted is very imperfect, without perpetually having recourse to the Journals of the two Houses, which Journals occupy upwards of a hundred volumes in folio: so that the price of a complete set of the works, in this way, cannot, upon an average of purchases, be reckoned at less than One Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

These difficulties surmounted, another, and a still more formidable obstruction to the acquiring of information is found, not merely in the number and the bulk of the volumes, but also in the want of a good arrangement of the contents of most of them, and, further, in the immense load of useless matter, quite unauthentic, and very little connected with the real Proceedings of Parliament, to be found in many of them. In the first-mentioned Work, we find a narrative of battles, sieges, and of domestic occurrences. The real Proceedings of Parliament form but a comparatively small proportion of it; whole pamphlets of the day, and very long ones, being, in many places, inserted just as they were published and sold; and, when we come down even to the Debates by Almon and Debrett (taking in Woodfall and others occasionally), we find, that, in numerous instances, three-fourths of the volume consists of Papers laid before Parliament, of mere momentary utility, repeated in subsequent and more correct statements, and now nothing but an expence, and, what is much worse, an incumbrance to the reader, and a constantly intervening obstacle to his researches; to which may be added, with respect to all the Debates from Almon's inclusive, downwards, that there is a total want of all that aid which is afforded by well contrived Running Titles, Tables, and Indexes, and which is so necessary in every voluminous work, particularly if it relate to the transactions of a long series of years.

With a view of removing all these difficulties, and of putting the Public in possession of a History of the Proceedings in Parliament, from the Norman Conquest to the year 1803, (when the Work entitled, "Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates" commenced) as complete as that which has met with such general approbation in this last-mentioned Work, the present publication is undertaken. The Sixteen Volumes, of which the Work will consist, and the first of which is now presented to the Public, will be printed in the same form and size as those of the "Parliamentary Debates," with this difference only, that the character of this Work, which has been cast expressly for the occasion, will, in the same compass, introduce one-fifth more of matter. When, therefore, it is recollected, that so large a part of the several Works above enumerated, is taken up with matter, as before described, wholly unconnected, or having but a very remote connection, with the Proceedings in Parliament, and entirely destitute of authenticity; when

it is recollected also, how much room is saved by the abbreviation of words descriptive of titles and of constantly-occurring phrases of courtesy, the reader will not be surprised, that the whole of the Authentic and Useful Records of the Proceedings of the Parliament of England, of that of Great Britain, and of that of the United Kingdom, down to the year 1803, will be comprised in the Sixteen Volumes of this Work, which will, upon the best computation that can be made, contain as much print as One Hundred and **Forty common octavo volumes.**

The present Volume, comprising the period from the Conquest to the Death of James the First, has been compiled principally from the Records, the Rolls of Parliament, the Parliamentary or Constitutional History, and from the most reputable English Historians. From the Reign of Henry the Eighth inclusive, we have the additional aid of the Journals of the House of Lords; and from that of Edward the Sixth, that of the Journals of the House of Commons. Sir Simonds D'Ewes' Journal of Queen Elizabeth's Parliaments, has been diligently consulted, and the Debates of the House of Commons in the years 1620 and 1621, published from the Manuscript in the Library of Queen's College, Oxford, have been carefully incorporated, under their respective dates. The State of the Peerage, and Lists of the Members of the House of Commons have, from time to time, been given: and at the close of the Parliamentary History of each reign, will be found Lists of the Public Acts passed; together with an account of the Taxes imposed, of the Supplies, of the State of the Revenue, and of the Value of Money in relation to the Price of Provisions.

To the Volume is prefixed a copious Table of Contents, and a variety of useful Lists of the Persons who have filled the several high Offices of the State from the Conquest down to the Death of James the First. It was originally intended to give an Index to each Volume; but, at the suggestion of several eminent literary persons, it has been determined to undertake A GENERAL INDEX of the whole Work, which will be constructed upon the excellent Plan recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1766, and afterwards adopted by the persons employed to make out the Indexes to the Journals, which General Index will, of course, be contained in the Volume with which the Work will close

# PREFACE.

In a Work of this nature, the utmost impartiality is justly expected; and it is with confidence presumed, that a careful perusal of the following pages will convince the reader, that that impartiality has been strictly and invariably adhered to. Nothing has been inserted without due authority; and, as the object has been, not so much to dive into matters of Antiquity, as to preserve what was really useful, many things have been omitted which would have swelled the bulk of the work, without adding to its usefulness. Nothing, however, has been left out, which was not judged to be spurious or not agreeable to the design of such a Collection; nor any thing added, merely on account of its being favourable to the reputation or the doctrines of any party whatever. In short, whatever appeared to have been actually said or done, in either House of Parliament, that had any tendency to what ought to be the chief object of such a publication, has, as far as authentic materials could be procured, been recorded with scrupulous fidelity.

It would be improper to conclude, without returning thanks to the several Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have obligingly offered the use of their valuable collections, some of which have already been found to be of great advantage to the undertaking, and others will, in the course of the work, be applied for and gratefully received. The many judicious suggestions, which have, from various quarters, been communicated, have been, and in future will be, carefully attended to; and, it is hoped, that the execution of the Work will prove that no pains, of any kind, have been spared to render it equal to that expectation, which, with respect to the manner as well as the matter of it, has evidently been conceived by no inconsiderable part of the well-informed men in this kingdom.

With the literary aid which the Compiler has received, the Public has, perhaps, strictly speaking, little to do; but, he cannot, for one hour, exist under the idea, that the whole of the merit, whatever it may be, should be ascribed to himself, to the exclusion of the invaluable talents and exertions of the Gentleman, who is his principal assistant, and upon whom no small share of the execution has devolved.

*Botley, October 1806.*

WM. COBBETT.

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| | 25. | [illegible] Lord Bacon's Case | 1223 |
| | 26. | [illegible] Grievances &c. | 1224 |
| | | [illegible] Mompesson—Lieu- [illegible] Vaux—Lo- | |
| | | King adds to Sir G. Mompesson's Sentence | 1228 |
| | | [illegible] Sir E. Vaughan | 1231 |
| | | [illegible] | 1232 |
| | | [illegible] | 1233 |
| | | [illegible] expelled by | 1236 |
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| | | [illegible] | 1250 |
| | | [illegible] Princess Palatine | 1250 |
| | | Sir Henry Yelverton's Case—Sentence against him | 1255 |
| | | Proceedings against Floyde before the Lords | 1259 |
| | | The King's Reasons for adjourning the Parliament | 1262 |
| | | [illegible] Sir S. Sands, Mr. Hackwill, Sir G. Moore, Sir N. Rich, Mr. [illegible] Sir [illegible] Sir [illegible] Sir [illegible] Sir E. Sandys, Sir R. | |
| | | [illegible] | |

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| 1620 | Philips, Sir S. Sands, Sir F. Coke, Mr. Alford, Mr. Delbridge, Mr. Mallory, Serjeant Ashley, Sir E. Sandys, Sir R. Thorpe | 1267 |
| May 30. | Proceedings against the Bishop of Landaff for Bribery in Bribery | 1268 |
| | Charge against Sir John Bennet for Bribery and Corruption in Sir John Bennet's Office | 1270 |
| | Further Debate in the Commons touching the proposed Monopoly, Sir G. Moore, Sir R. Grosvenor, Sir R. Phillips, Sir T. Wentworth, Mr. Wrenham, Mr. Secretary Calvert, Dr. Gooch, Mr. Solicitor, Sir W. Spencer, Sir W. Herbert, Mr. Alford, Mr. Crewe, Sir E. Giles, Sir R. Crane, Serjeant Ashley, Sir E. Cecil | 1275 |
| 30 p. m. | The Debate continued, Sir N. Rich, Mr. Neale, Mr. Recorder Finch, Sir E. Sackville, the Master of the Wards, Sir D. Digges | 1279 |
| 31. | The Debate continued, Mr. Alford, Sir E. Coke, Sir H. Montague, Mr. Hackwill, Sir E. Coke, Sir S. Sandes, Sir E. Cecil, Sir D. Digges, Sir L. Montague, Sir R. Phillips, Sir E. Coke, Sir T. Rowe, Mr. Delbridge, Master of the Wards, Sir E. Cecil, Sir E. Sandys, Master of the Wards | 1280 |
| | Difference between an Address and a Petition | 1286 |
| June 1. | Further Proceedings touching the Monopoly, Mr. Noye, Mr. Mallet | 1286 |
| 2. | The King's Speech to the Lords and Commons for Adjournment | 1287 |
| 2 p. m. | Both Houses met and Adjourned | 1288 |
| | Debate in the Commons touching Grievances used by Sir Edwin Sandys, Sir W. Hackwill, Sir E. Sandys, Sir S. Sands, Mr. Alford, Sir W. Spencer, Sir G. Moore, Sir D. Digges, Mr. Towerson, Sir E. Coke | 1289 |
| 4. | The King adjourns the Parliament | 1291 |
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| 21. | Debates in the Commons on Privilege, the Spanish Marriage Match, &c.—Mr. Alford, Mr. Sec. Calvert, Sir D. Digges, Mr. Mallory, Lord Clifford, Sir F. Wortenham, Sir R. [illegible], Mr. Sec. Calvert | 1301 |
| 25. | The Debate continued, Sir D. Digges, Sir B. Rudyard, Sir M. Fleetwood, Sir J. Perrott, Sir E. Sackville, Sir R. Phillips, Sir E. Giles, Mr. Sec. Calvert, Sir G. Moore, Mr. T. Crewe | 1303 |
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| 28. | The Debate continued, Sir J. [illegible], Mr. Pymme, Sir N. Rich, Sir T. Germain, Mr. Secretary, Sir R. Philips, Sir E. Warder, Sir W. Stroude, Mr. T. Crewe, Sir E. Coke, Sir H. Poole, Sir G. Moore, Mr. Alford, Sir T. Hoby, Sir J. [illegible], Sir N. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. Secretary, Sir R. [illegible], Sir J. [illegible] | 1312 |
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1070 St. Lanfranc, Abbot of Caen, an Italian. He removed Bishops sees from small towns to large cities.
[The see vacant four years.]
1093 St. Anselm, Abbot of Becco. Died in 1109.
[The see vacant five years.]
1144 Radulphus, translated from Rochester.
1122 William Corbois, or Corbel, Prior of St. Osyth, in Essex.
1138 Theobald, Abbot of Becco.
1162 St. Thomas Beckett, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Provost of Beverley, and Lord Chancellor.
1173 Richard, Prior of Dover.
1184 Baldwin, translated from Worcester.
1193 Reginald Fitz Jocelin, translated from Wells.
1193 Hubert Walter, translated from Salisbury, Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice.
1207 Stephen Langton, Cardinal.
1228 Richard Wethersfield, Chancellor of Lincoln.
1234 St. Edmund, Treasurer and Prebendary of Salisbury.
1244 Boniface of Savoy, translated from Valentia, in Provence, uncle to the Queen.
1272 Robert Kilwarby, Provincial of Friars Minors, Cardinal.
1279 John Peckham, Canon of Lyons, Provincial of Friars Minors.
1294 Robert Winchelsey, Archdeacon of Essex, Chancellor of Oxford.
1313 Walter Reynold, translated from Worcester, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Treasurer.
1327 Simon Mapham, Prebendary of Chichester.
1333 John Stratford, translated from Winchester, Lord Chancellor.
1348 John Ufford, Dean of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor.
1349 Thomas Bradwardin, Chancellor of London.
Simon Islippe, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Secretary to the King, and Keeper of the Privy Seal.
1366 Simon Langham, translated from Ely, Cardinal, and Lord Chancellor.
1368 William Wittesey, translated from Worcester.
1375 Simon Sudbury, translated from London, Lord Chancellor. Beheaded by the rebels under Wat Tyler.
1381 Wm. Courtney, translated from London, Chancellor of Oxford.
1396 Thomas Fitz-Alan (son to the Earl of Arundel), translated from York, Lord Chancellor.
1414 Henry Chicheley, translated from St. David's.
1443 John Stafford, translated from Bath and Wells; Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Treasurer.
1452 John Kemp, translated from York, Cardinal, and Lord Chancellor.

1110 Richard, a Chaplain, was Keeper of the

Reginald, Prior of Montacute.
Thomas.

Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, again.

his office in 1191.

Walter, Archbishop of Rouen.

1199 Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canter-

alterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

Oct. 19, 1213.

Seal under Peter de Roche, or de Ru-

made Chancellor for Life by the Parliament, Feb. 12.

it to Geoffry, a Templar, his brother, and John de Lexintune; but Ralph had

Evesham, is made Keeper in his room;

he resigns the Seal; and

Keeper.

1246 Ralph Briton, Chancellor or only Keeper.

Keeper.

John de Lexintune, Keeper. Sept. 18.

time Chancellor of St. Paul's.

1248 [illegible]

1249 John Mansel, again. He was then Provost [illegible]

[illegible]

1250 Peter de Rievalles, and William de Kilkenny, [illegible] Keepers.

1254 Henry de Wenham, or Wingham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester and London.

1258 Walter de Merton. Deprived the same [illegible]

1261 Walter de Merton, restored, with a yearly [illegible]

1263 Nicholas de Ely, Archdeacon of Ely, [illegible]

1264 [illegible]

1265 [illegible] cery; afterwards Bishop of Bath and [illegible]

1270 [illegible]

1272 [illegible] Keepers. [illegible] Bishop of Lincoln.

1273 [illegible]

1280 [illegible]

1284 [illegible] September 30.

1305 [illegible] January 16.

1307 [illegible] [illegible]

1312 [illegible]

1315 John de Sandal, afterwards Bishop of [illegible]

1317 [illegible]

1321 [illegible]

1320 [illegible] William Airemine, or Ayrmine, afterwards [illegible]

1323 John Stratford, Bishop of Winchester. [illegible]

1324 [illegible] August 20.

[illegible] Keeper.

[illegible]

1334 [illegible]

1334 [illegible] Keeper. He delivered it, January 6, [illegible]

[illegible]

Richard de Aungerville, alias Bury, Bishop of [illegible]

1338 Ric. de Stratford, Bp. Elect of Chichester. [illegible]

1340 John de St. Paul, Michael de Wath, [illegible] Great Seal. December 8.

1341 [illegible] Keeper.

[illegible] terbury, Chancellor for the fourth time.

Robert de Stratford, Bp. of Chichester. [illegible] a resolution not to give the custody of [illegible]

Sir Robert Burgchier, or de Bourchier, [illegible]

1343 [illegible]

1344 [illegible]

1345 [illegible] coln. October 26.

1346 [illegible] of St. David's, Worcester, Archbishop of York, and a Cardinal. July 2.

1356 [illegible]

[illegible] 17

1371 [illegible]

1373 Sir John Knyvet. July.

1377 [illegible]

1380 [illegible] terbury. Beheaded by the rebels un[illegible]

1381 William de Courtney, Bishop of London. [illegible]

1382 [illegible] September 30.

[illegible]

1392 Thomas de Arundel, again.

1401 Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter.

1404 Henry Beauford, or Beaufort, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and a Cardinal.

1405 Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham.

1407 Thomas de Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1410 [illegible] Master of the Rolls, Keeper. Jan. 19.

[illegible] by Catharine Swinford. January 31.

1412 Thomas de Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1414 [illegible] Bishop of Winchester.

1417 Simon Garnstude, Master of the Rolls. Keeper from Sept. 4, to Oct. 12.

Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester.

1424 [illegible] Bishop of Winchester. July 16.

1426 [illegible] Bishop of London. March.

1427 [illegible] Bishop of Chichester.

1428 [illegible] afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. [illegible]

1429 [illegible] Keeper. April 2.

1432 [illegible] and a Cardinal.

William Patten, Bishop of Winchester.

1454 [illegible] afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Cardinal.

1456 [illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury. March.

1457 [illegible] Bishop of Worcester. [illegible]

1460 [illegible] Archbishop of York, Master of the Rolls, Keeper.

Sir John Fortescue.

George Nevil, Bp. of Exeter, aforesaid.

1467 [illegible]

1468 [illegible] Bishop of Bath and Wells. June 8.

1473 Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex.

Laurence Booth, Bishop of Durham.

1475 [illegible] Bishop of Lincoln, June 5, afterwards Archbishop of York.

John Alcock, Bishop of Rochester, Keeper during the Chancellor's absence beyond sea.

Laurence Booth, Bishop of Durham.

1483 John Morton, Bishop of Ely, Master of the Rolls, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Cardinal.

1484 [illegible] Nov. 20

1485 Thomas Barrow, Master of the Rolls, Keeper. August 1.

[illegible] Archbp. of York.

1486 [illegible] Bishop of Ely. March 1.

[illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury [illegible]

1501 Henry Deane, Bp. of Salisbury, Keeper. [illegible]

1502 William Warham, Dean of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, Keeper. August 11.

1515 [illegible] Cardinal, Archbishop of York, Dec. 7

1529 Sir [illegible] Oct. 25.

1533 Sir Thomas Audley, Knight, Keeper. [illegible] (created Lord Audley in 1538.)

1534 Thomas Goodrick, Bishop of Ely.

1535 [illegible] May 3.

1547 Sir William Paget, Knt., Lord St. John of Bassing. June 29. Afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, and Marquis of Winchester.

Sir Richard Rich, Lord Rich. Nov. 30.

1551 Thomas Goodrick, Bp. of Ely. Jan. 19.

1553 Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. [illegible]

1555 Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York. [illegible]

1559 Sir [illegible] Lord Keeper [illegible]

1572 Sir [illegible] Knight, Lord Keeper May 25.

1587 Sir Christopher Hatton, Knt. April 29.

1592 Sir John Puckering, Knt. Lord Keeper May 28.

1596 Sir [illegible] Keeper. May 6.

1603 King James I. delivers a new Great Seal to Sir [illegible] afterwards creates him Baron of Ellesmere [illegible] and Viscount Brackley. In 16[illegible]

1616 Sir F. Bacon, Kt. Lord Keeper. Mar. 7.

1617 [illegible]

1617 Lord Verulam in 1619, and 1620 Viscount St. Alban's. Removed.

1621 Henry Montagu, Viscount Mandeville; Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex; Thomas Sutton, Duke of Richmond; William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Sir Fulke Greville, Knight, Master of the Rolls; Keepers of the Great Seal. May [illegible]

John Williams, D.D. Dean of Westminster, Lord Keeper. July 10. Afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.)

1625 Sir Thomas Coventry, Knt. Nov. 1

## IX.—LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK, FROM THE YEAR 1070 TO THE DEATH OF JAMES I. 1625.

1070 Thomas I. Canon of Bayeux
1100 Gerard, translated from Hereford.
1107 Thomas II. Bishop-Elect of London.
1119 Thurstan, Prebend of St. Paul's. He resigned
1141 Henry Murdac, Abbot of Fountains.
1153 St. William, Treasurer of York.
1154 Roger, Archdeacon of Canterbury.
[The see vacant ten years.]
1191 Godfrey Plantagenet. Archdeacon of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor.
[The see vacant four years.]
1217 Walter Gray, translated from Worcester, Lord Chancellor
1256 St. Sewall de Bovill, Dean of York.
1258 Godfrey de Kinton, Dean of York.
1265 Walter Giffard, translated from Bath and Wells, Lord Chancellor.
1279 William Wickwane, Chancellor of York.
1285 John Romanis, Precentor of York
1289 Henry de Newark, Dean of York.
1296 Henry Cornwall, Prebend of York
1305 William Greenfield, Dean of Chichester, Prebend of York, Lord Chancellor.
1317 William de Melton, Provost of Beverley, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Treasurer.
1342 William de la Zouch, Dean of York, Lord Treasurer.
1352 John Thoresby, translated from Worcester, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor.
1373 Alexander Nevill, Archdeacon of Durham. Banished in 1387.
1388 Thomas Arundel, translated from Ely; translated to Canterbury; Lord Chancellor.
1396 Rt. Waldby, translated from Chichester.
1397 Richard Scrope, translated from Coventry and Litchfield. Beheaded for attempting to restore King Richard II.
1408 Henry Bowet, translated from Bath and Wells.
1425 John Kemp, translated from London, Cardinal, and Lord Chancellor; translated to Canterbury.
1452 William Booth, translated from Coventry and Litchfield.
1464 George Neville, translated from Exeter, Lord Chancellor.
1480 Lawrence Booth, translated from Durham
1480 Thos. Scott, surnamed Rotherham, translated from Lincoln, Lord Chancellor.
1501 Thomas Savage, translated from London.
1508 Christopher Bainbridge, translated from Durham, Cardinal.
1508 Thomas Wolsey, translated from Lincoln, Lord Chancellor, Cardinal.
1531 Edward Lee, Archbishop of Salisbury, and Prebend of York.
1544 Robert Holgate, translated from Landaff, Lord President of the North. Deprived.
1555 Nicholas Heath, late Bishop of Worcester, Lord Chancellor. Deprived.
1560 Thomas Young, translated from St. David's, Lord President of the North.
1570 Edmund Grindal, translated from London; translated to Canterbury.
1577 Edwin Sandys, translated from London.
1588 Hutton, translated from Salisbury
1606 Mat. Hutton I. translated from Durham.
1606 Tob. Matthew, translated from Durham.

## X.—LIST OF THE LORDS HIGH TREASURERS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE YEAR 1066 TO THE DEATH OF JAMES I. 1625.

WILLIAM I.

Odo, Earl of Kent.

HENRY I.

Geoffrey Clinton
Ranulph, Bishop of Durham.
Roger Bishop of Salisbury.
Nigellus, Bishop of Ely

HENRY II.

Richard de Ely, afterwards Bishop of London

RICHARD I.

Continued
William de Ely.

JOHN

Continued.
—— Dean of St. Paul's, London
Walter Grey, Bishop of Worcester.
Geoffrey, Archdeacon of Norwich.

HENRY III.

John Ruthal.
Eustace de Fauconbridge, Bp. of London, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
John de Foutibus, Bishop of Ely.
Walter Wrotham, Archdeacon of Middlesex, Bishop of Chichester
Hugh de Burgh
Peter de Oxton
Peter Des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor of the Exchequer
Hugh Pateshull
Geoffrey de Langley
William Haverhull, Canon of St. Paul's, London
Rd. de Barking, Abbot of Westminster.
Philip Lovel. Deposed by the Barons in the year 1258.
1258 John Crackhall, Archdeacon of Bedford.
1260 John, Abbot of Peterborough, made Treasurer by the Pope.
1263 Nicholas de Ely, Archdeacon of Ely.
Peter Ferrers, Warden of the Temple
1269 John Chisull, Dean of St. Paul's, London; afterwards Bishop of London.
1271 Philip de Ely.

[illegible]

Continued.

1274 [illegible]

1275 William [illegible] Bishop of Durham, [illegible]

1278 John [illegible] Bishop of Jerusalem, in England.

1279 [illegible]

1280 Richard Warren, or de Ware, Abbot of Westminster

1285 William [illegible] Master [illegible]

1289 [illegible] Bishop of Coventry, [illegible]

1291 William [illegible] Bishop of Durham and Wells.

1293 Peter de Leicester, Baron of the Exche- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

1409 Sir John Tiptoft, Lord Tiptoft.
1410 Henry Scrope, Lord Scrope of Masham
Beheaded at Southampton, 2nd year of
King Henry V.

HENRY V.

1413 Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and
Surrey.
1416 Sir Philip Leche, Knight
1417 Hugh Burnell, Lord Lovaine

HENRY VI.

1422 John Stafford, Chancellor, Bath and Wells,
afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
1425 Walter Hungerford, Lord Hungerford.
1431 John Scrope, Lord Scrope of Upsall and
Masham
1434 Ralph Cromwell, Lord Cromwell.
1444 Sir Ralph Butler, Lord Sudley.
1447 Marmaduke Lumley, Bishop of Carlisle
1448 James Fynes, Lord Say and Sele. Beheaded by the Kentish rebels under Jack Cade.
1450 John Beauchamp, Lord Beaucham of Powyke.
1452 John Tiptoft, Lord Tiptoft, now Earl of Worcester, (for a second time).
1455 James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond
(Thomas Thorpe, Chancellor of the Exchequer).
Henry Bourchier, Viscount Bourchier, afterwards Earl of Essex
1456 John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Killed at the battle of Northampton, 1460
1458 James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, (for a second time). Beheaded at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1461
1460 Henry Bourchier, Viscount Bourchier, afterwards Earl of Essex, (for a second time).

EDWARD IV.

1461 John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk
1462 John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, (for a third time). Beheaded 1471
1464 Edward Grey, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, created Earl of Kent
1467 Sir William Hastings, created Lord Hastings
1469 Sir [illegible] Wenlock, Lord Wenlock. Beheaded at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1471
1469 John Langstrother, Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, in England.
William Grey, Bishop of Ely.
1471 Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, (for a third time).

EDWARD V.

Continued.

RICHARD III.

Continued.
1484 Sir Richard Wood, Knight.

HENRY VII.

1485 Sir Reginald Bray.
(Sir William Stanley, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer).
1486 Sir [illegible] Lord Dudley
1500 Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, afterwards Duke of Norfolk.

HENRY VIII.

Continued
Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, beheaded, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
1522 Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, son to the last Lord Treasurer.

EDWARD VI.

1546 Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset. Beheaded 1552
1551 Sir William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester.

MARY.

Continued.

ELIZABETH.

Continued.
(Richard Sackville, Chancellor of the Exchequer).
1566 (Sir William Mildmay, Knight, ditto).
1573 Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley
1589 (Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer).
1599 Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset

JAMES I.

Continued.
Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral.
(Sir Fulk Greville, Knight, ditto.
1608 Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.
1612 Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk
1614 Sir Richard Weston, Baron, afterwards Earl of Portland, Chancellor of the Exchequer).
Sir Henry Montagu, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; created Baron Kimbolton, and Viscount Mandeville; (afterwards Earl of Manchester).
1621 Lionel Cranfield, Lord Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex.
1622 Sir James Ley, Knight and Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Created Earl of Marlborough, this office, Lord Ley, afterwards Earl of Marlborough.

## XI.—LIST OF THE LORDS PRIVY SEAL, FROM THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. TO THE DEATH OF JAMES I. 1625.

### HENRY VIII.

[illegible]
1532 [illegible]
1536 Thomas Cromwell, Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex.
[illegible]
1543 [illegible]

### EDWARD VI.

Continued.

### MARY.

[illegible]
1556 William Paget, Lord Paget.

### ELIZABETH.

Nicholas Bacon.
1572 William Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham.
—— [illegible]

### JAMES I.

1608 Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.
[illegible]

## XII.—LIST OF THE SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, FROM THE YEAR 1377 TO THE DEATH OF JAMES I. 1625.

### EDWARD III.

1377 Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knight.

### RICHARD II.

1377 Sir Peirce de la Mare, Knight.
1378 Sir James Pickering, Knight.
[illegible]
1381 Sir Richard Waisgrave, Knight.
1383 Sir James Pickering, Knight.
1397 Sir John Bussey, Knight.

### HENRY IV.

1399 Sir John Cheyney, Knight, chosen, but [illegible]
Sir John Dorewood, Knight, chosen in his place.
1400 Sir Arnold Savage, Knight.
1403 Sir Henry de Redford, Knight.
[illegible]
1406 Sir John Tibetot, Knight.
1407 [illegible]

### HENRY V.

1413 [illegible] but excused [illegible]
[illegible] his place.
1414 [illegible]
1415 Sir Walter Beauchamp, Knight.
[illegible]
1421 [illegible]

### HENRY VI.

1422 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1429 William Allington, Esq.
[illegible]
1432 John Russel, Esq.
1433 Roger Hunt, Esq.
1435 [illegible]
1436 Sir John Tyrril, Knt. chosen, but excused on account of sickness.
William Beerly, Esq. chosen in his place.
1439 [illegible]
[illegible]
1447 William Tresham, Esq.
1449 John Day, Esq.
[illegible] excused
William Tresham, Esq. elected in his place.
1452 Sir William Oldhall, Knt.
[illegible]
Sir Thomas Charlton, Knight, chosen in his place.
1455 Sir John Wenlock, Knight.
[illegible]
1461 [illegible]

### EDWARD IV.

1461 [illegible]
1463 [illegible]
1467 [illegible]
1472 William Allington, Esq.
1483 [illegible]

### HENRY VIII.

1509 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1527 [illegible]
1540 Sir Nicholas Hare, Knt.
1542 Thomas Moyle, Esq.

### EDWARD VI.

1547 Sir John Baker, Knight.
1552 James Dyer, Esq.

### MARY.

1553 John Pollard, Esq.
1554 [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILIP AND MARY.

1554 Clement Higham, Esq.
1555 John Cordell, Esq.
1558 John Cordell, Esq.

ELIZABETH.

1578 Sir Thomas Gargrave, Knt.
1582 Thomas Williams, Esq.
1586 Richard Onslow, Esq.
1671 Christopher Wray, Esq.
1672 Robert Bell, Esq.
1681 John Popham, Esq.
1[illegible] Thomas Peyton, Esq.
1[illegible] George Snigge, Esq.
1592 [illegible]
1597 [illegible], Esq.
1601 John Croke, Esq.

JAMES I.

1603 Sir Edward Phelips, Knt.
1614 Sir Randolph Crewe, Knt.
1620 Thomas Richardson, Esq.
1623 Sir Thomas Crewe, Knt.

## XIII.—LIST OF THE MASTERS OF THE ROLLS, FROM THE YEAR 1201 TO THE DEATH OF JAMES I. 1625.

1201 Adam de Osgodeby, Oct. 1
1316 William de Aremynne, August 19
1318 William Annyne.
1323 Richard de Abingdon, May 26
1324 Henry de Cliff, July 4.
1332 Michael de Wath, Jan. 20.
1336 John de Sanco, April 28.
1339 William de Kilderly.
Thomas de Evesham.
1340 John de Thoresby, Jul. 21
1344 David de Wollere.
1370 William Bevestall, March 28.
1381 John de Waltham, Sept. 8.
1386 John de Bl[illegible], Oct. 4.
1394 John Searle, July 22.
1[illegible] Thomas Stanley, Sept. 11
1401 Nich. Bedwith, Sept. 24.
1404 John Walker, or Mo[illegible]
1415 Simon Gaunstede, June 3.
1423 John Fraunke, Oct. 28.
1438 John Stopindon, Nov. 13.
1440 John Sk[illegible] Mar. 19.
1461 Robert de Kirkham, Dec. 23.
1471 John Alcock, April 29
William Morland, Feb. 22.
1475 John Morton, May 2.
1478 Robert Morton, May 30.
1483 Thomas Barrow, Sept. 22.
1485 William Elliot, Nov. 13.
1487 David Williams, Nov. 26.
1491 John Blithe, May 5.
1[illegible] William Worcester, Feb. 13.
1501 William Baron, Feb. 1.
1504 Christopher Bainbridge, Nov. 13
1507 John Yonge, Jan. 22
1509 John Yonge, June 12.
1510 Cuthbert Tunstall, May 12
1512 John Rus[illegible] Oct. 26
1523 Thomas Hannibal, Oct. 19.
1527 John Taylor, June 26.
1534 Thomas Croombwell, Oct. 8.
1536 Christopher Hales, June 10.
1[illegible] Robert Southwell, Jun. 1
1549 John Beaumont, Dec. 19.
1551 Sir Robert Bowes, Knt. June 16
1553 Sir Nic. Hare, Knt. Sept. 18.
1557 Sir William Cordell, Knt. Nov. 8.
1580 Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knt. May 30.
1593 Sir Thomas Egerton, Knt. April 10.
1603 Edward Bruce, May 18.
1608 Sir Edward Phillips, Knt. Dec. 2.
1610 Julius Cæsar, Jan. 16.
1614 Julius Cæsar, Oct. 1.

## XIV.—LIST OF ATTORNIES GENERAL, FROM THE YEAR 1278 TO THE DEATH OF JAMES I. 1625.

1278 William de Gisilham.
1279 Gilbert de Thornton.
1280 [illegible] Warrington.
1291 William Inge.
Hugo [illegible]
1298 [illegible]
1300 [illegible]
1301 [illegible]
1301 [illegible]
1308 Matthew de Scaccario.
1312 John de Norton
1313 William de Langley.
1318 Adam de Fyncham.
1[illegible] Gilbert de Segrave
1322 Galfridus de Fyngale, Nov. 6.
1324 Adam de Fyncham.
1326 William de Merston, Feb. 26.
1327 Alexander de Hadenham.
Adam de Fyncham.
1[illegible] Richard de Abingdon.
1[illegible] Simon [illegible]
1[illegible] John [illegible]
[illegible]
1328 John de Clone, July 16.
William de Mevington.
1341 [illegible]
1342 [illegible]
[illegible]
1[illegible] Simon [illegible], Oct. 1
1[illegible] Henry de [illegible]
John Grant.
1359 Richard de Freysley, May 4.
1[illegible]
1362 William de Nessefield, Nov. 4.
1[illegible]
1[illegible] John [illegible], May 12
[illegible]
1378 Thomas de Shardelow.

1391 William Ellis.
[illegible]
[illegible] Sept. 6
[illegible]
1407 Thomas Dereham, July 13.
[illegible]
[illegible]
1413 William Babington, Jan. 16.
[illegible]
[illegible] 11
1429 John Vampage, Oct. 28.
1451 William Nottingham, June 30.
1461 John Herbert, August 12.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] May 22
[illegible]
1483 Jacob Hubbard, July 8.
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] April 1.
[illegible]
1536 Sir John Baker, Knt. July 10.
1540 William Whorwood, Nov. 8.
1545 Henry Bradshaw, June 18.
1551 Edward Griffith, May 21.
1553 Edward Griffith, Sept. 30.
1558 Gilbert Gerrard, Jan. 22.
[illegible]
1591 Sir Thomas Egerton, Knt. June 2.
1593 Edward Coke, April 10.
1603 Continued, April 22
1606 Sir Henry Hobert, Knt. July 4.
1613 Sir Francis Bacon, Knt. October 27, af-
[illegible]
1616 Sir Henry Yelverton, Knt. March 12.
1620 Sir Thomas Coventry, January 11, after-
wards Lord Coventry.
1625 Robert Heath, October 31.

## [illegible] SOLICITORS GENERAL FROM THE YEAR 1461 TO THE DEATH OF JAMES I. 1625.

1461 [illegible] Feb. 12
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1491 Richard Lestor, July 8.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
1515 Edward Griffin, June 8.
[illegible]

1553 William Cordell, Sept. 30.
1557 Richard Wensto, Nov. 20.
1558 William Rosewell, Feb. 1.
1565 Richard Onslow, June 27.
1568 Thomas Bromley, March 14.
[illegible]
1581 Thomas Egerton, June 28.
1592 Edward Coke, June 16.
1594 Thomas Fleming, Nov. 6.
[illegible]
[illegible]
1613 Henry Yelverton, Oct. 29.
[illegible] March 14
[illegible] January 25

[illegible]

# Parliamentary History.

# COBBETT'S

# Parliamentary History.

ON THE ORIGIN OF PARLIAMENT.

THE origin or first institution of parliament is so far hidden in the dark ages of antiquity, that the tracing of it out is equally difficult and uncertain. The word *parliament* is comparatively of modern date, derived from the French, *parler*, and signifying *the place where they met and spoke, or conferred together*. It was first applied to general assemblies of the states, under Lewis VII. in France, about the middle of the 12th century: but it is certain, that long before the introduction of the Norman language into England, matters of importance were debated and settled in the great councils of the realm; a practice which seems to have been universal among the northern nations, particularly the Germans, and carried by them into all the countries of Europe, which they over-ran at the dissolution of the Roman empire. In England this general council hath been held immemorially, under the several names of *michel synoth*, or 'great council;' *michel gemote*, or 'great meeting;' and more frequently, *wittena gemote*, 'or the meeting of wise men.' It was also styled in Latin, *commune concilium regni, magnum concilium regis, curia magna, conventus magnatum vel procerum assisa generalis;* and sometimes, *communitas regni Angliæ*. We have instances of its meeting to order the affairs of the kingdom, to make new laws, and to amend the old; or, as Fleta expresses it, *novis injuriis emersis nova constituere remedia*, so early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, Offa, king of the Mercians, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in the several realms of the heptarchy. The laws of Ina, which were made and published about the year 720 are there said to be made by the advice and consent of all his aldermen and *senior witenen* of his kingdom, besides a great number of the *clergy*, met together on that occasion. The same is mentioned at the end of the laws of Athelstan, as well as those of Ethelred his successor. But who these *wise men* were, whether *lords* or *commons*, or both together, we are not able to determine. The chronicle of John Brompton mentions a great council, or assembly, to have been held at Salisbury, in the days of king Edgar, about the year [illegible] and another at Oxford, by king Canute the Dane, in the year 1030. These are all, or the strongest, instances, that can be produced of councils, or parliaments, being called, by our Saxon kings, to make laws before the Conquest. On the other hand, sir R. Filmer, dr. Brady, and others, deny that the commons had any place or power in these assemblies until long after that period. They say indeed that the Saxon kings used to convene the *nobility and bishops* of the realm, to consult with them how to defend themselves in case of an invasion, to levy taxes, or to promulgate some new laws amongst the people, for the witnesses to such acts. But that [illegible] observed by historians, as well as some originals still extant in repositories, where all the king, the nobility and bishops, to a considerable number, signed with him. But then these authors assert that no where [illegible] the commons were called to the assistance of the nobility and clergy at that time, and long after, and had nothing they could call their own, no, not so much as their persons. That [illegible] case of the commons till some time after the conquest, appears pretty plain, but with the lords it was otherwise; for sir Henry Spelman tells us in his 'Glossary,' that, besides what has been said of their conventions in the times [illegible] great assembly, or magnum consilium of the nation, from those tenants that held of him in *capite;* and that parliamentary barons were created, by this king's writ, out of those of great possessions who [illegible] to himself a tenure in chief by knight's service. [illegible] preme judicature; but the origin of the house of peers, as to its transcendent power, does not seem plainly to appear in the reign of Henry III. when special writs of summons were sent out to the nobility distinctly by themselves. But with these exceptions, it is generally agreed, that in the main, the constitution of parliament, as it now stands, was marked out so long ago as the 17th year

of King John, A. D. 1215, in the Great Charter, [illegible] scutages when necessary.' And thus constitutional [illegible] parliaments, journals, &c. of the two houses of [illegible] find them admirably and concisely treated upon in abp. Nicolson's 'English Historical Library;' to which work we refer him; and, [illegible]

## William I.

In the [illegible] reign, William I., at the instigation of the pope, summoned a national synod, to determine [illegible] before the king and Hubert, the pope's legate, [illegible]

## Henry I.

In the [illegible] convened his nobles, by a special edict, on a very [illegible] Robert, whom he had dispossessed of his [illegible] over from Normandy to make him a friendly [illegible] to his disadvantage, and being [illegible] to be true [illegible] that came both the latrone, only pre-served by M. Paris, and taken notice of by [illegible] My [illegible] both foreigners and Normans [illegible] by God and [illegible] he refused that rule, for which he justly de-[illegible] brutality. Because he is a man that delights in war and bloodshed, he is impatient of peace. I know that he thinks you a parcel of contemptible fellows; he calls you a set of drunkards and gluttons, whom he hopes to tread under his feet. I, truly a king, meek, [illegible] I have formerly sworn to perform; will hearken [illegible] best of princes. If you desire it, I will strengthen this promise with a written charter [illegible] enacted, I will again swear to keep inviolably. If you, my brethren, will stand by me faithfully [illegible] me and those kingdoms. If I am only supported [illegible] ns will no longer seem formidable unto me.'—Paris adds, that this harangue of Henry [illegible] ther.' The dispute betwixt the archbishops [illegible]

### *Taxes in this king's reign.*

[illegible] money to redeem the church. In this year,

he received for the marriage of his [illegible] and [illegible] them, were angry at this request, [illegible] Mandeville, or to every [illegible] Lord, according to historians, [illegible] was [illegible] to have a constant [illegible] of [illegible] hole or land. It does not appear [illegible] the king asked the consent of his barons [illegible] people for raising these subsidies.

## STEPHEN

We meet with one convention of the estates in this reign, and that was in the first year of it; for Stephen, anxious to have his title confirmed by their authorities, summoned all the bishops and nobles of the realm, by his royal edict, to meet at Oxford for that purpose. At this meeting Stephen signed, and gave a most extensive charter, wherein the rights and immunities of the church were largely and principally secured to the clergy. At the end of this charter, Stephen also promises to punish or remove the bailiffs, or any other of his officers, that should be guilty of unjust or illegal exactions on the people; and that he will well and truly keep, or cause to be kept, the good old laws and customs in all cases whatsoever. The barons and other great lords, [illegible] bishops, who were witnesses to this charter, and consequently present at this convention, were Roger the [illegible] chancellor, Henry of Winchester, Robert earl of Gloucester, William de Warren, Ralph earl of Chester, Roger earl of Warwick, Robert de Vere, Milo de Gloucester, Robert de Oily, [illegible] Gilbert de Clare, Hugh Bigot, Hugh de Bolebec, Simon de Belcamp, [illegible], Walter de Aincurt, Martin de Pateshull, Peter de Valoines, William Peverel, [illegible] William de Albania, Hugh de S. Clare, Albert de Lucy; dated at Oxford, in the year of Christ [illegible], and [illegible] of Stephen. [illegible] part of Henry [illegible] [illegible] and was [illegible] king, [illegible] to which, [illegible] Stephen [illegible] to the crown, [illegible] [illegible] Stephen, [illegible] of the clergy [illegible] over [illegible], and [illegible] of Canterbury, [illegible] charter, confirmed in [illegible] same see; for the respect and love I bear to God, do decree and [illegible] and by this my present charter confirm to [illegible]. In 1152 he called a general council to London, and [illegible] to [illegible] his son Eustace, but [illegible] to the [illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury, and [illegible] Council, opposed this [illegible], as [illegible] ancient right it belonged to consecrate kings, to perform that office upon his son. The prelate [illegible] refused, that the pope, by his letters, had forbidden him to crown or anoint his son, [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the king's son. The king, incensed, and

[illegible] Thames in a boat, fled to Dover, and so [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and flight, the king seized upon and sequestered [illegible] lands and possessions.

## HENRY II

Henry II. summoned a general assembly, or, as some will have it, a parliament, in 1156, the [illegible] of Easter, to meet at Westminster, [illegible] the bishops and others were to [illegible] [illegible] William Henry, and the king confirmed the charter of the realm.—In 1164, he called together a much greater assembly, and which comes the nearest a parliament of any thing we have yet met with. The convention of the states was held at Clarendon, and consisted, as M. Paris writes, of [illegible] bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, and nobles of the realm; over which, the king, [illegible] Lord Chief Justice, [illegible] assembly the king carried it with a very high hand against the prelates and holy church, say the Monkish writers, and [illegible] Thomas à Becket, [illegible] upon [illegible] M. Paris [illegible] constituted and appointed justiciaries, in six [illegible] was imposed in order to carry on a war, jointly with the king of France, against the Turks in Syria, for the [illegible] Holy Land.

### *Taxes in this king's reign.*

Taxes [illegible] reign as arbitrarily as before; in the beginning of it there was a scutage, but there is no account what it amounted to. A 2nd scutage [illegible]

ing to 180,000l. In his 7th year a 3d scutage
In the twelfth, 2s. in the pound for the first year, and 1d. a pound for four years after, of
reign a 4th scutage, at a mark a knight's fee. In the 18th, a 5th scutage; uncertain what it
18th on all moveables, for the crusade.

## Richard I.

In this king's reign we meet with a conven-
and invited Richard and his nobles to join
earls, and barons of the realm, says M. Paris,
them with the French king's invitation, it was
a parliament, at Nottingham; where it is said
writes, 'that the king sat in state, with Hubert,
meeting, and are mentioned, were Hugh bp. of Durham, Hugh bp. of Lincoln, William bp.
of Exeter, and John bp. of Whiteluven; David earl of Huntingdon, brother to the king of
Chester, Wm. earl Ferrers, Wm. earl of
his office of sheriff of that shire; Hugh Bardolph
of Yorkshire; and exposed them to sale. The
judgment against his brother John, for having,
ties, and entered into a confederacy with the king of France against him; as also against
to him and his other enemies. It was determined that they should both appear upon a day fixed, to answer according to law; which if
every knight's fee for his attendance in Nor-
he compounded with them for a fine. The 4th
mining of grievances and accusations; and so this assembly broke up after coming to a resolution, 'that to nullify the act of submission, which Richard had been obliged to perform to

*Parliament at Nottingham.*

In the first year of it a scutage of 20s. was laid on every knight's fee. In the 2nd, for the armament to carry on the holy war, 2 saddle-horses and 2 sumpter horses were taken of
king's the same as the abbies. For his ransom,
had; and all the wool of that year the Cister-
The sum the emperor demanded for king
sum of 1,100,000 marks, but it is not said how; also an aid of 5s. of every plough-land
lands. So much money went out of the king-
king's ransom, that not one genuine coin of

Lincoln; where, also, say our historians, he
formed on a hill near Lincoln, in the presence
what reason we are not able to learn, for there were no laws of any kind enacted at it. But, in 1204, we find a meeting of the nobles called,

Here was granted to the king 24 marks of every knight's fee; nor did the bishops or abbots, or other of the clergy, depart without a promise of the same.—The storm betwixt this king and his barons beginning to grow high, Stephen Langton, abp. of Canterbury interposed, and with much ado prevailed upon John to call a parliament, or convention of estates, which met at London, in St. Paul's cathedral. Here the abp. produced a charter of Henry 1st. by which he granted to his people their ancient liberties, which had been violated by the unjust exactions of his predecessors, such as were according to the laws of king Edward, and with those amendments which his father, by the council of his barons, did ratify. This charter, which is still extant in M. Paris, being read amongst the barons, they were much rejoiced at it; and swore in the presence of the abp. that for these liberties they would, if need required, spend their blood; and making an agreement with the prelate to that end, they broke up without any answer from the king.—We now come to the time when Magna Charter, or the Great Charter of our liberties was granted, or rather forced from this king by his barons. This being the fundamental part of our English laws, stands in the front of all our printed statutes, and is the great bulwark betwixt the power of the crown and the liberties of the subject. This charter was first granted in form by king John, in the 16th year of his reign; after a long series of civil wars betwixt him and his barons, of which our chronicles give a melancholy and terrible description. The king being at last hard put to it by the barons; deserted almost by every one; and having, as M. Paris writes, scarce 7 horsemen left to guard his person, thought it high time to sooth his angry nobles, and therefore sent Wm. Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, with some others, to the rebels, then at London, to tell them that he would grant the laws and liberties they desired. The embassador and his message were received with great joy by the barons, who appointed a time and place, according to the king's desire, for the meeting.—This great assembly of the king and the barons, was in a place betwixt Windsor and Staines, called Runny-mead. On the 15th of June, 1215, the king and the nobles met in this meadow: on the king's side appeared with him the archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, the bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, Bath, Worcester, Coventry, and Rochester; Pandulph, the pope's agent and master of the order of Templars in England: of noblemen, Wm. Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, the earls of Salisbury, Warren and Arundel; Alan de Galewey, Wm. Fitzgerald, Peter Fitzherbert, Thos. Basset, Matthew Fitzherbert, Alan Basset, Hugh de Neville, Herbert de Bury, Robert de Ropsley, John Marescal, and Philip de Aubiney. On the part of the barons, says M. Paris, appeared such a number, that it seemed as if all the nobility of England was collected into one body. At length, adds our author, after they had treated on various subjects, the king, knowing full well that his strength was much inferior to that of the barons, without the least scruple or hesitation, agreed to several articles, and particularly to his charter. Next follows the charter at length, in M. Paris, as well as the Charta de Foresta, granted at the same time; which forest-laws and customs, as they could not be inserted in the same schedule with the former by reason of their length, says M. Paris, made a different instrument, and was witness according to

## Henry III.

In 1223, a meeting of the barons was summoned to London; where the king met them, Jan. 13th, in the same year. At this conference the abp. of Canterbury, and other great men, requested the king that he would confirm the liberties and free customs for which a war was made with his father; urging, moreover, that when Lewis left England, both the king and all the nobility had sworn to observe, and cause to be observed, those liberties, and therefore could not refuse to do it. Upon which Wm. Briwere, one of the king's council, replied, 'That the liberties they desired were violently extorted, and therefore ought not to be observed.' The abp. of Canterbury in a passion reproved him, and said, 'that if he loved the king he would not hinder the peace of the kingdom.' The king, seeing the prelate much moved on the occasion, assured them, 'that he had no other intent but to preserve their liberties, and what was sworn he would observe.' And having called a council he forthwith sent his letters to all the sheriffs in the kingdom, to meet, each by couple of 12 knights or legal men, in every county, what were the liberties of England in the time of king Henry his grandfather, and to make a return thereof to Westminster at Easter.—The next year 1224, the king and the nobility, bishops, bishops, earls, barons, and, says M. Paris, [illegible] Normandy, [illegible] the kingdom. The king being willing to take the advice of his great men, concerning his foreign affairs, [illegible] his possessions. But their negociations were interrupted by a rebellion, which, at that time, broke out very near them. One Falcasius, or Fauke de Brent, had seized upon Brailbrooke, one of the king's strongest castles [illegible] a fine upon him for committing much spoil and rapine in the country, and [illegible] in his castle at Bedford. The king and his great council being much scandalized at such a bold proceeding, ordered the castle to be besieged; which it was, and taken, and 24 of the garrison hanged up on the walls of it; the rebel himself [illegible] to fly into Wales, but by the intercession of a bishop he was introduced to the king, fell down at his feet and implored his mercy; urging his former services

for his pardon. The [illegible]

the barons two marks sterling of every knight's

summoned. Here it was, that in a very full

assistance ought to be proportionable; he

rights might be recovered; for the retrieving of

tice, the peers, after some deliberation, returned this answer to the king, 'that they would readily satisfy his desires, if he would

two charters were directed; one concerning

A month after Easter, a day was set to choose

ones; and whatever forests were found to be

county; and, by the king's command, every

pendix to his 'Complete History.' In this

the wards and marriages of their heirs; which

had a view into the consequences of things,

was called; but nothing more was done at it

mentioned; when the king, with the consent

the granting of the Great Charter, &c

at Oxford, the king told them, 'that since he was now arrived at a lawful age, for the future

this reason, 'that those charters of liberties

others, and consequently could not be valid,

sembly; and all ascribed this act of the king's

who, adds our authority, was grown so much

time, it was told the churchmen, 'that the

as a more mortal wound to the clergy, a fine

Winchester, and upon the 7th of March fol-

'that his late expedition abroad had involved

absolutely obliged to require a general aid.' To this demand Ranulph, earl of Chester, re-

prelates, &c. answered for their parts, 'that

were not yet come up; and therefore desired that it might be deferred, and a day appointed

Some time after this, a great storm was raised

nister, and chief justice of England: he was ac-

ors, recounted at large by M. Paris: that he

poisoned; and that he had gained the king's affections by sorcery and witchcraft. He was [illegible] Ah, who [illegible] home against the favourite, before the king, that he used it to be said in proverb [illegible] Hubert should come before him, and justice should be done [illegible] of the [illegible] this convention, also, Hubert de Burgh was re- [illegible] pretended [illegible] shut himself up in a sanctuary amongst the canons at Merton, in Surrey; waiting for a time to give in his answer when the king was in a better humour. Henry, enraged at this, sent to the mayor of London to force Hubert from his sanc- [illegible] revenged of Hubert, for hanging a favourite citizen of their [illegible] ly, near 20,000 of the meaner sort were collected together, to whom [illegible] letters and desired them to [illegible] morning to perfect the [illegible] some of the greater sort of them, dreading the ill consequence of raising such a mob, went to the bishop of Winchester's house in Southwark, and [illegible] same number of citizens, or more, appeared in arms, and, with [illegible] the sanctuary. Hubert, when he heard of this, gave himself up for lost, and threw himself on his knees before the high altar of the church, [illegible] Bathurst, the Chancellor, [illegible] king, that if such tumultuous proceedings were countenanced, a sedition might be raised, that would not be [illegible] would be a great reproach to the king abroad, when it was heard that he thus treated those who had [illegible] [illegible] to Hubert, to [illegible] Hubert, however, escaped the fury of his enemies for that time; and having soon after delivered up all his [illegible] to the king, it so softened Henry's heart, that if he did not [illegible] lands again; and Hubert only remained a state [illegible] got a new favourite, ten times more obnoxious to the barons than the former. This was Peter [illegible] all the public affairs of the kingdom. These men, being foreigners, invited over into England several Poictevins and Bretons, to the [illegible] burnt so fiercely in his father's time was again lighted up in the kingdom; for Henry, having [illegible] rons together to a council, to be held on the [illegible] ceived a just indignation against the king, for [illegible] the king in a very solemn manner; who, be- [illegible] a 2nd and a 3rd time, to try whether they [illegible] Peter de Rivall, from his councils; the king [illegible] to [illegible] snare them; that he had actually got over from abroad a set of banditti, or robbers, with [illegible] the king, with this positive demand, 'That if [illegible] and his evil counsellors out of the kingdom, and elect a new king.' Henry was amazed, and [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] but yet by the advice of

begun the war in France in a very short space

strued, it was thought proper to reduce it into writing, which, being in the nature of a Pro-

' Since, by the king's command, the lord

son, that regard his kingdom of England;

the said truce, that then the said king of Eng-

the 60th; a 40th part on all carucats and hides of land; many scutages, and one very great

emperor. After all this, truly, 4 years were

sed; and at last, after much entreaty, a 30th

dom; and to that end gave them a smaller charter, in which it is so included. Add to

guardianship of 4 English noblemen, the earl

never knew nor heard that the said money

very escheats he ought to have a large sum of

make their circuits through all parts of England, as well with pleas of forest, and with all

therefore it more than usually troubled them;

fit to a house.' To this the lords replied, ' that

as well and faithfully, by Wm. de Kele; and

Paris, 'with his own mouth asked a pecuniary

The barons answered, 'that they would con-

bury, the bishops of Winchester, Lincoln, and

Richard, the king's brother, earl Bygot, the

the charter of liberties, which the king grant-

the abp. of Canterbury, on behalf of the king, had sworn to observe, was in no wise kept;

of the king and kingdom; and likewise, by

was desired, 'that such a chancellor and such a justice might be chosen, as would fix the

of the nobles; but promised, 'that he would

thus the assembly was adjourned for 3 weeks; and if, in the mean time, the king should, of

king a liberal donation of money; their answer was, 'that they were engaged, and could

his coronation; and gave the bishops leave,

at Michaelmas following.—Henry met with

In a parliament held at London in 1246,

tion was made by the king's writ; and, if he

day; and to pay three years value of his estate,

consent; against the ancient customs, liberties and rights thereof; and against the appeal of the proctors of the kingdom, in a general coun-

and tenders of them; by these means greatly

Crowd; and against the Indulgences granted

in order to get greater gifts and premiums from

kingdom intirely suffered by reason of the

them pay for the return; to the dishonour of

laws, grants, statutes, and privileges. And, 6.

houses.'—The king, in consideration of these

ment; and at the meeting conferred with the

father; and it was agreed that the king should

to their utter destruction; contrary to the so-

coronation. Lastly, the king was very much

he gained thereby; not promoting the public

In order, says our author, to treat of the affairs

barons against it. They said, 'They admired

mand of them; because he had given them his

'That, certainly and truly, all these faults

should be amended;' hoping by this humility,

plaisance, answered again, 'All this will be

made manifest in a little time; we have waited

us, so we in all things will behave towards

him.' Thus, adds our author, matters were

enemy; and his own natural born subjects set

on high, and called out with a loud voice, that 'if any man whatsoever will kill Henry de pronounce him acquitted accordingly; and then checked their fury. 'My lords and friends, said he, I am not against prosecuting him, but it perhaps our lord the king by this time repents great measure their fury was appeased; and

'My lords and peers of England—You are king at all civilly, in this matter. You would you impose a very sluvish condition on me, and what counsel he pleases; and, in his own fit: yet all this you presume to deny to your obey your commands? Therefore my resolu- ciary, nor the treasurer, at your pleasure; nor will I appoint any other. I expect a sufficient

some gain in the case, and a certain sum of leased both from death and bondage; and in a short time after, on the payment of 2000 tered again into his office, as if nothing had

year, 'That they would no longer impover themselves, to enrich foreigners; as they ht formerly done, when they gave money for the year following; the exactions of the pope on the

ue themselves: but the king was hereby re- nured to so great a necessity, that he was the goods of the clergy for his own use. The was done to alleviate this complaint; and only

In March, 1251, a great parliament was held at London, in which Henry de Bath, chief 13 other bishops, in Pontificalibus, against all

a great number of armed men of his wife's kindred and his own, as well as all his ser- vants; he accused him more highly than the in the great hall at Westminster; the form of been taken from him in that country. During

'That he was a disturber of the whole king- dom, from which a general sedition might be against him; and one of his own brother jus-

'My lords and friends,—In whose breasts

council of the kingdom; as had been justly

redoubtable and strong against him; some part of

never be able to bind their Proteus of a king.

enemy, and proved very unfaithful to him; to

But this the king resolutely refused; on which

than their own natural lord; therefore, the

ing, 'I that am more powerful and more

or marks,) that he might set a pious example

saying, 'if things really be as they are re-

doing any thing; and earl Richard sent an

count of his extreme want of money; in order,

Paris, came such a multitude of persons, of all

force of a very great enemy coming against

singular, says Paris, 'that they had waited

now full three weeks in London, in expecta-

Gascoigny; and that they were so often grieved

pence of recovering; and Apulia now was re-

go to the king's assistance in person, if they

Castile did not at that time assist them, in op-

been elected some time before.

he had sent a kind of a legate to demand the

demanded a pecuniary aid for that purpose.—

that business. The king demanded a very

between the Lusi and the ba-

his great charter; that he had raised to digni-

went to issue out of chancery against them.

but to the whole assembly, 'calling for justice; and charged the king with promoting and en-

kingdom; by which means he became unable to repel the injuries of so inconsiderable a peo-

the adjournment, the barons promised the

pope would make the conditions about the affair of Sicily, &c. more easy, so that it might

deavour to procure him a common aid, or tax, for that purpose.' The king agreed so far,

should be rectified by them, and the pope's legate, if in England. And for the performa-

his son Edward swear that he would observe and keep what he had granted.—At the same

Oxford, a month after Whit-Sunday, next

kingdom. The king promised inviolably to

them; whereupon, says M. Paris, the earls

aid. These 24 had power to elect 4 that were

the king and his kingdom; and the council, or

fault.

to their adjournment; but came attended by all such as owed them military service. They

but their true reason was, for fear of the king's

into a snare. However, matters went better than they imagined; for in this parliament all

such a justiciary should be constituted, as

this order, translated from the original French, is as follows: 'Be it remembered, that the 24

ments in a year; the 1st on the Octaves, or 8 days after st. Michael; the 2nd on the mor-

John. To these three parliaments shall come all the chosen counsellors of the king, whether

'Be it remembered, that the community have

hold for established what the 12 shall do; and

treat in the three parliaments in a year, with the king's council, for all the commons, or

&c. 'all in abatement,' says dr. Brady, 'of the

at Chesterfield; all that freely sent their

king or his son; all bailiffs and servants of the

refer the curious reader.

bours; burnt their houses, or killed them, or did any other mischief; all were to pay 5 years

and Henry Hastings were to pay 7 years pro-

pounded, or were fined 3, 2, 1, or half a year's

their offences; those who had no lands were fined in goods. All obligations, writings, or

to prison, to be punished at the king's pleasure.

date at Winchester, Sept. 21; and Paris

might have been injured; yet the great char-

in full force by this judgment. The commissioners also requested the king and legate, that

followers was strictly put in execution; but

king's reign.

continuator of M. Paris, were summoned to

and determine all matters concerning it; which

demanded, 'That the prelates and rectors of

churches, for 3 years next to come, and for the

To this it was answered, 'That the war began

them; and therefore, 'all who began the war

peace of the kingdom; and make use of the

and persevered in it; all who violently and maliciously kept Northampton against the king;

this it was answered, 'That it was not reason-

meddle with collecting of tenths; nor would they

the old should stand.'—'3. That the bishops

value.' Answered, 'That they were imp ver-

marks, for the aforesaid tithes, which a certain

'That they would give nothing, because all

own persons against the king's enemies, or find

tenements.' To this they answered, 'That

spiritual sword, that is, with their prayers and

vice, but what was certain; and would not per-

it was answered, 'That a great part of the peo-

would be left to defend the nation.'—'7. That

the prelates were absolutely bound to comply

tutes of Marlborough.

*Taxes in this king's reign.*

The parliament called at Northampton, in

two marks of every knight's fee. The parlia-

In the same year a 40th part of all moveables,

of all their moveables, as the bishops and clergy

land; and levied a 15th. At the same time he

a 15th, as well out of their spirituals as tempo-

clesiastical censures. Soon after this, the re-

advantage to them; and for the renewal

paid according to his faculty, at the

shops, bishops, abbots and priors gave a great

of London to grievous redemption; and

required a scutage of three marks of every knight's fee, of all that held baronies, as well prelates as laics.—In a parliament held at Lambeth, in 1232, a 40th part of all was granted to the king, and was collected

his sister to Frederic emperor of Germany, and

In 1237, a 30th part of all moveables was

quired a scutage of 3 marks from every knight's

but others say only 20s.—In a parliament held

for 3 years, and the nobility 3 marks of every

In 1267, 3 years tenths of all church revenues

(See M. Paris.)

## Edward I.

beginning of May 1275; the chief occasion of

Welsh prince neglected the summons, and sent for excuse, 'that the king having shewn, on many occasions, an extreme animosity to him,

affairs of great importance; that is, to enact-

these were called the 'Statutes of Westmin-

some to be for novelty sake, or for a good

again to Westminster, on the affair of La-

ment the king confirmed the Charters of Li-

king a 30th part of their moveable goods to-

desirous to stem this torrent; but wanted a

can thunder, and effectually put a stop to

universal joy; nor durst the clergy oppose it,

the 'Statute of Mortmain', because it was in-

to comply with the king's demand; because, their discontent being discovered, a knight,

known and taken notice of, as a breaker of

Shrewsbury. Here it was that a parliament

that of the prince his brother, and his four quar-

York, Bristol, [illegible]

and extent on record; the first of which is to

same county; as also a third directed to several cities and boroughs, and a fourth writ to the

lly united to the crown of England; which it has ever since continued to be. 'It was cer-

nations, were hereby extinguished; and they

the laity granted to the king a 30th, and the

Wales, came in Dec. to Bristol; where he kept

general one, but a particular parliament, says

Acton Burnel, in Shropshire; where was made

him 2 years in that kingdom. In his absence, a parliament was held at London, in Feb. 1288,

their spokesman, 'that they would grant nothing unless they saw the king personally present.' Hereupon the treasurer imposed a tallage upon the demesnes (c). At his return, in Aug. 1289, his first care was to reform several abuses, intro-

ing such great abuses being propounded, the

were fined to pay these following sums: sir R. de Hengham, chief justice of the King's Bench,

common pleas, 3000 marks. Sir W. Brump-

marks; Sir W. Hopton, 2000 marks; the four last were itinerant justices; Sir W. de Saham, 3000 marks; R. Lithebury, master of the rolls, 1000 marks; Roger Leicester, 1000; Henry

clerk of the courts, no less than 34,000 marks;

ever out of the kingdom. Hollingshead in-

nation had long desired it; but the Jews still

could not do it; the king being unable to pro-

cured; but they had leave to carry away the

ment willingly granted in 15th. It was at this time, also, that the statute called 'Westmin-

(a) Sam. Daniel in Kennett's History of England p. 101.

(b) See Statutes at Large. Called the Statute Merchant for the Recovery of Debts.

Coke's 2nd Inst. Part II

Eccles. Hist.), p. 465

(c) Chron. T. Wikes, p. 117.

(f) Chron. T. Wikes, p. 118. Chron. de Dunstable. MSS. Daniel's History. Tindal's Notes on Rapin.

them.' The chief justice having ended his

[y] See Brady's Compl. Hist. Vol. ii. p. 19.

[illegible] proceeded with all the other competitors, whether the same question put to them, and received from them the [illegible] to the king [illegible] Wardrobe Book, Cotton Library, Nero, D. ii. App. No. ii.

[illegible] tions, to the number of fourscore in all; and [illegible] matter is simply taken notice of by most of our more modern historians; and, as the English [illegible] tence in this weighty affair, a full parliament [illegible] Tweed, where all the commissioners appeared, [illegible] clared, in full parliament, to be the only person that had a right of possession. Edward [illegible] him; saving, however, to himself and successors [illegible] jection, being often summoned to appear before private people; by which he was become rather the absolute slave than vassal to the king of England. And, in a parliament held in [illegible] stand at the bar, like a private person, and answer [illegible] hands till he gave full satisfaction. The English [illegible] was pronounced, Baliol presented a petition, [illegible]

[illegible] but so incensed at the affront he had received, [illegible] himself from so intolerable a yoke.

[illegible] seemed favourable to Baliol's design. The king of France had by a stratagem seized upon [illegible] they were told by Edward's ambassadors [illegible] towards the expence of this war, the revenues of his paternal estate in England for 3 years. Notwithstanding this concession of the Scotch king, he hoped for greater advantages from this rupture; and accordingly he concluded a secret alliance with the king of France, and [illegible] transported his armies abroad. Edward got intelligence of this plot, contrived against him at Paris, and called another parliament at [illegible] to allow the king the 11th part of their goods, the clergy the 10th, and the merchants a 7th.—Edward having got this supply, neglected his more foreign concerns, and entirely bent his mind on the conquest of Scotland; which [illegible] Scotland's designs, he demanded of him the [illegible] However, being assured of his revolt, Edw. lost [illegible] army directly for Scotland; and Baliol, being certain of assistance from France, bids defiance, as unlawfully promised; alledging that it was not in his power, without the consent of the states, to do any such acts. 'And [illegible]

We shall, however, pursue these wars no farther than is consistent with our design; suffice it to say that Edw. in a short space of time overran all Scotland, and reduced Baliol [illegible] pence. After which, he called a parliament [illegible] homage and fealty to him in a most submissive manner, binding themselves to serve him [illegible]

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[illegible] of this matter, relating to Macduff, the son of Malcolm earl of Fife, will be found at large in Ryley's Plac. Parl. p. 192, &c.

(i) The petition was made by his own mouth, [illegible] in French, translated by Lyte, [illegible]

without a strong guard to secure their persons;

ness, twice in a year, all those who shall seek

present writing, together with the seals of the

their aid and advice for ever."

induce his father to consent to all their de-

" No manner of tax or aid shall either be

formed and sealed. The king being driven to a strait, took 3 days to consider of this message; and then, that he might gain the hearts

clergy a 10th; the abp. of York, with his of danger, a 5th penny, as a subsidy to carry

duced, we will and grant that such customs or

Edward having concluded a truce for two

England; and others the earls, barons, knights,

after; and the first thing he did was to re-

called a parliament to meet in that city, where

subjects to be ready with horse and harness,

fall upon several rash and imprudent projects

I per-
e your

out what servants he pleases; but if I may not

ting reasons:—1st. That Henry III. had asked

rons; and the same king Henry acknowledged

of a governor, to himself, he declared it was

their king could not act in that manner, nor refer a right, which was so clear and open, to

and is deserving a place in our history. The following is a translation of it:—

"To the most holy Father in Christ, Boni-

de Hastings, b. of Bergevenny; H. de Percy,

more; Rob. Fitz-Walter, b. of Wedham; Wm.

of Hawardyn; Rob. de Tateshall, b. of Buck-

Wurmgeye; Robert de Tonny, b. of Castle-Mawde; Rob. de Clifford, chattellaine of Appleby; Peter de Malo Lacu, or Mawley, b.

de Ferrers, b. of Groby; Alan de Zouch, b. of Ashby; Theo. de Verdon, b. of Webberley;

of Torby; Tho. Baron Berkely; Foulk Fitz-

Corbet, b. of Caus; Wm. de Cantilupe, b. of Ravensthorpe; J. de Beauchamp, b. of Hacche,

Nevil, b. of Raby; Brian Fitz-Alane, b. of Bedale; Wm. Marshal, b. of Hengham;

of Cameis; H. de Tyes, b. of Chilton; Roger le Warre, b. of Isefield; J. de Rivers, b. of

Garinges; Ralph Pipard, b. of Lunford; Walter, b. Fauconberge; John le Strange, b. of Cuokyn; Roger le Strange, b. of Ellesmere;

[illegible]

circumstantial, may give our readers a notion

don, and in Westchepe, in these words: 'know

method of dissolving a parliament at that time.

country; going forthwith and without delay,

the like nature for the future; and messen-

We shall conclude our historical account of

*parliament.*

cester and Hereford; Th. e. of Lancaster; Humphrey Bohun, e. of Hereford and Essex; John Warren, e. of Surrey; Edm. e. of Arundale; John de Britain, e. of Richmond; Guy

Somerset, Wm. Grandison, John Hastings,

Mountacute, Walter de Tey, Edm. de Hast-

wich, Rochester, Durham, Carlisle, Ely, Wor-

St. Edmund's-Bury, St. Alban, Westminster,

3s. 4d. a quarter, when it was dearest; and in

And in 1239, a fat cock was sold for 3 halfpence, two pullets for 3 halfpence, a fat capon for 2½d. a goose 4d. a mallard 3 halfpence, a partridge 3 halfpence, a pheasant 4d. a heron 6d. a plover 1d. a swan 3s. a crane 12d. two woodcocks 3 halfpence, a fat lamb from Christ-

In 1276, Edward had a 15th granted him by

value, upon oath, throughout all England; to

dom, gave an 11th; and the citizens and bur-

the kingdom, gave a 12th part; the citizens,

a 10th, and the province of York a 5th. In

having summoned a parl. at Westminster to

lind a 15th granted to him in parliament. In

gesses also unanimously granted a 20th.

ther, a marriage was, also, concluded in this

every fresh favour granted to this foreigner, by

king to leave to certain lords, appointed by the
dom, and his own domestic affairs.' This very
made them smart for, this weak prince gave his

mitted the parliament to chuse 7 bishops, 8

constituted, but they all took an oath, 'That

found in dr. Brady's Hist. p. 103, and is print-
ed a translation of them, in effect, with the king's
confirmation of them, both of which are too long
for our purpose.

Another parliament met at Stamford, July
26, 1309: it was summoned to suppress the ill
intentions of the Scots; but we do not find any

ngement of, and keeping in due subjection the
in that kingdom; and for which, adds our au-

ming a parliament to meet 15 days after. Which

s abusing the king's ear by obtaining immo-

Mr. Tyrrel: but he omits what J. Stowe adds
passage from that history, viz. that the lords
told the king, 'that Gaveston's father was ex-

earls of Lancaster and Hereford, that he would

should immediately quit the kingdom.' The

take up arms; but, he, fearing the ill conse-
quence of a downright denial, after many after-

tention of all the estates: and to make it

Gaveston should enjoy the earldom of Corn-
wall during life.

other parliament, or rather a piece of a parlia-
ment, at York; for here several discontented
lords refused to come; being greatly dissatis-

king's cousin German; and the earls of War-

tain by the oath he took at his coronation; and

Thomas earl of Lancaster was made general. After which they sent a message to the king, 'that they besought him either to deliver

with him from York to Newcastle; where the

in full county, and in all cases, boroughs and

borough castle, they besieged it; which, after

should think expedient, 'that it was his great

ott, the lords in the confederacy sent a haughty

happen, sent an order to the mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, 'to secure

'that, if it was not done speedily, they would

selves in the country about Dunstable, the

better the king's cause; nor another, wherein he sets forth, 'that he was resolved to preserve

him, or contrary to the form of the commu-

with a great number of armed men, raised

'that in his presence, whenever he pleased

king had sent him a positive inhibition against it, as well as to some other lords of the same

had lately received from the barons; of their taking Pierce Gaveston and cutting off his

cusations, 'that they had in no wise offended

boldly declared, 'That they would no longer

them. By their mediation, therefore, the king

fore him, and beg his pardon in whatever they had offended him, and' thereupon the king

ture as his liegemen and subjects; and, con-

home with joy and satisfaction.

worse than at home; Rob. Bruce, their new

a parliament, or a council of his shattered no-

dreadful famine which lasted 3 years, and de-

tune, the king summoned a parliament to meet at Westm. on the 20th of Dec. this year.

cil, praying, that a proclamation might be is-

the manner following

cow for 12s. A fat hog, of 2 years old, for 3s. 4d. A fat weather or mutton, unshorn, for A fat capon for 2d. A fat hen for a 1d. Two and 24 eggs for 1d. And those who would

24d. the ounce, which must argue a great

made by a parliament, from thence it became a temporary statute; yet it did not take suffi-

for a mark; the sheep being, also, mostly dead

the king a 20th part of their goods or moveables; but in Staffordshire and Shropshire

granted on certain conditions; viz. 'that the king should cause the great Charter of the Li-

put in execution.' The king was much sur-

bulations; whereupon that he might be the-

In 1315, the king summoned a parliament

questing him, in behalf of the king, prelates,

land; the king, "besought and enjoined all

they should be sold as formerly at a reason-

nouncing himself and his realm; together with

whole body assembled, "that he would ob-

nune; saving to the king his reasons against

in the kingdom one stout footman, except cit-

ties, boroughs, and the king's demesnes; and

the towns, and their expences to be paid, until

may be discharged from the council; and that

charged; the king promising to give his letters

him; and if any of the prelates, earls and ba-

"that this grant should be no precedent nor

Scots had invaded England and come into [illegible] ing, wasting and burning the country; so that [illegible] and bring them to a submission; and therefore this parliament was put off.

[illegible] agreed to petition the king, 'that for the ho- [illegible] please to assent that 2 bps., 1 earl, 1 baron, 1 [illegible] him in due manner; and that they might deliberate and advise about all considerable matters [illegible] to the form of the said indenture; and if any [illegible] rons to advise him in the form aforesaid; yet [illegible] earl of Lancaster, his people, or party and fol- [illegible] until st. James's day this year; and that the [illegible] absolute without condition, and if better seen- [illegible] by the king and his baronage; the king by the [illegible] the prelates, [illegible] ment, granted a pardon to the earl of Lancas- [illegible] the 7th of Aug. last past, and a pardon of out- [illegible] making of their charters; and commanded the [illegible]

[illegible] the great seal, the king now willed and grant- [illegible] to be likewise enrolled in them."

[illegible] wards him, and he became as great a favourite as Gaveston; for which he was persecuted [illegible] the clergy for some time; but at a prorogation [illegible] pope's licence; but allowed that a messenger [illegible] grant a 10th for one year, which was done ac- [illegible] and Tyrrel, under the year 1320.—After many [illegible] to the king, 'to demand in their names that [illegible] mildly, 'that Hugh, the father, was beyond [illegible] and disorders he had called a parliament to [illegible]

as follows:—

against their bege lord.—3rd. By their evil

to the person; and this appears, for that be-

who received him accordingly: but when these

ff. After which, sir Hugh the younger being

royal power [illegible]

land; therefore we the peers of the land, earls

until his heir was of full age; which grant,

summoned; and to quit the realm between the

king at Lincoln, at the request and assent of

father and son. Yet it is remarkable that these

the peers of the land in parl.: yet the said sir

king to repeal this grant, without cause; and

sed a kind of a petition, or rather a remon-

upon, and received their fees, as it had been

"That the two Despensers, usurping royal

other manner, without the king's leave; and

king do against his oath in parliament.—10th.

nies; which things having been so done by

were the Templars: also by usurping power-

punished by law; not can be without great

prelates; so that in matters concerning them

ranging of anger and rancour, and making

and their friends, or which they undertook, no

prelates, earls, barons and commons; that no

agreed and made fine with sir Hugh the son,

displayed; nor for the taking or detaining of

and surrendered himself prisoner to the king [illegible] prosecute his complaint, and that right might be done him in these matters: that the king received him as he ought to do; and caused [illegible] terbury, the bps. and other prelates and clergy in the province of Canterbury, then being in a provincial council at London; charging them by the faith they owed to him, to advise [illegible] thoughts concerning it. And when they had [illegible] made; wherefore they agreed, and unanimously [illegible] was made void by [illegible] king repealed, and annulled for ever. And they said further, that they, nor any of them [illegible] was made, did make protestation in writing, that they could not, nor would assent to it for several reasons. And the earl of Kent, the [illegible] being before the king, said, the award was wrongful, and against law and right; and prayed him, as the prelates had done before, to null and make void the award: and the said earls affirmed, that for fear of the force, which the great men suddenly brought to the parl. in order [illegible] it, and also advised the king to suffer it to pass; [illegible] prayed as [illegible]

Rot. in parl. lyd. follows to the same effect a like petition delivered in parl. by Hugh le [illegible] with that of his son's; setting forth, "That the same great men before named, and other adherents [illegible] of St Bar[illegible] the king, came to his manor of Fastern in [illegible] other counties, viz. 6 in Gloucester, 4 in Dorsetshire, 5 in Hampshire, 2 in Berkshire, 6 in Oxfordshire, 3 in Buckinghamshire, 4 in Surrey, 1 in Cambridgeshire, 2 in Huntingdonshire, 5 in Leicestershire, 1 in Yorkshire, 1 in Lincolnshire, 5 in Cheshire, and 5 in Warwickshire;" in all 63 manors there named; which shews [illegible] only greater; as "the driving away of 28,000 [illegible] the spoiling of two crops, one in the barn, and the other upon the ground; the taking away [illegible] grain of provisions of all sorts, and armour for 200 men; and the destruction of his houses [illegible] Marlborough, 36 sacks of wool, a chalice and [illegible] to the damage of [illegible]

Next follows the king's judgment in this form, "We afterwards at our parl. held at York 3 weeks after Easter, in the 15th year of our reign, caused to come before us the [illegible] of the said Hugh the son, and Hugh the father, in these words; to the honour of God, and [illegible] at York the [illegible] and Hugh the father, [illegible] complaint, [illegible] and [illegible] errors, and pray [illegible] fully, against the laws and usages of the realm, and [illegible] we would annul and defeat the said award, and [illegible] awards. And hereupon hearing the reasons of the said Hugh and Hugh, we caused the process to be examined in full parl. in the presence of the [illegible] the said award was made without calling them to answer, and without [illegible] the great charter of the franchises in England; [illegible] they were not called in court, to make answer, &c. for these errors, and for that the causes of the said award were not duly proved: as also having [illegible] and alliances, or come with armed men; yet [illegible] notwithstanding our command; and when they [illegible] their councils and assemblies without coming [illegible] to promote, should deliver them: and after pro-

advice.' The bishop being a shrewd and learned

being further urged, he answered, 'my lord the king, saving all due reverence to your majesty's church, and a consecrated bishop, though unworthy, without the licence and authority of my lord

plored the king's mercy for him; and he was

caused a bill of indictment to be preferred

for that purpose, under this title, '*Statutum*

had formed a scheme of a very scandalous and

way he made some struggles, it is true, to

king himself made a prisoner in Kenelworth

it by a parliamentary sanction. Accordingly a writ was issued out for proroguing a parliament

likely that it was a trumped up writ for form

for both Tyrrel and Brady agree in this, that

who put this memorable question, 'Whether

should reign over them?' He was seconded by

honour of himself, and destruction of holy

vernment of his kingdom; but always gave

which were with him; neither regarded the

purpose, had a power given them 'to resign

election of his son, and to procure his voluntary resignation of his crown; or, if he re-

to the king to smooth the way; and that these

crown to his son. 'Promising him as much honour after his resignation as before; and, on

a king out of the royal line.' After this deputation from the grand committee had softened and brought the king to their own temper, the

away, and had fallen to the ground, had he

'That he was very sorry he had so misbehaved

for it of all that were present, but, seeing now

thanks for chusing his first-born son in his

sioners had taken care to bring for that purpose; after which, one sir Wm. Trussel, chosen

"I, Wm. Trussel, procurator of the prelates,

curacy named, having for this full and suffi-

you Edw. k. of England, before this time, the

them, for certain causes therein mentioned;

all those that will not for the future be in your

the kingdom admitted Edw. a youth of 14, to

of his reign; for from that time he acted as

*Taxes in this king's reign.*

silver, of knights and other freemen, and of

granted a 15th of their moveables; as also did

ed a 25th of their moveables. In his 7th year

mons of counties, gave a 20th of their goods;

ties of cities and boroughs, gave a 15th. In

ties of the kingdom assembled in parl. In his

burgesses, and tenants in ancient demesnes,

Lincoln; the same year, the community of the

Lincoln, the other at York; the former of which the abp. of Canterbury was immediately

him a 10th of the goods of the community or

of citizens, burgesses, and tenants of ancient demesnes. Mr. Tyrrel observes, 'that in this king's reign we find few or no complaints of [illegible] contrary to law, notwithstanding the exorbitant power of the two Despensers: but this might be owing to their [illegible] made themselves so obnoxious to the nobility, would do what they could to make them amends upon people their friends. But towards the latter end of his reign, the confiscation of the estates of the earl of Lancaster, and the rest of the [illegible] that though he gave away a great deal of lands [illegible] have a greater revenue than any of his predecessors since Henry II.'s time.'

*Price of Provisions in this reign.*

In 1309 wheat sold for 7s. 2d. a quarter; at [illegible] Oats 4s. a quarter. A hog about 3s. 2d. A mutton about 3s. A goose about 3½d. A fowl about 3d. A pig 6d. A shield of brawn 4s. But these being for a prior's feast seem to be charged high. In 1314 a corn-fed ox for 1l. 4s. and a grass-fed ox for 16s. A fat mut[illegible] 1315 wheat sold for 20s. a quarter; malt [illegible] sold at Leicester for 2l. 4s. a quarter, being excessive scarce; and in the same year fell to [illegible] drawn out with the utmost nicety, in bp. [illegible]

## [illegible]

[illegible] queen and her accomplices; besides pardons, and indemnifications, to a vast number of [illegible] caster, and the other barons. In 1328 a parl. [illegible] articles of peace, which had been propounded [illegible] But nothing was done at it, because several [illegible] calling another 3 weeks after Easter to Northampton. In this parl. a scandalous peace was [illegible] Mortimer. The articles were, 1st. 'that prince David, son and heir to Robert king of [illegible] to grant the Scottish king a charter, to release all his claim to superiority, which Edw. or his ancestors had over Scotland; and to deliver up all charters and instruments concerning the same. In this parl. also the Despensers, [illegible] the insurrection at London, were attainted of [illegible] the queen mother and the lord Mortimer. [illegible] implacable malice which pursued them beyond the grave; or to cover their late unjustifiable actions against these persons by a parliamentary sanction; it is certain that in all the proceedings of this parl. the honour and profit of the king and realm was not so much regarded, as the enriching, security, and advancement [illegible] Mortimer.

Some matters of moment happen'd soon after this last parl., new writs were issued out, bearing date Aug. 28, for another to meet at [illegible] st. Michael. The earl of Lancaster, the lord [illegible] reason, 'That being appointed by parl. the king's chief counsellor and guardian of his person, the lord Mortimer had now taken to himself the regal power, and would not permit him [illegible] tect him according to his trust. That though it had been decreed that no person whatsoever should presume to come armed to this parl., yet the lord Mortimer came with a great many [illegible] think his person in safety.' This being certified to the king and parl., it was thought very rea-

confidence; and he surmised to the king, in

enemies beyond sea, in destruction to the

others, not as yet fit to be declared, he had

the king, and they all delivered their opinion, by one of their body, 'that all things contained in the said articles were notorious, and

wherefore they, as judges in parl. by assent of

as a traitor and enemy to the king and king-

assisting with the earl mareschal at the execution; which was performed accordingly on the 29th of Nov. at a place then called the Elms,

notoriously known to the said peers; whereupon they came before the king in parl. and said all with one voice, 'that the said Simon was

bound to judge him as a peer of the land

said; and that he was guilty of divers other felonies and robberies, and a principal maintainer

king and realm, to be drawn and hanged; and

ecution; which was done accordingly. But it

upon those that were no peers; yet hereafter

hanged and beheaded as a traitor, when and wherever he should be found; and the peers

should have 100*l.*; or if he brought his head, he should have 100 marks; and he that could

judgment was given likewise against Thos. de

Thomas alive, was to have 100*l.*; or if he could bring his head, 100 marks. he that could

for the death of Edw. II. to this effect; for that

was murthered; the said sr Thos. saith, 'that

senting thereunto; and thereupon put himself upon his trial by 12 knights, named in the re-

fled, or withdrew himself upon it; but since he

was murthered, he had a day given him to hear his judgment in the next parl.; and in the

In 1331 Edw. called a parl. at Westm. to meet the day after Michaelmas day; in which

cause of the summons to be, 'concerning the dutchy of Aquitain, and the king's possessions

should be preferred before any other [illegible] prelates, earls, barons, &c. for their advice, 'Whether they thought it best for the king to proceed by way of process of war, or by an [illegible] ing; and the bps. of Winchester, Worcester, and Norwich, with the lords Beaumont, Percy, [illegible] John de Shoreditch, were sent to the French [illegible] resolved, 'that the king in person should go thither; but, to prepare his way, a certain number of forces, under able commanders, should be sent before him; and that those es- [illegible] Also it was ordained, 'that all learned men in [illegible] should by no means be excused on any pretence whatsoever.' And further it was ordered, 'that search should be made into his M[illegible] been formerly taken for the civilizing and well governing the people of Ireland.' In this parl. [illegible] the king and his council should otherwise appoint. [illegible] allowed her for her maintenance. And that none of the estates in parl. should retain, sustain [illegible] Barnes's Edw. III. p. 63.

Another parl. was summoned to meet at Westm. March 12, 1332; reciting in the summons the king's reasons for calling them [illegible] 'that no man, upon pain of forfeiting all his substance, should presume to use or wear any [illegible] women, or children, should be used in Westm. [illegible] adds he, we shall mention the laudable custom [illegible] mittees were appointed not only to be receivers, but also tryers of petitions, who were to enquire of the matter of fact, expressed in the petition; that so it might be cleared and [illegible] with a speech, more fully declaring the king's [illegible]

ceived a message, that the k. of France, with [illegible] in the king's presence, and at his command, declared further, 'that this meeting was called, as well to redress the breaches of the [illegible] it was notorious to all, that divers people defying the law, were gathered together in great [illegible] king's justices; taking and detaining some of [illegible] had received great fines and ransoms, at the pleasure of the evil doers; putting some to [illegible] he very much desired to undertake; as also [illegible] said, 'that it did not properly belong to their [illegible] themselves. The earls, barons, and other grandees, consulted also apart; and the repre- [illegible] time having no particular speaker. The result of these separate consultations was, that [illegible] was, 'that he should ordain justices in every [illegible] out to the sheriffs, and best men of every county [illegible] *posse-comitatus* against them; and cause them to be indicted and punished according to their [illegible] the time mentioned by the French king for [illegible]

their opinion, "That the king could no longer, with honour, put up the wrongs and injuries

as holding of Edw.; but he understanding that

conquests: for in a very short time he had

Baliol's homage to him, in a parl. at Edin-

their parl. at York, which had been summoned

there enacted were, "That the Great Charter

Statutes at Large, and Cotton's Abridgment of

In the same year, after a great council held

the summons; which was, "That the king being

France, had formed a resolution to take a

these ships had been miserably shattered at

any effect; and also that Scotland seemed

, he was the more willing to partake with the rest of the prince, in this pious and honourable enterprise; though he had set no

this declaration; but whether they agreed to

news the parl. granted the king a 15th from the lords and knights of shires, a 10th from

The king soon turned all his thoughts to-

York about Whitsuntide, 1335; there to treat

for at the intercession of a bp., sent by the

more statutes were enacted, very serviceable to the peace and welfare of the realm.—The

When at a parl. called at Northampton,

assist them; and to that purpose, had sent

casion to turn his arms against France; and

head of the forces of both nations. Having

sea, and finding nothing to resist him, he re-

Nottingham, Sept. 25, this year. Here Edw.

Scotland and Gascony, of a 20th from the

It was here enacted, "that no wool of Eng-

seas; and that all cloth-workers should be re-

king, queen, and their children:' also, 'that

full parl. the king created his eldest son prince Edw. duke of Cornwall, being the first that

earls, Hy. of Lancaster, earl of Derby; Wm. Montacute, earl of Salisbury; Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester; Wm. Clinton, earl of

whole nation was then very hearty in the cause, and their representatives cheerfully

of Canterbury and his convocation gave a 10th of their temporalties for 3 years. Some fur-

affair he was about to undertake; another was

whole 10th, causing them to pay 9 marks for every pack of the best wool; but one half he

he took, also, a 15th of all the commonalty in

king, also, issued out a commission for seizing

tion in usury, were become odious and a pub-

into his hands the goods and revenues of all

who paid a sufficient rent for them during these

many for 40*l.* a sack, amounting in all to

exceeding cheap. A qr. of wheat was sold at London for 2*s.* a fat ox for 6*s.* 8*d.* a fat goose for 2*d*, and 6 pigeons for a 1*d.*—On the

a royal navy of 500 sail, accompanied with

short time after arrived at Antwerp, belonging

father, called a parl. to meet at Northampton.

Michaelmas following. Here was granted such

fore; and shews how well this king, and the

bought at a low price; which must have amounted to a vast proportion, since only the 3 counties of Leicester, Lincoln, and North-

piece, according to their estates and abilities. At a convocation, also, held the 1st of Oct. a 10th was granted from the clergy for 2 years

bp. of Durham, and sir M. de la Pole, were

lords and commons, 'what he had done beyond sea, with his condition there, and the

lowers, for want of supplies from England. entered into obligations for 300,000*l.* ster. and more, towards the charge of his auxiliaries, and

thence without giving his creditors satisfaction. Lastly, for this cause, and for the maintenance

a very large sum.'—This remonstrance was an-

years; desiring, at the same time, that the il-

and that this grant should not turn into a cus-

the king, yet prayed the regent, 'that he would summon another parl. in a convenient

the sense of their constituents about it, de-

to Antwerp, 6 commissioners were appointed

time of the next session of parl approached

John St Paul, any 4, 3, or 2 of these, were

guardian should do, until his, or the king his

granting the king an aid, for keeping of the

sider thereof till the 19th of Feb.; and then they unanimously offered to the king for aid

2400 sacks of wool; so, as if the king liked

of their grain, wool, and lambs, and of all their

return into his own country, to raise more

sealed with his new broad seal; they were

necessity, a parl. might be then called within

declared to be, "for granting him a great aid or else he should be for ever dishonoured, and

to return to Brussels, and stay there as a pledge,

these mischiefs would be prevented, and his

chattels, according to the true value, for two years next coming. They, also, granted a 15th on all foreign merchants that did not reside in

those that lived by labouring at husbandry; beggars, cottagers, and slaves, only excepted:

but half a mark; and of lead, tin, hides, leather, or wools, nothing but the ancient custom.

and of every other sort of merchandize, to be

on a sack of wool, belonging to the English;

20 stone, every stone being 14lb.; and that

of quality; and, after riding out a furious storm, which held them for 3 days together, he landed ... morning, Nov. 30, in the year 1340. Upon ... and a few servants that waited on them: for ... committed him to close confinement in his own ... chester, and Litchfield and Coventry, the one his chancellor, the other lord treasurer, he turned out of their offices and imprisoned for a time; but durst not detain them, for fear the ... imprisoned, should affect him. But the great- ... in this affair, was the abp. of Canterbury who he well knew was as culpable as any. Many ... were returned. At last the king resolved to ... opinions how he ought to proceed.

Accordingly, a parliament was summoned to ... of was declared to be, 'how the king might be ... was detained from him by evil officers; and how a sufficient sum of money might be raised ... n declaration was made in the king's name, 'that whoever of his subjects should think ... though he had no writ of summons; attended ... there took a copy of the articles, of which his ... cause of his coming to be, 'for the honour, ... and commodity of the realm, and for the in- ...

this question, 'whether the nobility of the ... their peers in open parl.?' A committee of 12 ... cannot do better than give it in his own words.

"Whereupon are named 4 bps. 4 earls, and 4 barons, to draw up the platform for the ... concerning the crimes laid against the abp. and ... and set down a request, that all conditions and ... about him. 'My friends, the king by his writ ... that he would not stir from that place, till the ... ed the realm. To whom the abp. said, 'the ... lum: but he was referred to the consideration ...

having no mind to destroy so able a minister, but only to humble him and break his high prelatical obstinacy, which for a while seemed

Parnes; "Upon occasion of the late contest

to him sufficient, for either that, or other their

to which the king answered, "that he intend-

them away. The king answered, "that he would not his officers should do thus: but that

goods in such places, then the privilege should

magna charta might in all points be observed

nor indicted, nor presented at the suit of any,

"Commons. That the chancellor and other

may be repealed; because on pretence thereof

king doth revoke it.—C. That many commis-

done in the presence of him, of the lords, and

cellor and all other officers, there named, may

said. K. The king yieldeth only thus much,

choice to remain solely in the king; he taking therein the assent of his council: but that

hands all such offices; so as the said officers shall be left liable to answer all objections. Hereupon at the request of the whole 3 estates

cross of Canterbury to perform the same; only

commissions to enquire after oppressions, were

being thus ratified and passed into a Statute, the king soon after sought to revoke, by a me-

which was a stretch of the royal prerogative

three estates of the realm were established.

and in the Statutes at Large. The whole writ

terbury, which we think is somewhat more [illegible]

" The king to the venerable father in Christ, [illegible] lond, greeting;—" Whereas some time since [illegible] prejudicial, but reproachful also to our royal [illegible] have been drawn into a statute, the said parl. had been without success, and dissolved in discord, and so our wars with France and Scot[illegible] bd, in ruin: and we, to avoid such dangers, permitting protestations of revoking those [illegible] permitted them to be sealed with our seal at that time: and afterward by the advice and as[illegible] for lawful causes, because our consent was [illegible] to the sheriff of Lincoln, 'Because we never consented to the making of the statute; but as then it behoved us, we dissembled in the premisses, &c.'] " we have declared it null, and [illegible] of a statute. And we understand, you have commanded a provincial council to meet at [illegible] your province against us, and to ordain and declare some things prejudicial to us, about [illegible] the enervation, depression, and diminution of [illegible] outh; also concerning the process depending [illegible] things: we willing to prevent so great mischief, do strictly forbid, that in that council you dare [illegible] be attempted any thing in derogation, or diminution of our royal dignity, power, or rights [illegible]

On the 23d of April 1343, Edw. summoned a parl. to meet at Westm. The causes for so doing expressed in the writ itself, 'being to treat and advise with his great men what was [illegible]

[illegible] Barth. Burghersh to come into the house; who, [illegible] to this purport, 'That after the king had beg in [illegible] and forts in Bretagne; but that whilst he lay [illegible] truce, until a peace could be treated of: and [illegible] him and his allies, assented to it: that, during the continuance thereof, a treaty of peace might be had, before the pope, as a mediator and friend, but not as a judge; which peace, [illegible] cept of; if not, he would pursue his quarrel. [illegible] to treat, advise, and agree among themselves, [illegible] advice was, " That the truce was honourable, [illegible] all christians, might soon end in a peace: [illegible] (but not as a judge) his rights and demands, in order to a treaty of peace, according to the [illegible]

[illegible] by the Internet Archive [illegible]

prince of Wales, investing him with a coronet, a French."

ed, 'that all the king's justices, throughout

ever paying for them; he caused a strict en-

others condemned to pay great fines; whereby the king's officers were made, at least, more

Having provided thus for the settlement of justice during his absence, and left the regency

tend him, went to Southampton; where mustering up all his officers, he made a short speech to the whole army, to this purport, 'he set

'that they were all ready to follow him, even

During the absence of Edw. a parl. was

usual formalities at that time. A time was ap-

; the receivers also, and tryers were con-

ferring to England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland,

they adjourned to the day following. At which

claration was made in open parl. that the reasons of their present meeting, were, 'because

condition; and that according to the issue or

concerted at home, *for* the safety of his maj.

dom; which last was visibly damnified by the sufferance of false money to go current in it.'

parl. sir Barth. Burghersh, for, and in the

estates of the kingdom, declared the good success in Normandy, as in surprising and taking many towns and castles of war, as well at Caen, as

France was discomfited; and how the king

he had won the same: after which he intended to pursue the enemy without return, till

, of France, in reference to his son the duke

to this effect; 'that the duke of Normandy

should be bestowed on the churches, and fa-

rights of his holiness. 'And that hereupon sur-

and annexed unto the crown of England."—

king towards the furtherance of his enter-

prises, and the defence of the realm: in an-

schedule at large, the sundry, particular, for-

mons with their Answers, made by prince Lin-

entirely observed; so as there pass forth no commissions of array. Ans. The first point the king grants; of the rest he will be advised. —

6 miles of the sea may have a supersedeas for

sea-coasts shall have a supersedeas. It is

be open, as heretofore; item, that those who

and of the peace, shall enquire thereafter.—

of be not without parl. Ans. The first is granted; the other respited.—Pet. That the 40s.

up of victuals. Ans. Order shall be taken for

ed: for the 2nd the king will appoint justices

county may have sufficient in their counties;

life, or in fee: item, that purveyors, who have

sworn, as ought to be; so as they take nothing,

posed of to young English scholars: and that such aliens, enemies, as are advanced to livings (they being in their own countries, but

that their livings being in the king's hands,

made to any cardinals, living in France, to

shall be observed; and the king shall signify

advancement of 2000 marks, granted out of the province of Canterbury, may be restrained, and that those, who sue for recovery thereof,

same reasonable; and it is further commanded,

grue received of every religious house within the

knights, and 2 men of the

enacted, that

their petitions, in order t
o their own homes.

enacted, that all religious persons, for 17th

clergy, shall pay 15shs.

worst that might happen; that this war which

parl. might have a prosperous ending, and be

"To their most hon. and most redoubted

for which they had also thanked him, accord-

vit. 40s. upon every knight's
liest son knight; whereas by

for the future no subsidy upon wool may be granted by the merchants; and that no impo-

that 2 prelates, 2 lords, and 2 justices might

being changed or altered. That the justices do inquire of false money, which ruins the people.

Michaelmas next coming, so as every year 1-15th. may be levied, and no more, at 2 terms

debts; and if the war should cease, or a truce

the last parl.; and in case the war should break

to the 15th of Feb., that none might plead for

hold a parl. during the king's absence. Put

mons, declared, "that the cause of their sum-

was adjourned for 5 days, on account of the

was opened by a speech from sir Wm. Shareshull, the chief justice, in which he informed them, "that Philip of Valois had usurped the

be done; and that it had been declared, after

not bring him to a reasonable peace. That
to truces; but his enemy, during those truces,
imagining to deceive the king, broke them
and his friends. That now, after Philip's de-
cease, John his son, continuing the same
the kingdom of France; and contrary to the
and also upon the sea; and had, actually, sent
to Scotland to renew the antient alliance
his commons for the aids they have already
found in them; and prays them that they
next day; and that *at sun-rise* in the morning
they would come to the painted chamber in
would say any thing further to them; and to
shew the king their grievances, if they had
any, that relief might be given them at this
charging the commons, in the king's name, to
shorten their stay in town; and, for the
out of their whole number, to be in the morn-
would send a number of lords to them to con-
mons chose a committee, as directed, who had
well to raise a necessary aid for the king, as to
mons in their whole body came before the
king in full parl. and represented to him,
"that the common people of the land was
much impoverished by the late mortal pesti-
them; yet, notwithstanding all these damages,
having a due regard to the national interest
nues, they delivered the king a Roll, contain-
the king to give a good and speedy answer."
now granted; and for the good will and kind-
well in this as in former affairs. Then follows
the grant of 8-10ths, and 3-15ths to the king,

tions following: "that all fines, profits, amer-
ciaments and imposts, levied or to be levied,
towards raising the subsidy." But this statute,
lete, "That hereafter no tax, taillage, aids or
reasonable petitions the king is pleased it
"that the loans which were granted to the
the future against his will, for that it was
against reason and the franchise of the land;
was, "that it should be done." Also, that
raigned before them as traitors, for divers
treason; therefore it was desired that the king
of treason." The answer was, "that a statute
was made in the last parl. setting forth and de-
mention in the sequel. It may not be amiss
II. having some years before come in and sub-
confirmed in parl. which, in consideration of
his late faithful service to the king in Flanders,
was granted accordingly; and he was again
moned by writ, dated July 15, before. The

*this Parliament*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hugh Courtney earl of Devonshire | Stafford |
| Huntington | John lord Mowbray |
| of Arundel | Ralph lord Neville |
| | Robert lord Morley |

[illegible] of Oxford
[illegible]
Pet. ld. Mauley the 5th
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Roger lord Chandos
John lord Charlton
[illegible] of Harringworth
John lord Bardolph
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Thomas ld. Bradestan
Jn. l. Grey of Rotherfield
Jn l. Grey of Codonore
John lord D'Archy of [illegible]
Roger ld. Mortimer of Wigmore
[illegible]

Thomas lord Berkeley
Bartholomew ld. Burg[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Geoffrey lord Say
[illegible]
John lord Beauchamp of Somerset
John lord Beauchamp of Warwickshire
[illegible]
[illegible]
John lord Furnival
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Henry lord Scroop
[illegible]
[illegible]
James lord Audley
Thomas lord Holland
[illegible] of the Garter
[illegible]

[illegible] this parl. sat to business; when being all assembled, [illegible] "that the king, considering how he might best [illegible] him; had sately some of the most noble [illegible] and noblemen, to Guisnes, to treat with his adversary, in presence of a cardinal whom the pope had sent thither as a mediator; and that [illegible] and desiring to spend the rest of his time in an[illegible] sary's inclinations to a further treaty; yet, with protestation, that if he should not accept it, all [illegible] been done in this affair, who brought back no[illegible]

[illegible] against his adversary, as well for the defence of [illegible] to him." The said chamberlain shewed further, "that the late tax or subsidy on wool, [illegible] requested the parl. to grant him the said subsidy [illegible] chaelmas last for 3 years to come, if the war should continue so long; upon condition that [illegible] and towns therein mentioned; with several [illegible] ed of Provisors against Appeals to Rome; to[illegible] the Statutes at Large, or in Cotton's Abridg[illegible] out his writs of summons to call a parl. to meet [illegible] Being accordingly assembled, the aforesaid lord [illegible] ber, "That the cause of this parl.'s being called was for three things: 1st. For establishing the [illegible] 2dly, How they might treat of a peace with [illegible] of petitions and redressing of grievances; all which without a parl. could not be effectually done."—A day or two after, the lord chamberlain informed them, "That there was great hopes of bringing about a peace between king[illegible] and agree to a peace, if it might be had by [illegible] commons being asked again, "If they con[illegible] pope's notary, to enter this in a public instru[illegible]

[illegible] of Southampton [illegible]

fentures of his widow's dowagers; but not of

cording thereto. K. There is a Standard in

attorney of the unable. K. The king will be

the writ purchased. K. The old law shall be

of him. K. The law heretofore used shall

house, "That there was a treaty of peace between the king and the French, and a good

swered, "That therein they wholly submitted

C. That any one attorned upon a writ of pending his suit against the other. K. The

jury after they depart thereform. K. This last

rents and revenues; because though they bring

4 years before this. W. Edmden, by or Wor-

meet on the 12th of Nov. following; about

self to this effect:—"He first gave them an

Avignon; and that during his stay there the

willingly enter into a league with the English against them; and for assurance of the same

duke, and knowledge of the affair, with a great

the French were marching a strong army to-

Calais, where he paid off his mercenary troops

pose:—He required them to weigh and con-

of Berwick, as he had been informed; he de-

land, where he soon retook Berwick, and performed several other martial exploits in that

ing and a short conference with the lords, in

wool-fels, for 8 years to come; provided that

able to expend a 1000 marks a day on a just

p. 383.

Pet. That the Great Charter, and the kept: that the statute, that the staples shall served: that the statute made for yearly re- tute made for purveyors be kept. Ans. The

coroner, or such like, be a justice.—P. That

countries, as upon appeals join issue on good

kept.—P. That remedy may be had against

of verdicts given in other courts.—The old law

called in such a time, or that the grant of the last subsidy, on wools, &c. for 6 years was sufficient for the national expence for that term, we know not; but we meet with no

whole assembly; and both lords and commons

tortions.

the peers were expressly commanded to ap-

the lord chief justice, sir H. Green, to be "for

for observation of the peace; for settling affairs with Scotland; and for enhancing the

well ordered, as may be seen in the records

houses, to be removed from London to Calais. For we find by the records, that when the lords were commanded to speak, "what they

they all agreed, "that it seemed to them to be a matter very profitable to the realm." The commons, indeed, demurred a little at

the Staple there for 3 years. These mer-

the town, every man having a guard of 6 men at arms and 4 archers, at the king's charge.

dens of the town, 40d. more, as custom, on

statute, "that all pleadings and judgments in

in English," whereas before they were wont

any man who could not spend 10l. a year.

for 3 years; besides the former subsidy on

Hy. Green declared to both houses, "that the

age, intended to keep it as a jubilee; and to

people. He therefore granted a general and

for the seal; and set all debtors to the crown, and prisoners for criminal matters, at liberty." The king also confirmed Magna Charta; which

this reign.

In 1363 the king issued out his writs of summons, dated June 10, for a parl. to meet at Westm. on the 6th of Oct. following; when, there not being a full attendance of members,

and chancellor of England, declared before

the grievances of his subjects; and, particu-

wrongs that had been done to holy church; also, to reform all enormities, especially about the manner of exhibiting petitions in parl."

humble thanks for the great goodness he had

parl. and humbly prayed "that the king would

in order to the peace and good govt. of the

king and both houses declared, "that the

of Apparel, and therefore charged them all

both houses, "whether they would have such

dinance or of Statute?" They answered, "by

the same at their pleasure." In this parl. it was enacted, that poultry should be sold in the following manner; a young capon for 3d. an old one for 4d. a hen for 2d. a goose for 4d. For the Statute appointing Apparel, see Statutes at Large. A. 1363.

On the 4th of Dec. 1364, Edw. sent forth

adjourned to the next morning in the painted chamber, there to hear the king's pleasure. At which time, bp. Langham, lord chanc. of England, began a long and formal harangue,

'Faithful judgment doth adorn the king's seat.'

and goods; all which blessings he desired, as

" That he was willing to preserve a perpetual

charged from all homage to that crown; since to hold it otherwise would be a constant re-

severally, to one and the same effect, " That

any account, without a disherison of the king,

name, gave thanks to the estates in parl. " For their ready compliance in assisting the

sums of money, at stated times; and that for

and countries agreed upon; had made no pay-

and other places; killed some of the king's

and counsel.—The prelates took 2 or 3 days to

" Whether the king was released from his oath

assistance; he requested them, therefore, to

king a subsidy on wools; that is 43*s.* 4*d.* on

fells as much; on every last of leather 4 *l.* that

tons for 3 years, to commence at Michaelmas next. On strangers was laid, for every sack

[illegible] were [illegible]

cover the secrets of the realm, as well as all [illegible] hands; that remedy may be had against the [illegible] own mouth, "For the great pains they had taken, and the aid they had given him; and, [illegible] cover and conquer; whether duchies, earldoms, viscounties, cities, towns, castles or lordships, persons, names, arms and honours, to hold the said possessions of him, as k. of [illegible] were issued out for a parl. to meet on the 24th [illegible] fore; and ordered so great an army to be [illegible] had such a fleet ready as seemed sufficient to destroy the whole English navy; and that he [illegible]

of less. The clergy, here also, granted the king a separate aid of 50,000l. more for one year, towards carrying on the French war; for [illegible] according to their annual stipends; as likebeen taxed before. A great council of the [illegible] The king, immediately on the granting this [illegible] of every county in England, to cause them to [illegible] in each shire. After which the chancellor ac- [illegible] were taxed to a 10th; and, as before, parishes [illegible] and their several taxations fixed; which, since [illegible] met with, well deserves our notice.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buckingh[illegible] | [illegible] | 1160 | 0 0 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 9[illegible] | [illegible] |

the rest of the estates, considering the great expence the king was to be at for the defence

on wool, leather and wool-fells, for 2 years

tells us much; of every last of leather 4l. of denizens, besides the old custom: of foreigners 4 marks on every sack besides the old custom;

aforesaid; the said estates granted a 15th for

them for their great aid: and then the peti-

Whereupon, they being again assembled the same day before the prince, prelates, and

ships and goods, a custom of 2s. on every tun

46. Ed. III. N. 1. 2. 3. 9.

arms, and no others; and of every city two

greatest skill in shipping and merchandizing"

mies; and, lately, had sent his son, the k. of

speedy dispatch; and that he desired that all

the points aforesaid; telling them, they might

During this consultation a committee of

Scroop; and it was agreed that they should go

1 aid granted, which was read, beginning thus, "The lords and commons of England

2 15ths to be levied in 2 years; and if the wa.

wool, leather, wool-fells, and wine; of every tun of wine 2s. for 2 years, on the same con-

it is laid, and no where else. A. The king
me meth not to alter the law as to this point

king and lords, in this parl. "That it would

the whole realm, which was grieved in divers

to the number of 10 or 12, who should be continually near the king; so as no great business might pass, without the advice and assent of 6,

cute their offices, without the presence of any of the said counsellors; whom the king was to

rich in treasure, so that he should not have with so great subsidies, or tallages, considering

of the merchants undone; wherefore they

the commons promised the king, "That if he

pounded 8 especial points to be enquired into and amended: 1st "Whereas the staple of

merchants, and their continual residence there,

money for his wars and otherwise; some per-

damage of the king. 3rd. Whereas the king

peached by the commons; as Rd. Lyon, mersidy, and the lord Latimer his confederate,

before the king's council, and not to be re-

in the courts of judicature, both civil and ecshe had undertaken to promote: and therefor her removal from the king's person: though

reign; and that for no other reason, but be-

The king issued out writs for a parl. to meet

subject was, that, "They being wise desired

covery from a dangerous sickness." From

loved the king and the realm; the king be-

loveth he chasteneth; and further, from that

christian prince could be so happy; which

nowned a prince; the said recovery happening

sisted, "That the said prince should, without

"For that the French king, under colour of

land, who said, "That he had a particular

profit of the realm; that because divers usur-

it." The commons were then desired to repair

The result of these consultations was, that

prayed the king, "That he would please to name 2 earls and 2 barons for his treasurers, as well of this subsidy, as of that the clergy should wholly be expended upon the wars, and

prayed, "That the high treasurer might be

customed."

the king, "That a charter lately granted in the [illegible] ticle, "That no foreign merchant ought to sell [illegible] and boroughs, as to them, with a charter, or was, that, "The king will be further inform- [illegible] of London, petitioned the king, "That where- [illegible] city, by reason the coroner was not punishable by the mayor, aldermen, and other officers; that they might chuse a coroner of themselves, [illegible] answer was, "The king will not depart from [illegible] tioned in this case, "That all provisors of benefices from Rome, with their officers or servants, may be put out of the king's protection, if they sue, prosecute, or any ways disturb, or [illegible] The answer was, "The pope had promised [illegible]

Mr. P[illegible]ton's "Abridgment," has added a remark of [illegible] count of this parl. "The prelates, dukes, earls, barons, commons, citizens, burgesses, and merchants of England, in this parl. petition the king, not only "for a pardon in gene- [illegible] cul;" which this "Abridgment" only touch- [illegible] which I thought meet here to supply, "That [illegible] mons of your realm of England, and that in full parl.: nor no imposition put upon their [illegible] cient custom; that is to say, of one sack of wool half a mark, and of 300 wool-fells half a [illegible] 14th year of your reign; saving to you the [illegible] "As [illegible]

great necessity, and for the defence of the [illegible] of the commons of this realm; there is a sta- [illegible]

*Taxes in the Reign of Edward III.*

In his 6th year he had granted him a 15th [illegible] the same, and a 10th granted by the clergy. In [illegible] given him by the clergy in convocation, a 3-years [illegible] bond tenants, with the 10th fleece and the [illegible] meet 8 days after st. Hilary, or 20th of Jan. [illegible] 9th sheaf, fleece, and lamb; but the citizens [illegible] according to the true value, for two years [illegible] ties and boroughs, nor lived upon tillage or [illegible] according to the true value. Upon the king's writing to the parl. for speedy supply, seeing [illegible]

In his 15th year the 9ths were revoked, in re- [illegible] Canterbury granted a 3-years 10th, and the [illegible] two years in cities, boroughs, and antient de- [illegible] three 15ths, to be levied in 3 years; so as one [illegible] some time; to which prayer they unanimously [illegible]

and having there a short conference with the

coming; so as during that time no other impositions or charges be put upon the said

one mark for every last of leather of denizens, and 20s. of strangers, for 3 years. In

and leather for 2 years; of every sack of wool,

every last of leather 4 pounds, besides the an-

as above for 3 years; of every sack of wool

last of leather 4 pounds, besides the ancient

marks, of every twelvescore wool-fells 4 marks, and of every last of leather 8 marks, besides

great men and commons granted a subsidy of

granted for 2 years the subsidy on wool,

goods for a year. In his 47th year the lords and commons granted a 15th, as it had been in ancient manner levied for 2 years; they also gave tonnage and poundage for 2 years, as it was given the last year, of all merchan-

Wales.

ing account of the

*Price of provisions in this King's reign.*

arable land was worth 35s. per an.; 12 hens at 1s. 6d.; 1 cock and 13 hens, at 1s. 7d.; 8 porkers and a half, at 15s.; 80 acres

of pasture, each at 1d.; 14 acres of meadow, each at 4d.; 18 acres of arable, each at 3d.; 27 acres of arable, each at 4d.; 2 acres of meadow, each at 10d.; a cock 1d.; 3 hens,

was sold at London, by the qr. at 2s.; a fat ox, at 6s. 8d.; and Fabian adds, for a fat sheep, 6d.; and at most 8d.; 6 pigeons, 1d.; a fat goose, at 2d.; a pig, 1d.; and all other victuals after the same rate; occasioned by the king's

1338, wheat sold per qr. at 3s. 4d.; barley, at 10d.; pease and beans, the qr. at 1s.; oats, the qr. at 10d. In 1339, several undertakers pro-

each qr. at 9s.; oats, beans, and pease, each qr. at 5s. Thus was a high price. (See Col-

6s. 8d.; a good fat ox, at 4s.; a cow, at 1s.; an heifer, or steer, at 6d.; a fat mutton, at 4d.; an ewe, at 3d.; a lamb, at 2d.; a hog, at 5d.; a stone of wool, at 9d. The historian says,

qr. at 2s.; a fat ox, at London, for 6s. 8d.—In 1359, wheat was very dear, a qr. says Fa-

was so cheap, that a qr. was sold at 2s.; 2 hens, for 1d.—In 1363, a widow paid 4 hens, or in money 4d.; 12 hogs, at 18s. each hog, at 1s. 6d.

sold at 1l. 4s.; and, according to Stow, at 1l.; barley, at 10s. 4d.; oats, at 8s.

writs of false judgement. 5. Touching over-

peals. 8. Against offenders in Forests

Year.—1. A confirmation of the Great Char-

rest; seizing of the temporalities of bishops, 3. A confirmation of k. Edw. II.'s pardon to

king's debts. 5. Limiting how far the subjects

tax of the aid granted to the king. 7. For wages to be given to soldiers. 8. That no money be taken for fair pleading. 9. A con-

An. 2 Edw. III.—1. A confirmation of the

rule armed. 4. A confirmation of the statute

writs to sheriffs to be executed. 6. A confir-

holden in their usual time. 16 For *Nisi Prius*

cepits given in a *Scire facias* in a plea of

An. 4 Edw. III.—1. A confirmation of the

times. 6. A confirmation of the statute of Car-

cient in the county. 10. Sheriffs and gaolers

12. For the sale of wines. 13. A confirma-

2 Edw. III. for granting of pardon. 14. For

An. 5 Edw. III.—A confirmation of the

2. Against the king's purveyors. 3. A confir-

ligious houses. 4. That sheriffs and other of-

penalty if any do sell ware at a fair after it is

tant, but no essoin or protection: days given.

where the king's writ runneth not. 5. That

An. 10 Edw. III Stat. 1.—1. A confirma-

at Northampton, an. 2 Edw. III. c. 2. 3. They

the wearing of furs. 5. Licensing clothworkers

An. 14 Edw. III.—1. A confirmation of liberties of the church, and the Great Charter. 2 and 3. An act of the king's pardon. 4.

in the king's courts. 6. For amendment of

their offices. 8. Concerning escheators and coroners. 9. Concerning bailiffs errant, and a-

gaols. 11. The clerk of the statutes shall be

*Prime* before any justices. 17. Touching a

touching to warranty a dead person. 19. A-

21. Of subsidy of wools, and customs for the

Statute concerning the Clergy made in the same Fourteenth Year. Stat. 3.—A statute

Edw. III. Stat. 3. reciting some former grants, and limiting the custom on wool, plate, &c.

lands. 4 and 5. Against waste done by ex-

Charters. 2. Concerning trial by peers. 3. The

ing who shall punish usury. 6. Ministers of

justices for things done touching the jurisdiction

Year. Stat. 2.—A revocation of the said former statute, made 15th Edw. III.

An. 17 Edw. III.—An act for the searching

An. 18 Edw. III.—A statute for declaration of exigents.

Touching exigents in trespass. 6. For the new

Clergy. Stat. 3.—1. A triennial *Disme* granted to the king by the clergy towards his war in France. 2. An act for trial of bigamy. 3. Against purchasing lands in Mortmain. 4. Confirmation of the statute of purveyors. 5. Touching prohibitions. 6. Temporal justices shall not make commissions, to inquire of process

done by justices to all men. 2. That right be

rels but their own. 5. Lords and great men

1. What persons shall be compelled to labour.

within their term. 3, 4, and 5. For labourers wages. 6. For victuallers. 7. For beggars. 8. For artificers

and other artificers. 5. For punishment of the offenders of this statute. 6. An act against extortions by sheriffs, &c. 7. For holding of

Stat. 2.—An act touching such as be born beyond the seas.

Year. Stat. 3.—1. A confirmation of all liberties touching the king's presentment to a church of another's right. 3. That the king's title shall be examined when he presents to a benefice in a *Quare Impedit*. 8. For cognizance of matters pertaining to the church. 9. Touching

A Statute for clothes made in the same 25th Year. Stat. 4.—1. That clothes shall be of assize. 2. For clothes to be

A Statute of Purveyors made in the same 25th Year. Stat. 5.—1. An act touching purveyors for the king's house. 2. For declaration of treason. 3. No indictor shall be put upon ful presentment. 5. Touching actions brought of wood or timber for the king. 7. For the gathering of the foresters. 8. None shall be constrained to find men of arms. 9. Auncel weight abolished. 10. For true measures. knight, or to marry his daughter. 12. For espurung of money. 14. What process shall be awarded against men indicted of felony. 15. needful. 16. Exception of nontenure of parcel shall not abate the whole writ. 17. Touching and replevin. 18. Touching villenage. 19.

Stat. 6.—A statute of provisors.

Stat. 7.—A statute of the form of levying of the fifteen.

pardon for felonies. 3. For commissions to be and a subsidy granted upon every cloth. 5. Forestalling of Gascoigne wines, felony. 6. For wines. 7. That it shall be felony to sojourn in Gascoigne, and buy wines there by English merchants. 8. For gauging of wines.

their merchandizes in the staple. 3. Mer- disturbed by the purveyors. 5. The king's pus-

7. Touching licence of passage of wools, lea- be shipped. 16. For the rent of places in the staple. 23. For a certain number of porters, prejudice of the staple. 26. Credence to be them that be convict for shipping of wools. constables of the staple.

and other officers shall answer the king the bill as upon a writ of trespass. 9. No writ shall be directed to a sheriff to charge an in-

An. 31 Edw. III.—1. Confirmation of the [illegible] chequer. 4. Against extortion in bishops' officers for probates of wills. 5. The contents of a tun of wine, and the true gauging [illegible] ments of labourers. 7. Justices shall inquire of the offenders of the laws of the staple 8. What refuse shall be made of wool. All [illegible] reformation of the victuallers of London. [illegible] ministration, where a man dieth intestate, and [illegible] reform and examine errors in the exchequer. [illegible]

One and Fiftieth Year. Stat. 2. 1. Touch[illegible] Stat. 3.—1. For fish coming within the haven [illegible]

Stat. 4. *Ordinatio facta pro Statu terræ* [illegible] measures. 7. Attaint shall lie as well in plea real [illegible] for giving their verdict. 9, 10, 11. For labourers. 12. There shall be no forfeiture of [illegible] 14. For traverse of offices. 15. Confirmation [illegible] Henry the Third, &c. 16. Nonclaim of fines shall be no bar. 17. Merchants, aliens, or [illegible] them that have possessions in Ireland. 19. No [illegible] in. 20. For passage of corn to Calais. 21. [illegible] lers there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] statutes. 10. A parl. shall be holden once [illegible] the quarter sessions of the peace. 13. Con[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] silver vessels. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 [illegible] In what case a writ shall not be abated by exception of cognizance of villenage. 18. How [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pledges. 4. Certain penal bonds in the third [illegible] [illegible] not to be lost for a little thing therein not cus[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] taining 4 Chapters.

An. 42 Edw. III.—1. Confirmation of the [illegible] 2. Confirmation of a pardon. 3. None to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] inquests. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## Richard II.

issued out for the calling a parl. to meet 15

*List of Peers summoned to this Parliament.*

Lancaster, &c.

Codenore.

Wm. Ufford e. of Suf-

Ld. Mich. de la Pole,

Salisbury

Lord Peter de Manley

Nottingham.

of Wemme

tingdon

Lord Wm. Morley

for trying his friend in the time of adversity,

" That the king, their undoubted liege lord

all the three causes. For the 1st, to rejoice

by special descent of inheritance; and for their good wills towards him, he was therefore come to give them thanks" For the 2nd, " To visit and comfort them in their necessi-

to proffer himself in aid, but to confirm all their liberties; to maintain the laws and peace

the contrary." Thirdly, " To try or assay

le Scroop, steward of the king's household, by

ford; which was accordingly granted by the

to hear him a little in a weighty cause which greatly concerned himself, and said, "That

excuse him, for that the commons had spoken

man in the kingdom. That if any man, of

wise, as the king and lords should award, as if

mons also said, in their own defence, "That

the kingdom; and that he wondered much

first inventor of such speeches, by which de-

peers of the land, was a manifest traitor; since

to given."

[*A Speaker chosen.*] After these altercations and the first upon record, (see Cotton's Abridgment, p. 155), made a protestation and said, "That

practised, for which this nation was so renowned; and said, that by the decay of the same,

ters of their own ships, and had the free dis-

time." He therefore prayed that, "Because the king was of tender age, for the amendment

ferent estates, to be continual counsellors to

preservation of the realm; and that the com-

wars:—2nd. That they would please to name king's person, who were to be men of virtuous

tutes and ordinances of the land might be observed, ratified, and confirmed, and the people

mons would have no prejudice done any way given to these petitions was, "That the pre-

return to their place.

granted; yet so as the chancellor, treasurer, bench and the other, and all others officers of the realm, might execute their offices, without the presence of those counsellors, who by advice of the lords were then appointed, being 9 in number, viz. the bps. of London, Carlisle, sir Rd. de Stafford, and sir H. Le Scroop, barns.

knights bachelors; who being thus chosen in

the 2nd request, the lords of parliament an-

acceptable to him; or to remove any officer, or servant, if it were not by his express will.

such officers and servants: wherefore the lords

lords answered, "That they would take good

of the king's household about it, and if by their

honour of the king, what they desired should

and boroughs for two years; praying the king,

But with this proviso, "that this law, particu-

things, should not be made use of, nor drawn

[*Petitions of the Commons.*] The following

any thing, but what belongs to their office."—As to the 1st request, the king granted it; and

petition was, "That during the king's minority,

the exchequer, the steward and treasurer of

this side Trent and beyond, might be made by parliament; and if it should happen, that any of these ministers or officers should be laid

earl of Oxford, to the office of chamberlain;

"that upon the king's special grace, and for

in divers senses, that then the sense they claim-

the answer was, "that the interpretation of

The commons prayed, farther, "That a parl.

purpose shall be observed and kept; and as to

Feb. 1378, writs were issued out to call a new

coming for a long time; but some sheriffs hav-

adjourned to next day; and for the same rea-

with a speech to this purport:—"1st. That

be of his continual council; but, by reason of

chosen of the latter. Yet, what were being

to weigh well the necessities of the nation, and to provide accordingly; and not to wonder at it was done for the king's honour and the safety saying, "That for the expences borne and ready, and should be ready, to exhibit their

[*A Poll-Tax granted.*] The lords and commons the last parl. should be remitted; and in lieu as it was before that parl. for one year from Michaelmas next. They likewise granted a kingdom; which being a tax quite new, and shall give, at length, as translated from the

barons, 40s. Every baroness, who is a widow, as a baron; and a bannerессas a banneret, 40s. ought to be made a knight, 20s. Every widow man, widow of such an esq. or sufficient mer-

hospital of st. John, as a baron, 40s. Every a batchelor, 20s. Every other brother, knight

great towns in England, each as a baron, 40s.

All lesser merchants, and artificers, husband-

try, according to their estate, 6s. 8d. or 40d.

2s. or 12d. All advocates, notaries, and proctors, who are married, shall pay as serjeants of

neys, each according to their estate, 40s. 20s. or 6s. 8d. Apparitors that are married, according to their estate, 8s. 4d. 2s. or 12d.

unmarried, of such an estate, and above the age aforesaid, 4d. Also every strange mer-

selves very high, viz. every abp. bp. and mitred abbot as much as a baron; every abbot was

and the beneficed clergy 6s. 8d.

Wher

great hall of the abbey of Gloucester; dr.

"1st, for the liberties of the church, the

that a parl. should be holden once a year;

o'clock, to hear further declarations; and di-

prelates, lords and commons, "That the na-

and Brest, which of a long time had been in

second instance on record, where a Speaker of

to this effect:—"First, if he should utter any

been said; for the commons highly desired to

against them; the commons humbly thanked

his lordships, lands, towns and forts beyond

king, at which time they answered, it was ap-

the heirs of them; and that therefore they still

might be for the destruction of his enemies, they (the council) hoped he might have money suf-

To this the commons replied, "that in hopes for a long time, they had granted a greater

be levied in so short a time; and that all things

charge the commons, who were in a lower

granted, that a great part of it was still in the

tained; and therefore they were to know, that

their complaint." Whereupon the commons, after a short deliberation, made it their request to

der age) for the next year, as it had been be-

Richard, "that though there never was any ac- made in parl. or out of parl. to the commons,

for the future. As to the officers, the king

he would shortly give them in writing. That

defence of the kingdom; which not only con-

day: another was, "that if any fault was found in any part of the kingdom or go-

mons desired "to have a time limited to bring in their common bills or petitions, and

mons prayed the king "to have a copy of

on their request. They prayed likewise, "that 5 or 6 prelates and lords might come to the

charge;" but the lords answered, "they nei-

lords to choose a small number of 6 or 10, and together without noise; and then report what

nourable for the king and kingdom; and only said, "that 46,000*l.* which was expended in

Cherburgh, Gascogny, and Ireland, was not to be charged upon them; nor, as it seemed

king's council, "that Gascogny and the forts

the kingdom would be quiet, otherwise it

fore, "to advise about their charge, and give

much haste as might be, for the common profit of the kingdom, and ease of the lords and themselves."

agreed and granted the king the former subsidy of wool, leather, and wool-fells for 3 years,

fells as much, that is, for every 240 of each,

[illegible], the [illegible] preservation of the peace:—2nd. because the regalities were as otherwise; and therefore the provisions only the enemies of France, Spain, and Scotland beyond sea. All which, because they could accordingly." He further told them, "That the increase of wools, and 6d. in the pound on armed men, and as many archers had fallen short; for the charge of those soldiers came to cleared, for all which the king stood indebted:

[*A Speaker chosen.*] After appointing receivers and tryers of Petitions as usual, the

They likewise prayed that a commission might

granted, and a commission was made out to the

mons together, "considering that the king

granted to the king one 15th and a half, with half within those places. With this prayer, where else."—"Considering also that the sub-

an express protestation against it, that it had The answer the king gave to this, was, 'That

whence that author observes 'that the clergy assembled in convocation, were not then look-

men, without any just grounds have supposed.'

then looked upon as a degradation to his ar-

been forced to pawn his jewels; the subsidy

burgh, were in arrear more than 3 months, and

ended; and that the king was also at a very

to his subjects; and how the kingdom might

by sea and land, in as short a time as possible."

[*Debate upon raising a Supply.*] The com-

where, in the presence of the king, prelates,

Speaker, "demanded a more clear declaration of what had been said to them; and, especi-

charge; praying, that no more might be re-

a charge any longer." Whereupon, a schedule

commons replied, "That they thought the

and prayed that no more might be demanded

"1st, that a certain sum of so many Groats

chandizes, bought and sold within the realm,

their advice was to raise a certain sum, by

pitch upon the Groats; and proposed 4 or 5

The commons, after debating a long time

that if the Clergy would support a third part of

raised by a certain number of groats, so that

reasonable, for that they possessed a third part of the kingdom; and prayed the king and

"That their grants were never made in parl. nor ought to be: that the laymen neither could nor should construe them in that case; and

[*A Capitation Tax granted.*] At last the lords and commons agreed upon a Capitation-

age of 15, of what state and condition soever, except beggars; the sufficient people in every

enacted, "That no knight, citizen, or burgess

'new and a strange subsidy:' Hollingshead writes, that 'great grudging, and many a bitter

consequences; Walsingham and Knyghton,

day after All-Souls; and by reason of a quarrel

who came to parl. with each a great retinue of

the king could make up the difference, which

tucum, "*Rex convenire facit consilium.*" He

vernment of the king, during his reign; affirm-

able to do it." And, after the usual form for

their meeting should be more specially declared
Hugh Segrave, treasurer of England, by the
oration, and said, " That the chief cause of
their summons was; first, to take care of the
tenance of the peace; and, especially, to pu-
bond-tenants and villains of the realm, under
parl. the said sir Rd. desired to be excused and
discharged from the office; but the king insist-
came, unanimously, to this resolution, " That
al-o petitioned the king, " That since the rest
have certain bps. and lords to consult with
was, " That they should give in the names to
done, and the king granted their desire. And
swered, " That the king had charged the
upon the said matters; but the ancient custom
without due process of law. The end, to up-

*Government.*] After the commons had conferred
ument, " and made great complaint of the go-
the kingdom would be in a short time ruined:
and of grievous oppressions in the country, by
who behaved themselves like kings in the coun-
try, so as there was very little law, or right;
council, granted, " that certain prelates, lords,
the bps. of Winchester, Ely, Exeter, and Ro-
chester; the earls of Arundele, Warwick, Staf-
ford, Suffolk, and Salisbury; the lords Zouch,
certain Petitions of the Commons, though their
answers are not set down.—First, they peti-
ed by the king for that purpose, " To place
were done."—They also petition, " That an
enemies of the nation took, by sea and land,
whole realm."—They likewise petition, " That
certain of the chief clerks in chancery, certain
nuces above; and that certain merchants might
draught, containing 3 articles, for as many

great grace he would please to command, that

person, out of the most wise, honest and dis-

counsel him; and further, that he would please, by the advice of the lords, so to order his

of the crown; and that the subsidy on wool,

the war." The king answered, "That he

our notice. At that time there was a great

elected, and each supported by different na-

would go with him into France, for the de-

sent to the bp. of Norwich, and by him pub-

a great sum of money; besides jewels, neck-

devotees gave to purchase heaven, and to obtain the benefit of absolution and pardon for

abilities, in order to make their absolution more valid; some found men at arms, others in their own persons

But, to give the greater credit to this sanc-

further consideration, made a second proposal, which was, "To serve the king, one whole

within 20 days after the first payment; and

his council, and both houses of parl.; and since

which still continued. But though the bp.

siderable success at first, yet, in the end, this

either to the prelatical leader of it, or to the

shop's return from this extraordinary crusade, writs had been sent out to call a new parl. to meet on the 1st of Nov. 1383. The cause of

the writs, "That by advice and assent of the council a parl. was called for their mediation and assistance, in a treaty of peace, then in

subjects, on the one part; and Robert king of

the state and defence of the realm, and the

ed the session by a speech, excusing first his

"That the truce which had been concluded

France and Flanders. And here he offered

And further observed, "That these wars were

these great charges." The chanc. then ad-

told them, "That the king commanded them to have a due consideration of the necessary matters that had been declared to them; the

threatened all, and the great necessity the king

had promised to serve the king with a certain number of men for a whole year, and had served but half a year, and then returned with

to be seized for that purpose; and thus ended

land being renewed, a parl. was appointed to

them, "That there had been a treaty of peace

which, at a proper opportunity, he should shew them the articles. Which, although the king

knowledge and consent." He added, "That

not well be ratified without a meeting of both the princes; which, for their own sovereign's

Guienne and Ireland; and how all this was to

to consult and give their answer." The triers

be granted to them for conference; hereupon

lords and commons gave the king a moiety of a 10th and of a 15th, providing further, that if

moiety of a 15th; so that the clergy should tax themselves accordingly; and if a peace

Nov. when, in the presence of the king, the

standing, the lord chanc. as before, put them in mind, "of the king's great care of the church, commons, and laws of England;" and further told them, "That the nation was en-

safety and defence of the kingdom; and to

ed them, "That the king would go in person,

who, in the last treaty of peace at Calais, had gone from their own offers; which, he added, was a good cause of assurance to the English, in so just a quarrel to look for victory." The

"That four ways or means would greatly further and speed this consultation; first, to be early in the house; next, to repel all melancholy passions; the third, to begin always on

out mixture of any orders;" and lastly, to

bury, should not be paid; and in case the king

that a peace or truce should be made with

not be levied.

the 20th of Oct. 1385, the king thought it ad-

of Suffolk and still chancellor of England, open-

the other estates to this purport: "That the

might be effected 4 several ways; of which 2 were foreign and the other 2 domestic. The

selves, and how the war was to be best sup-

abroad, were grown very rich thereby; whilst

hereupon both houses, with joint consent,

"That the chance, and treasurer ought to be

manned in the office of chance." The king was

manded them, "Not to make mention of any such thing for the future; but forthwith proceed to the business for which they were summoned, and hasten to a conclusion;" and rashly added, "That he would not

them, or at their instance, remove the

that the king was so much in debt that less

at all, the lords and commons returned their joint answer to the king, "That they neither

least article of it, till the king should come and shew himself in person amongst them, and re-

ed for answer, "That they should order 40

opinion of all the rest." But this message

his own safety; for a private rumour had

designed to be massacred. For, "adds our authority, "it was told them, and it appeared

go to the king, a large party of armed men should set upon and murder them. Or else, that being invited to a feast, some armed ruffians should destroy them. Or, yet another

stunt, in their lodgings in London." "This last

R. de Exton, then mayor of London, who refused to give his consent to such a piece of villany; by which it was deferred, and this cursed

that they should, in the behalf of the lords

[*The Parliament's Remonstrance to the King.*]

"Sir, the prelates, lords and commons, in parl.

vation of your soul, as for the unspeakable

our ancient constitution, from a laudable and

and commons of the kingdom *once a year*, unto

any spot, clear as the sun; and wherein as well poor as rich may find never-failing shelter

and peace, and removing all kind of injuries; redressed; and wherein with the most prudent

repulsed, by such means as most conveniently and honourably may be done; and also with

considered, be supplied: they conceive also, that since they are to support all public charges

to be expended: they say moreover, that this

cause disabling him), but obstinately by his ungovernable will, shall withdraw himself, and be

grievous expences; that then from that time

you for a longer time have absented yourself, and

come among them."

To this the king answered to this effect: "Now we do plainly discover, that our people and the commons in-

insurrections against us: and in such case no-

cousin the king of France; and from him to

The Parliament's Reply. The lords replied: "Sir, this council is not safe for you,

and if he should

evil govt. be miserably laid waste; and that

your throne, than in the least to lend you his

as a scandalous mark upon your reign; recall,

only remove them from your presence; for in

quarrel: remember also the inestimable trea-

after 3 days he would come to the parl. and

for the maintenance of that war. And yet, what

of your wars, as that now they are reduced

M. de la Pole, earl of Suffolk; John Gilbert, bp. of Hereford, was made treasurer, instead of John de Fordham, bp. of Durham; and

cued and undone; for a king cannot be poor that has a rich people, nor that king be rich, whose subjects are beggars: nor do these his

"*Articles of Impeachment exhibited by the Commons in full Parliament against Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, late Chancellor*

"I. That the said earl being chanc. and

nements, and rents to a great value, as ap-

us that we must mention it) "that if the king,

have the said lands again intirely, and the said

contempt of his people, or out of a perverse

"II. Whereas 9 lords were assigned by the

statutes of the realm, according to the laudable ordinances, and their faithful advice: but will

king as well by word of mouth, as in writing; the said late chanc. did say in full parl. 'That

will; that from that time, it shall be lawful for

such a grievous and unhappy dissention may never spring up amongst your people; that

your evil counsellors subverted; and that this

the issues.

[illegible]ous burdens miserably impoverished; the resou[illegible]

[illegible]

Letters Patent must find a place in this work, since, though not strictly parliamentary, they

very severe trial in parl. Thus they stand

"Richard, king, &c. to all those to whom

of our realm in this present parl. assembled, that our profits and rents, and the revenues of our realm, by private and insufficient council,

by oath, and obliged to maintain, are not, nor

certain knowledge, good pleasure, and

hon. fathers in God, Wm. abp. of Canterbury, and Alex. abp. of York; our most dear uncles,

Nicholas Abbot of Waltham; our beloved and

continual council, for one whole year next after

they shall think meet, of all rents, revenues, and profits belonging to us, or which are due

realm or without: and of all gifts, grants, alie-

lands, tenements, rents, annuities, profits, re-

franchises, liberties; voidances of archbishop-

possessions beyond the sea; and of the bene-

that are in rebellion against the pope: and of

or in any other manner: and of lands, tene-

our crown: and also touching the jewels and

levied and expended; how garrisons and forts have been maintained: and of all defaults and

courts, and all other places of our realm: and

great officers aforesaid, full power and authority, general and special, to enter our palace

officers, and to command all rolls, records, and other monuments and evidences; and all de-

all deceits, extortions, oppressions, damages,

crown, and the estate of our said realm in ge-

and establishment: and also to hear and re-

s of the that the lords were the king's freeds, and t
common law, and to discuss and finally de

l ment was the less to these courteers. I

s a true freedom observed in choosing, n

s here under specified,

means the troubles in the kingdom, for want of good govt. might be ended; the king better

fell on his knees before the King, and said, "That he understood his maj. had been in

Upon this, the King declared, openly, "That

course of parl.; and not by the civil or common law of the land used in the lower courts

*King's Ministers.*] Then five lords, who were

tation, in full parl. touching their appeal and suit

granted half a 10th and half a 15th, with pro-

granted; and further, they prayed the king,

parl. might hold on its course; and be adjourned if need were; and that all things

the end thereof, as in manner accustomed. W

further gave the king, in defence of the realm,

on condition, that the five Lords Appellants should have out of it 20,000l. by assent and grant of the king, "for their labour and ex-

mons prayed, "That no person, of what de-

der of the continual council. And also that

and put others in their places." To which the

"If any lord of the council, or other lord of

*Appellants.*] And now, as a prelude to what

"You shall swear, That you will keep and cause to be kept the good peace, quiet, and tranquility of the kingdom: and if any will do to

*Abp. of York, Robert de Vere Duke of Ireland, Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk,*

"I. That as false traitors to the king and

served; encroaching and assuming to them-

and treasure of the realm; as 10ths, 15ths,

servitude and bondage, against his honour,

realm; yet they have been by them disturbed

law of England, and put to intolerable delays, losses and costs; and the statutes and judg-

prosecutions; which thing is against the

to impositions, heavy taxes and tributes laid

crown of England; and the people of Ireland,

king in that behalf used; and thereby com-

tices and people of the law; that is to say,

questions; to which they answered in manner

[*Proceedings thereupon.*] This Impeachment

def wit was recorded accordingly; whereupon

king and lords, "that they might be adjudged

the 13th of February

appeal. Who answered, "That they well un-

"That in so high a crime as is laid in this ap-

or court, except that of parl.; and that it be-

verned by the law civil; and therefore it is not

ments of parl.; and it was the judgment of the

appeal was well and duly brought, and the

king and lords to record their default; and

recorded; which was done accordingly. After

king, and assent of the lords temporal, entered

No. 9 et 10

parl. there present, as judges of parl. in this

and earl, with Rob. Tresilian, so appealed as

person of an abp. or bp. the lords would ad-

any point, and said, "he was there ready to

the king, and his answer it before

from thence drawn upon a hurdle through the

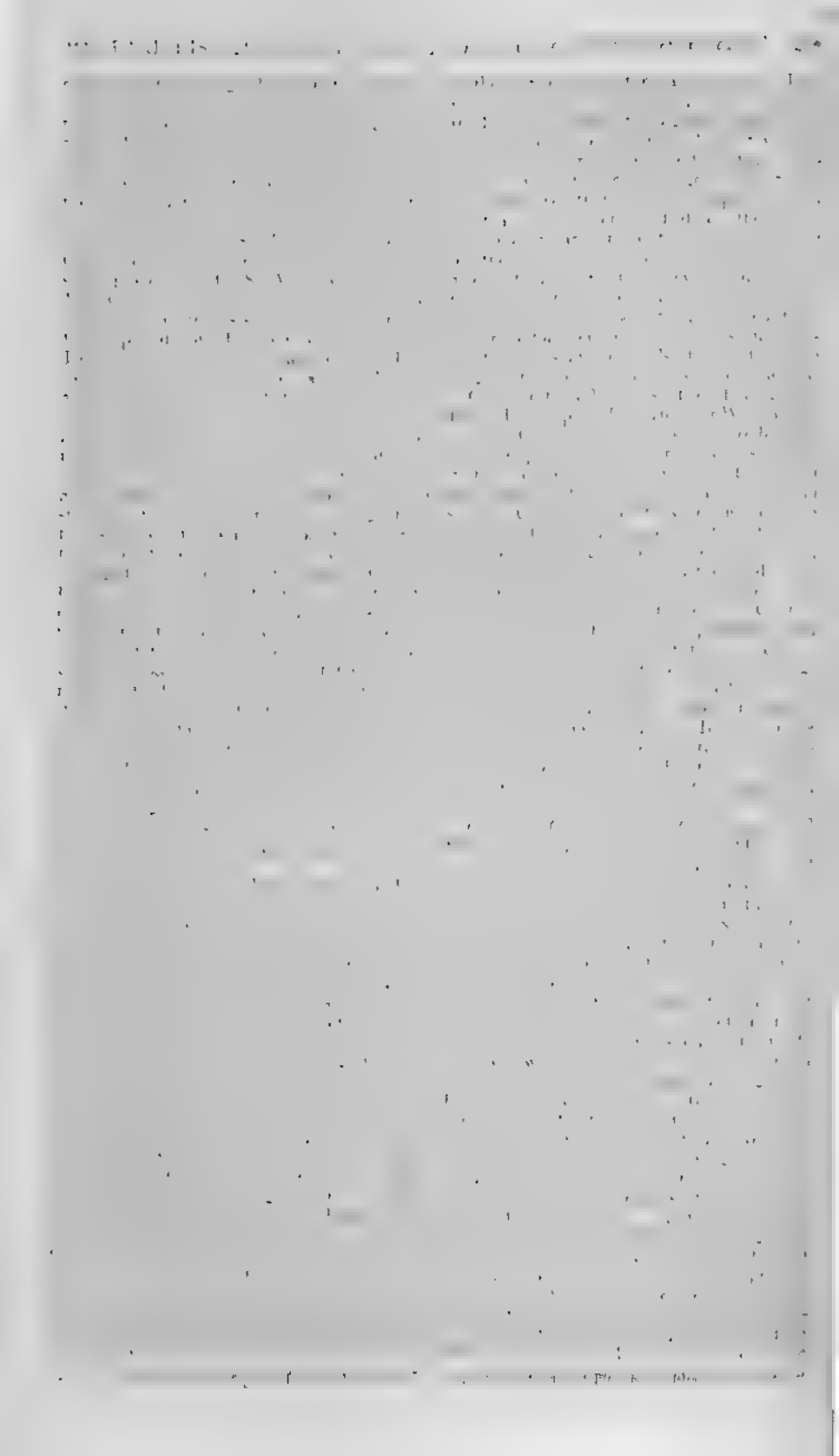
there to hang by the neck; and that the exe-

vance of interpretation whatever; but that the

jeant to the king, were accused and impeached

were such as were then asked them, but the answers were not such as they put their seals

was wholly taken out of the king's



40*l.* a year; sir Jn. Holt and Wm. Burgh 40

cles exhibited against them were 16; the first art. in the appeal was the first art. in the for-

pleased "as traitors and enemies of the kingdom, for that they knew of all the treasons in

aiding, assisting, counselling, and assenting to

Burley and J. Beauchamp were principal acc-

they were accused "for conspiring and designing with the 5 persons appealed, to destroy

whole kingdom; and also in pursuance of the same petition, had a full pardon for all things

not guilty. The commons replied, "they

into the parl. was by the lords, after due and

made and given in this parl. should be ap-

execution as a traitor, provided always that

establishment, touching appeals, pursuits, ac-

J. Salisbury, J. Beauchamp, and J. Berners,

petition was, "that none of the traitors at-

made in this parl.; and any one that should endeavour to have such a thing done, should be judged, and have execution as a traitor." The Answer to all these petitions was, "that

and of the laws of the land. Then it was resolved, "that this bp. sir Rob. Belknap, sir

being put out of his protection; against beggars; and against riding armed, and giving of

they had done it before; which was also u-

tinct rank and quality. "This last affair,"

that time; for there was so much pride amongst

the servant from the master, or a priest from

with great solemnity in the said church; at

*A new Parliament called.*] On the 6th of

and the temporal lords did him homage; and

took a new oath, as followeth: "You shall

much as in you lies, that any judgement, statute or ordinance made in this present parl. shall in

men; and that both clergy and laity should enjoy all their liberties. He further told them,

in any time to come; and further, that you

nies in France, Spain, and Guienne, on one

peace was to be had, or a proper defence made

houses; as did also the bp of st. David's, being treasurer, the keys of the exchequer; and prayed that they might be discharged. After

prorogation, near 3 months. The lords and

tation "that, for any thing then done he would

Mr. Collier says the 15th was given by the laity

uncovering him with a cap, a coronet, and a ducal

vants; of bailiffs and all the officers; of

out a special licence from the king, and the

of York, earl of Rutland; and gave him, to-

and all sorts of monasteries; Likewise to cir-

the trouble and expence of a licence, and at

authority; which protestation, at their request

revived, and a penalty laid on him that should accept a benefice contrary to that statute. Likewise, a forfeiture awarded against any who should bring a summons, or excommunication,

prelate for executing of it.

*A Subsidy granted.*] There was also a sub-

which 10s. should go to supply the king's present occasion; and the other 30s. to be re-

the said capital lords; and they might enter

*Statute of Appropriation.*] An act was also

of every sack of wool from a denizen 1l. 2s. 8d.

benefice to a religious house, upon condition

*A Parliament called.*] The king summoned a parl. to meet at Westminster on the 12th Nov. 1390. The bp. of Winchester, ld. chanc. informed them, "That the chief cause of the summons was concerning a truce made with

they refused; so there was nothing but war to be expected from thence; the charges where-

a perpetual vicar sufficiently to supply the cure

*A Parliament called.*] A Parl was called to

cause to be for "to consider how to raise the price of wools, then too much debased; and

to him; concluding with these words, *Redde te*

about a lasting peace.

*Clergy.*] In this parl. says Knyghton, "a pro-

test, "that as their assent to this was indeed a novelty, they prayed that it might be no

the king half a 10th and half a 15th; with o

commons also in open parl. declared, "that if

readily. On the 2nd of Dec. which was the

trary; and particularly that made at Glouces-

king held a parl. at Winchester, when the abp.

the last parl. had done, till the next; and

15th. The bps, lords, and commons, in fi

ney, abp. of Canterbury, and primate of all

any ecclesiastical dignity recovered in the

within the realm, without the king's leave; for

prayed might be entered on the roll. See Collier's Hist. vol. i. p. 594.

1391, a parl. was called to meet at Westmin-

in full parl. sir John Bussy as their speaker;

earl of Arundel exhibited a complaint against the earl of Lancaster, which he said

the said duke to walk arm in arm with him:

bitter words, that he, s of his quality, durst

the dutchy of Guienne, and, 5th, he wanted

don, in full parl. and in the very words following, which he spoke accordingly: "Sir, saith

grieved and displeased by my words; it fore-

lordship to quit me your man-tallant."

*A Supply granted.*] The king designing to over in person, in order to reduce Ireland,

mons granted him for 3 years a subsidy upon , and 12d. upon every pound of merchandize, so as this money should only be

over, otherwise only half a 10th

*A Parliament called.*] The duke of York,

king's great necessity for money, occasioned

a till 10th, and the commons a 15th; but not
without a protestation was first made, "that

*A Parl. called.*] In a short time after his
ing all assembled, the bp of Exeter, then chan-
cause of summons, in a speech, wherein he al-
prove 4 points on which a prince ought to con-
sult his parl. The 1st. was, "that the church
might enjoy her liberties in peace." The 2nd,
"that all his subjects should be governed
without oppression." 3d, "that the good laws
justice executed." And, lastly, "that the

"that the commons required of the king that
"that it would be too long and tedious for

*The King resents the bringing in a Bill for*
mons desired a conference with the chancellor
it, the king commanded him to declare the re-
"that the commons by a bill required 4 things;

For, being told the king's mind in a conference
had conceived such a resentment against them,
"humbly praying him to accept their excuse,
or be against his royal estate and liberty; espe-
solely to the king himself, and in his own or-
mitted themselves to the king's will and fa-
commons that, 'out of his royal benignity and
As a further proof of their attachment to the
death of a traitor. But here the church inter-
made protestation, "that their sincere and
saved and preserved without diminution: and
In
1
1
1
1
in the said statute.

*A Supply granted.*] This parl. granted the

n 10th on their temporalities.

*A great Council at Nottingham.*] On the

a general proctor, who might have summon

struunt, and compulsion, against the king's

accused lords had a day assigned them to an-

by a speech, which he began with a text taken

rites, "that no realm could be well governed

conduct of a good king 3 things were wanting;
1st. that he should be powerful; 2nd. severe

verned; and 3rd. that the subjects should be

consult. That laws ought to be executed up-

entered as a record on the roll of parl.; which

parent; for that no man could claim any pro-

making a commission, directed to Tho. duke

ther

commissioners to see it put in execution;

to conform to holy

his consent; thereupon, the said commons

" Because the accusation and impeachment touched so high a person, and a peer of the

on the 19th of Nov. in the 10th of the king, which was expressly against his state and dignity judgment against the said abp. as the cause required." Hereupon the king commanded it to be recorded in parl. " that the abp. had been before him, in the presence of certain erred in the exercise of the commission, and therefore put himself upon the king's grace lords temporal, with sir Tho. Percy, the proctor the king himself; for which they, also, adjudged and declared him a traitor. And it was awarded in parl. " That he should be

g assigned him a time of passage, which was from the eve of st. Michael, until 6 weeks next ensuing; to pass from the port of Dover into France; and further, that he should forfeit which he had in fee simple by descent, or pur-

*The D. of Gloucester, the Earls of Arundel*

in several articles of Impeachment then brought against them, by way of bill, by the Lords Appellants in parl. The bill, as appears by the record itself, was to this effect. First, it sets forth, " That the

a miserable condition you would be; so that in very fear of their power, you then granted

*Articles of Impeachment*

in their traiterous design; who, by agreement,

sex, with a great number of people armed and in several parts of your realm, to rise, and before your presence, until they were secured torn safely; and then they all appeared before you in your palace at Westm. with a great

" The said duke, the earls of Arundel and Warwick, and Tho. Mortimer, continuing their him to your parl. held on the morrow of the

caused you to come into a secret place at Westm. and there shewed you the particu-

was not Guilty in any of those points. And

assent, and contrary to your will, in your ab-

be drawn, hanged and beheaded; and there-

Lancaster earl of Derby, and Tho. Mowbray

ed, how he demised his crown; and they

polity."—IV. "Which treasons so imagined,

above declared: we the Appellants (there

and honourable court, your parl. shall order."

"That he had a general pardon in the parl.

themselves royal power, in prejudice to the

royal dignity; wherefore, upon the request of

judged the said earl of Arundel, "Guilty and

penied, and as a traitor to the king and realm,

der their liege homage, and depose the king,

the king, or afterwards; and also all the lands

he forfeited to the king and his heirs for ever."

tered; and to shew equity as well as rigour,

in England; and further to receive the orders of

Dears dare. at Westminster, Sept.

That he could not bring the said duke before

Sept. 23. Upon the reading of this warrant

to him; as having levied war in this kingdom

goods and chattels might be forfeited; as, in

" I Thomas of Woodstock, the zear of my

way, in the county of Middlesex, with a great

of other ; to assent to the making of a com-

he that I did erd, wherefore I put me lowly

lord, I knowlech, that I had evil and wick-

evil therein, nevertheless I wot and knowleche

I g other, communed and asked of

homage for drede of our lives or not, and

serves particular notice, as a specimen of the

was; but forsouth there I knowlech that I did

lord to me, wherefore I beseech to him, not-

Westmoreland; Tho. Piercy, earl of Worces-

mind "that this parl. was first summoned to

s laws might be duly obeyed and executed,

The chancellor then applied himself particu-

duke of Surrey, Jn. duke of Exeter, Jn. marq.

mon a parl. at Westminster, on the morrow

at the time aforesaid, were read over before

estates in parl. were severally asked, "What

king's serjeants, said, "The answers were good

the king's bench, said, "The declaration of treason, not already declared, belonged to parl.;

manner." So, likewise, Wm. Rickhill, a judge of the common pleas, and Wm. Clopton, chief

affirmed the same things: therefore, the former

king was

established, "that the parl. holden the said

cause of action, or title of right, all manner of

time, with restitution of goods and chattels."

proclamation.

*Sir J. Cobham impeached.*] On the same

sitting in judgment, awarded Simon Burley and

to

the impeachment read, the knight said, "That

guilty; and as to the use and exercise of the

and told him, he, with others, were made com-

then about him; but that the commission was

judgments the king graciously pardoned; yet so that he was to be a prisoner in the isle of Jersey during his life

*A Subsidy granted for the King's Life.*] On

fells, for his life; with one whole 10th and 15th,

of grace, or a general pardon, was passed for

*nulled.*] A private petition, but which had a

estors made to the king, in a parl. held at

not appealed, or called to answer, nor due

terwards made void in the 1st. of Edw. III

all the articles and things contained in it, for

fore expressed, but also "considering that the

the impeachments. This could proceed from nothing else than a mortal quarrel which had

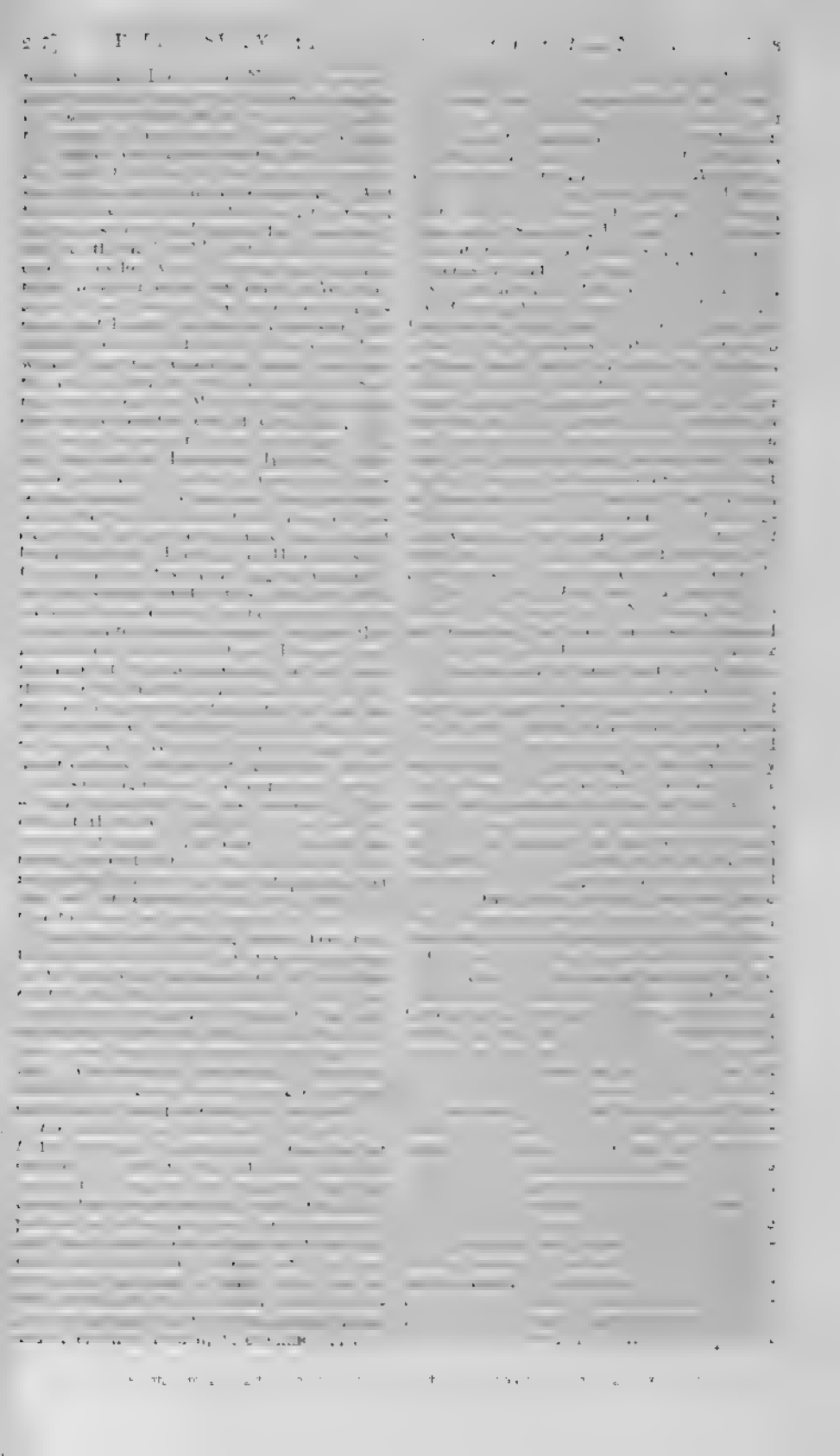
him: "My liege lord, I know well that many re-

I confess my offences, and in so doing I beg

with a protestation, at the same time, to add or diminish when he pleased, or as it might be

"That in the month of Dec. in the 21st year

of Norfolk with a great train, and discoursed



appointed to go to king Richard, then a pri-

granted him; and in the same year a poll-tax

ther, and wool-fells was granted for 3 years;

a capitation-tax of 3 groats of every person of

under Wat. Tyler, &c.—In his 5th year, the former subsidy on wool and leather was farther continued for 4 years, for the as-

a 10th and a 15th was granted for the war

land; a full 10th and 15th, and half a 10th and 15th. The clergy also granted a 10th.—

in spirituals, and half a 15th on all temporals.

ions granted half a 10th and half a 15th; and also a subsidy upon leather, wool, and wool-

a 15th from the laity; in order to carry on

of 40s. on every sack of wool; of which 10s.

to the king half a 10th and half a 15th, with

10th; conditionally, that if the king went not

ed in the 11th year of his reign, for 3 years; together with half a 10th and half a 15th.—

king for 3 years, a subsidy upon wool, wool-

The clergy granted also a full 10th, if the king went over; otherwise, only half a 10th.—In his 13th year, the clergy gave a 10th, and the

ater; with one whole 10th and 15th, and half a 10th and 15th. But this extravagant grant was made one of the articles against this unhappy prince in the succeeding reign.

In 1379, wheat was sold for 4s. a qr.; white wine, 6d. a gallon, and red, 4d. The low price

mons against granting a supply.—In 1382, wine sold for 4l. a tun.—In 1387, barley was sold at Leicester for 2s. a qr. and wheat for

18s. 4d. a qr; wool, on account of a law

1 Rich. II.—1. A confirmation of the Liber-

a debt paid. 6. Against villains that withdraw

maintenance. 8. Touching protections *cum*

sheriff shall be sheriff within 3 years after.

15. That no spiritual person be arrested during divine service.

2 Rich. II.—1 That merchants may safely bring any merchandizes into this

a prior be dative and removeable, or perpetual.

11 Rich. II.—1. The abp. of York and others attainted of high treason. 2. Clause to pre- others also forfeited. 4. The penalty of concealing any part of the said estates. 5. Issues of the said estates during the war. 7. Al merchants, aliens and denizens may buy and &c. 10. That no letters from the king under

town, for demeanour of labourers. 4 and 5. behave themselves. 6. Concerning weapons

peers or great officers of the realm. 12. In

and other places. 14. For the measure of

to obtain any benefice of holy church. 16.

15 Rich. II.— 1. The king's presentee shall not be received into a church full of an in-

12. Touching tanners and cordwainers. 13.

ing protortions. 17. Where he in reversion may be received in a suit commenced against the particular tenant. 18. Touching attaints in Lincoln. 19. For the preservation of fish.

6. In appropriation of churches there shall be provision made for the poor and a vicar. 7.

for repeal of a statute made 14 Rich. II. c. 7. staple. 10. Touching cloth made in Surry,

mmure for purchasing bulls from Rome. 6.

tion of worsteds. 4. For the cleansing of

to have no estate in their offices for life

6. For damages for them that be vexed be-

H- - IV

be held the Tuesday next before. Which

*king Richard II. after the conquest, and likewise the acceptance of the same renun-*

of Lancaster, and having long waited for him,

said." And so forthwith, although,

for avoiding so tedious a labour as the

by others unto a schedule of parchment;

of God, Amen. I, Rich-

r condition they be; the dukes,

lules to my person, to every effect of law

all other my dominions and possessions, or any

kingdoms belonging, or that may be belonging;

guilty, and celsitude royal, purely, voluntarily,

these writings, I do renounce, and them do to-

for my notorious demerits I deserve to be de-

" And presently to the said renunciation

" But on the morrow, viz. Tuesday the feast

York, and the duke of Lancaster, and other

nons of the said kingdom, assembled in a great

duke of Lancaster being seated in a place due to his quality, and the chair of state, being solemnly adorned with cloth of gold, but then empty, without any person whatever presiding therein; the above-named abp. of York, in the name of himself, and of the said bp. of Hereford, according to the order of the said king, did publicly declare the Cession, and Renun-

English.

" Immediately after which, it was demanded

wit, first of the abp. of Canterbury, to whom, by reason of the dignity and prerogative of his metropolitan church of Canterbury, it

of the realm, whether, for their interest and the utility of the kingdom, they would be

" Imprimis, It is objected against king

all offences; and had for many years shown

persons unworthy; and his indiscreet spend- earls, and to the rest appeared with a plea-

king always and continually bearing gall in his

fully labour about the just govt. of the realm:

duke, detained, and without answer, or any

before him and his favourites privately in a

them and their heirs, and giving the same t

cester, and the earls of Arundel and Warwick,

himself a great multitude of malefactors of

within the king's palace as without, did cruelly

wives, and other women; and though there

against all others of his kingdom; for which

royalty, and kingly maj.; and that it was not

grieved; yet the said king, at last, in his parl

judge them to death; and very many of the

scrubbing, and trooping, he did, for fear of

a great number of his people. And so he did subtilely, fraudulently, and maliciously de-

many were impoverished; which was a great

cured, and caused it to be granted, "that the states of this kingdom, should remain in

the king; in derogation of the state of parl.

against the effect of the said grant.—IX. Not-

had sworn, "that in all his judgments, he

the said king, for Henry duke of Lancaster

concern himself about the same; yet the afore-

presume in any thing to act contrary to the said statutes; all which are well known to tend

combat; and the said king and declared, that

and this by a decree publicly proclaimed before

cute for livery to him to be made of all mun-

spited, paying a certain reasonable fine; he

sometimes his favourites or creatures, and

paid again at a certain term, notwithstanding

such creditors are much aggrieved; and not

for his said voyage, or in lieu thereof great

of such religious out of fear to fulfil his will and

that of his kingdom: the said lords, justices,

Rolls of Records touching the state and govt. of

of the crown of the said kingdom: and all this,

other lords out of the kingdom, and within it,

the whole kingdom, and especially amongst fo-

um, unless they be forfeited: yet the said

XXVII. Although it was enacted and ordained,

shall be taken, nor any way destroyed; and

bodies, and not otherwise; notwithstanding

acted contrary to such a statute of this king-

transgress; yet the said king desiring to tran-

destruction of his people; and that they should

displeasure, and also for fear of death.—XXIX

judges to proceed in such causes, thereby evilly

wherof he was sworn, and damnably incur-

him sworn to as aforesaid.—XXXI. By inspec-

the clause or article. "Item, we will that the residue of our gold, the true debts of our hous-

reserving to our executors, 5 or 6000 marks;

judgments, made, given, and rendered in our

in the 21st year of our reign, and in the same

den; and also all the ordinances, judgments, and establishments, of the 16th Sept. in the 22d of our reign, at Coventry; and af-

Edw. duke of Albemarle, John duke of Exe-

ber, and our wardrobe, and reserving 5 or

ments, ordinances and judgments, to their utmost power, even unto death, if it be neces-

pear, that the said king did obstinately strive

repugnant to all law and reason. And this not only during his life, but after his death too;

manor of Langley, in the presence of the dukes

uncle the duke of Gloucester, then there pre-

him the said king; did voluntarily and of his

endamage, trouble, or grieve him, the said

fence, if any were. Yet afterwards, notwith-

and desired that he might be thereunto ad-

as the event of the matter has declared, speaking graciously, and with a chearful coun-

and expect a better and more fit time to

parl. but wait at home without any fear; be-

withstanding all which, the said king, in his

the said abp. to be banished, during the king's

as if it were the dowgs of others; insomuch

by way of lamenting his own condition, "That he was not the first that had suffered banishment, nor should he be the last; for he thought

lords would follow him; and confidently averred

tonished, hastily replied, "That he verily thought it might so happen; and that he

And that the abp. might the rather credit his words, he shewed him a certain great jewel,

that jewel for a token, he would not delay

more confide in him; the said king sent to him, advising him, that he should privately send all his jewels, and other things of value,

under the greatest confidence in the world, being

the abp.'s clerks; and keeping the said coffers

broken open, and disposed of the goods therein, at his will and pleasure. Furthermore, the said king faithfully promised the said abp. that if he would but repair to the port of Hampton, in order to go out of the realm, he

get him recalled. And if it should happen,

realm, he should without fail return into Eng-

in any kind lose his archbishopric: and this he faithfully promised, swearing upon the cross of the late martyr st. Thomas, abp. of Can-

touched: all which promises notwithstanding,

the realm; and forthwith transmitted special

deceitful tricks of the said king, the said abp. being a well-meaning believing man, was subtilly circumvented."

the Record proceeds thus; "And because it

verally as jointly; that these causes of crimes

depose the said king; considering also his own

openly delivered; all the said states did una-

should proceed unto a deposition of the said king; for the greater security and tranquility

and sir Tho. Grey, knights, and sir Wm.

sentence of deposition; and to depose the said

sitting on a tribunal before the said royal chair

words;—

"In the name of God, amen. We John bp.

of the said realm, sitting in tribunal; and having

touching his govt. committed and perpetrated

ing the time of his governance; all of them

ded, exhibited, and recited; which have

be concealed with denial or excuse. And con-

acknowledging and reputing, and truly, and of

have been and to be utterly insufficient and

be deposed; as by him the said Rd. was be-

acted in this affair before the said states and

[illegible] before it, had prayed a little while, the said

[illegible] dominabatur populo; A man shall reign over

[illegible] muel, and teaching him how a person should

[illegible] have a king given. And not unduly may they

[illegible] m. 'I will make children to rule over them.'

[illegible] xiii. 'I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child.' The apostle repeats it thrice, 'As a child I spake, I understood and thought.' As to speech, 'tis certain that a child is unconstant in speaking, he easily

[illegible] inconvenient and dangerous in a king; nor is

But from such mischiefs a kingdom is freed, whose sceptre is swayed by a man, for it belongs to a man to set a watch before his

[illegible] over whom not a child, but a man is set, and

[illegible] that in Eccles. ix. 'Blessed is the man that hath not erred with his tongue.' Then saith the apostle, 'I understood as a child:' now a

[illegible] it; and therefore 'tis plain and apparent

[illegible] written Eccles. ix. 'Blessed is the man that abideth in wisdom.' For as a child is delighted

[illegible] in our nation; for now a man shall rule, who

[illegible] earls, barons, knights, vassals, and valvasors, and other subjects, and liege people of the

[illegible] obey or regard the said Richard, as king or

"Furthermore, the said states willing that

[illegible] before nominated commissioners, to be their

[illegible] the crown of England, with its appurtenances was vacant; the aforesaid Henry duke of Lan-

[illegible] and appurtenances; in this form of words in

"In the name of Fader, Son, and Holy Ghost, I Henry of Lancaster, chalenge this rewme of

[illegible] helpe of my kyn, and of my frendes to recover it; the which rewme was in poynt to be on-

"After which claim and challenge, as well

[illegible] the said abp. taking the said king Henry by

Thirdly, it is said, I thought as a child, for a

will, and not according to reason: therefore

flight, and great danger ensues; from which

ever us; to wit, one that speaks not like a

that as a man, not a child, he will meditate on

a child wantoning in foolish stubborn humours,
a man shall reign, and such a man that it shall
be said of him—a king shall reign in wisdom,

" Sirs, I thank God and zowe spiritual and

the gude laws and customs of the rewme: ex-

and marshal of England, on Saturday next, be-

signed to the parl. there was a Protestation
made by the king, " That it was not his intent

upon the states of his kingdom; nor that the

ample; but that such abbreviation of time was

a cheerful and benign countenance, retired

there in a vast multitude assembled.

procurators, in the name of all the states and

" The words which Wm. Thurnyng spake to

20[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

PARLIAMENT [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

you re-olve upon it, I pray you call to your assist, or counsel

1st. point we are first to examine, whether a, it break forth into action; yet

? 2ndly, what king Ed. hath enacted in particular

not speak what may be done in a popular sense. All laws do except a minimum if

and Arnou although for his wise he be a welcome Ambassador for stating away the Lop of

tion by endurance, and not per[illegible] yea,

of lent his hand to h

to hold that a prince may be slain or deposed

expect, either a reformation, or else a charge

daineth, - that he which doth presumptuously

Lord's anointed; ' thou shalt not rail upon the

of man, but of the Lord in regard hereof;

what if the father be a robber? If a murderer?

seeing the workers thereof are become a

what conquest can a subject pretend against

shrunk for the other; for, as Nehemiah saith,

ancient jewels and ornaments pertaining to

a constant courage submit ourselves to all

1401, when the knights and burgesses were [illegible], again, desired might be put

then rehearsed, "What great charges the should [illegible] trust him. The same day, on [illegible]

nobles, for his expedition against the Scots, [illegible] they granted the king to commit the [illegible] and, lastly, for resisting the rebel in Northumberland, and the inventory of

king's other fortresses abroad, especially for [illegible] to do." At the same time the com-

the wars in Scotland and Ireland. For the [illegible] henceforth." Upon this the king re-

sider the importance of them, he concluded this answer, "That there was never any such

burning of Wm. Sawtre, a clerk, convicted of

be burnt. There was also a statute made to

several others, who were, for their treasons

roneous opinion in religion; but Cotton remarks, "that the printed statute differs greatly from the record, not only in form, but much more in matter, in order to maintain ecclesthus note upon it: "that this was the first sta-

to be unity; and therefore prayed the king to

"that no provisions should be brought from

ties, notwithstanding the judgment given a-

or silver coin out of the nation, without a spe-

with thanks for their motion, also granted.

vice-chamberlain to the king, of being a striver in the last insurrections, or at least a favourer

the king ordered him to be placed in his accustomed seat: then his maj. declared, "that

dily granted. Then the whole assembly heard

*A Parl. called.*] A parl. was summoned to

their meeting to be, "1st. for preserving t

to give him thanks." [illegible] estate."



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of parl. to whom only such judgment be-

fe ony, but only a trespass finenble to the king.

queen; except the queen's two daughters, Maria and St. Maches; Alder and John Pa-

firmed by the king, with the lords assent; and full charge was given to the chief officers of

In which grant it appears, that the profits of 2000l. per ann. — After setting the King's

and they required that 4 persons should be re-

duke of York, the earl of Northumberland,

according to the desire of the commons, and all his true legemen; and that neither they

hereafter.

taking of them."—And a war with France being

parl. held in the 11th of his reign, created he

"That the Commission for arraying and mus-

"It is agreed by the king and lords, that the

the request of the commons, a committee of

covery; wherein shall be allowed no protec-

e of the anti-pope, be not suffered to be

by warranty; and in order to render the value,

*Several Annuities granted.*] At the petition

ses damages a treble. *Responsio.* Y nel suf-

a knight of a shire attending the parliament.

had 20 pounds lands a year, and 1s. in the

therefore, for himself and his soldiers, in time

session.—On the petition of Joan, late wife to

*A Parliament called.*] In the same year,

for a parl. to meet at Coventry, on the 3rd of Dec. though there is no account of any pro-

*Sheriff fined for a false Return.*] The sheriff

which he learnedly argued. "That for the

king's pleasure

and particularly for repressing the Welch rebels; for resisting their enemies in France and

Rot. Parl. Vol. III. p. 541.—"Item priont les communes, q come "salone la custume

subduing the Welch, neither was there a com-

mandement "venuntz, illeoques demurrantz, & a lour propres retournantz," & "lour

mesne tempes; & ja soit ensy q sovent foitz

ments, & autres lour hommes & servantz

day to the king

Speaker, and

subsidy on wools, wool-fells, and skins; that is, for every 240 wool-fells the like sum, and for every last of skins 5l.: of aliens 10s. more, to

castle by the Welch rebels; the king appoint-

York's late service in Guienne and elsewhere,

*Motion for applying the Revenues of the*

went in a body, and, by their Speaker, addressed him, remonstrating, "That without

clergy." They set forth, "That the clergy

of the state: that it was evident the riches of

sented to the king, "That though the ecclesiastics served him not in person, it could

g stop to their prayers, night and day, for the welfare of the state; and there was no expect-

ed to smile, and said openly, "That he thought the prayers of the church a very slen-

knees before the king, "he strongly pressed

leave her in a better state than he found her."

gion and avarice. "You," said he, "and

them all; for you have extorted, or, at least

for it at the year's end. "And, verily," added he, "I will sooner have my head cut off, than

persist in their petition, and brought in a bill

*A Parliament called.*] On the 21st Dec. writs were issued for a parl. to meet at Coven- the 9th of Feb. writs were a third time issued

runs and pipes of wines granted to any person

III. were not certainly known: he would up- ns; and said, "That in the weighty affairs

any annual value for life, or years, do, on pain *penitebat*: wherein he purposed to begin also,

and presented sir John Tiptoft for their Speak- vouth, and other causes; but the king con-

Commons prayed, "That the money borrowed for saving of the honour of the lord John, the parl.

*The Speaker proposes several Regulations in*

may be paid what to him is due; and also to mon protestation, and required a confirmation

Likewise, That no stranger born be a customer, for confirming all their liberties, for safe keep-

The king's answer to the 4 first was, "The

sons, in general toil, &c. As a matter of such

year, when, because the abp. of Canterbury,

to be of his council; and that by authority of

gins with a recital of the act made last session

large; they unanimously petitioned us, with

and make void the said former statute; and

nances, privileges, &c. belonging thereto; and

possessions, honours, and customs, with all other appurtenances, belonging to the duchy

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas, of Durham | Alnynton |
| Robert, of Chichester | St. Mary's, York |
| The Guardians of the | St. Peter's, Gloucester |

| | |
|---|---|
| Reginald, lord Grey, of Ruthyn | Ralph, lord Cromwell |
| William, lord Ferrers | Ralph, lord Greystock |
| Wm. lord Willoughby | Wm. lord Bergavenny |
| | Robert, lord Ponynges |

reign."

*The Lords Address against the Lollards.*]—

suborned Henry prince of Wales, for and in

the commons; to exhibit a long and bloody

against those that preached or taught any

Other points touching Lollardy, I read none;

dition in this exploit, they joined prophecies

no sanctuary should protect them."—But it will

formerly, in this and for a diffe

redress them; without disclosing the same to

take the like oath upon; which the king, at

*A Parliament called.*] Another parl. was
lled to meet at Westminster, on the 18th of
ey did not sit to do business

mised: and that certain lords, by name, might

rmance, as in a proper defence against a

fatigue and good conduct in Wales; for which both the king and the prince returned back

a new
built,

called this assembly for a full consultation:

their Speaker, and present him the next day

*A Subsidy granted.*] The lords and com-

promised, that for 2 years next ensuing, he his subjects; and, for more assurance thereof,

29th of Jan. the Commons presented sir Tho.

tally destroyed; and the clergy considered

the counsellors names; whereupon two of

the like subsidy as in the 9th of this reign, so grant,' that it was provided of their own

ons a body against him." For this reason he

mised satisfaction in this matter at a proper

the good governance of the realm belo

to these proceedings, he signed a warrant for

assembled." He asked, "That it was the

tions and persons, should enjoy their wonted

from the laity, without a meeting of a parl. this

desired the commons to chuse a Speaker, and

*Pattern's Rd. de Hastings.*] A matter of more private concern came also before this

this, the Speaker desired a respite for 3 days

other Speakers had made; and, that if he

*Supply granted.*] Then the commons, by

this remark, "That hence it most manifestly

parl.; and they desired that the king would

the more private petitions of the commons

Whereupon a law was made, this parl. for pro-

ney, as well of Scotland as other nations. De-

them forfeit 100*l.* for every such offence.

22, or two days after the dissolution of it,

sent to all the sheriffs in England; and there

Henry was seized with a distemper, which, in

on every sack of wool from denizens; and 4 pounds from aliens for 3 years: also a 10th and a 15th.—In his 2nd year, a subsidy was

wool-fells and skins, for 8 years; also 8s. on merchandize, besides a 10th and a 15th—

and skins; that is, of every denizen, for each

years; 8s. on every tun of wine, imported or

had one 10th and a half, with the same subsidy as in the last parl. for 2 years.—In his 11th year, the same tax was granted; and, in his

20l. a year clear estate.

A thresher for a day's labour 2d. An ox sold

bushels of sowing oats 4s. 0d. For a dung-cart and all materials 1s. 2d. For a pair of

tutes heretofore made and not repealed. 2.

in the 21st year of king Rich. II. 4. Confir-

year of king Rich. II. 5. For restitution of those which were attainted in the 21st year of

officers of king Rich. II. 10 Touching of-

Confirmation of divers statutes, made for pul-

2 Hen. IV.—1. Confirmation of Statute of 1 Hen. IV. cap. 6. concerning gifts and

ibiting religious persons to purchase lands from

for a fine levied. 9. For discharge of mes-

maintainable against a dessei-or with force

[illegible] in default. 19. No officer of a lord of a franchise shall be an attorney in the same. [illegible] attendant upon their offices. 21. For the office [illegible] Against examination of judgments given in the king's courts. 24. Touching Aulnage of cloths. [illegible] Against bearing armour in Wales. 30. [illegible]

5 Hen. IV.—1. For the forfeitures of the [illegible] a knight in parl. 7. For the well intreating [illegible] seised in the king's hand. 12. Execution may be awarded upon a statute merchant, [illegible]

6 Hen. IV.—1. Touching first fruits of bishoprics [illegible] clants aliens.

7 Hen. IV.—1. Confirmation of Liberties [illegible] making of arrow-heads. 8. Against pardons to benefices full of an incumbent. 9. Cloths [illegible] ers. 15. The manner of the election of knights [illegible]

9 Hen. 4.—1. Confirmation of Liberties and Statutes not repealed. 2. Touching the seal- South Wales. 4. Touching disclanner in felo- [illegible] franchise. 6. Repeal of a statute made 7 Hen. IV. c. 10. touching the length and [illegible] the knights of parl. 2. No common hostler [illegible] peace. 6. Touching the Aulnage of cloths. [illegible] stices of assise and gaol-delivery. 3. Con-

hold a paſs 8 weeks after Eaſter next follow-[illegible] [illegible] the Lord's appropriation.

dors to the bps. to rectify them; and if they

other act it was ordained, "That in every

vessel, going on any river, be taken for a dec-

other statute, "That no such quarel, action,

prosperous. It was enacted, "That all Aliens

sented, "that contrary to this act, Alien

the King's will; also that all the Livings of

By another act it was ordained, "That every

to his enemies." The long consider-

Juror in all Inquisitions should be questioned

being openly abetted by some, but secretly by

the clergy. And, in the very first year of

kingdom, it was ordered by parl. "that they

the king's pleasure."—There was another

act was passed to revoke all these patents and

Paul's. Thos. Arundel, abp. of Canterbury,

long been a grievous thorn in the sides of the

late had sent out the year before, he had collected a large bundle of accusations, which

convocation, it was, at length, decreed, "That

them, should be next dealt withal; and that, without delay, a process should be issued out against him, as a most notorious heretic."

them; that, having obtained his leave, their

lords gave the young monarch a warm resent-

*A Parl. called.*] A parl. was called to meet

"That whoever read the scriptures in English, which was then called 'Wicklife's Learning,'

heresy against God.

had again put the king in mind, of what had been desired in parl. 4 years before, relative

Clergy to the service of the state. "The bill," says Hall, "made the 1st abbots to

priors to curse; the silly nuns to weep, and,

the active and bold spirit of a young prince, agitated by counsels which had a natural ten-

*The Clergy prompt the King to a War with*

to attempt the recovery of

being till above 400 years after

*The Abp. of Canterbury's speech in favour of*

a law, that none of that sex should inherit

after put in execution; for, we are told, that

But what is all this to France? How will the

The Abp. of *Canterbury* rose up, in the house of lords, and addressed the king in

those two German rivers? but though all were true, which they report of this boasted law,

colour of a title, asserted that he sprung from

since I owe all my fortune to your favour, gratitude, as well as the duty of a subject,

mote the honour of so gracious a sovereign,

to your people with a noble equity, you are illustrious in the arts of a peaceful govt.; but

in a reign of serenity and plenty, in great

and reason? God declares, that if a man died

to the daughter: and there never was a law

earth, that they may devolve the right of

who is warden of the marches, with a few se-

poulés, they all declared for a War with France; which being thus resolved on, the

John, d. of Bedford, Tho. lord Berkley, of

W. le Ferrers, of Groby list

labour, and another for rest: to princes, the heads of men, a time for peace, and another

his subjects, and a chearful relief from them. That they ought to grant a larger subsidy, con-

*T. Chaucer, Esq. elected Speaker.*] Ac-

him in the usual form. They then proceeded to consider of the Supplies, and by the assent

should continue till the next parl."

of age, and a prisoner in Scotland, presented

he therefore required a general restitution to it

opened the session by a speech: wherein he declared, "That his maj. would, that the

truely, but he was also strengthening himself

for attempting such a mighty exploit, great provision was required." Then taking for his

amounted, in the whole, to a very large sum;

gain a more specious pretence for war, it was

before a treaty of marriage set on foot between

with the princess; and by his ambassadors to the court of France, insisted on a restoration

desirous the French court was of an alliance

emperor Sigismund was the mediator in it; to

about it.

are the most remarkable Petitions in this parl.

must refer for a description of the glorious ex-

*A Parl. called.*] After Henry's return to

ing. On which day the parl. met at West-

chanc. to open the cause of the summons;

church and all other persons and corporations

his text, *Tobis Deum*, &c.—In discoursing on which he endeavoured to demonstrate, "That a thing well begun and continued with diligence, must have a prosperous event, according to the saying, "*Dimidium facti, qui bene*

successes, who had made so glorious a begin-

who had pursued his gallant enterprize in a

motion, the lps. promised to provide a reme-

general Battle at Agincourt. That it being

so prosperous a beginning. Which, that the

as God had in 6 days created all the world,

just administration at home, and the securing

last long enjoyed them; it was therefore or-

provisions of the pope; that whoever disquiet-

in the Statutes of Provisors before named; and

of Money, treasons: and whereas, (by rea-

with telling them, that the king intended to

able, if hasty execution and remedy were not

15ths, to be levied on the laity; the clergy

the same time it was enacted, "that all per-

than half a crown, or a crown at the most, was paid for proving a will, the ordinaries did

the king, should have letters patent to be paid

should take above that old customary rate

Winchester, for a vast sum, and to borrow

the end year of this king's reign, had been re-

*An Act for a general Pardon, and others,*

*4 Parl. called.*] Next year great prepara-

grant a general pardon for all crimes which

to call a parl. in order to raise supplies for

dry were settled, and a penalty ordained for

was established, "that the taker only should

such a speedy summons. On the day of the

*rum detis ut quiet. sits.* He alledged, "that

n 15th.

taken as a traitor to the king and realm; that

st. Giles's aforesaid, did conspire to subvert

sion, the duke thought proper to call a parl
the 16th of Nov. following at Westminster.

rick; it passed in the affirmative.—Thus far

his theme, *Confitemini et virtiter este, et*

and the victory at Agincourt; and who now,

mercy above judgment; that vengeance per

who, with the common protestation, was al-

and from thence told them, "That his maj

nsq. a 3rd time as their Speaker; and, on the

enacted, "That all necessaries should be

death of the king, it was ordained, "That all

is brought to a conclusion, by a marriage be-

nsy. Accordingly he was executed on a gal-

a former crying him up as a martyr to

an heretick. Mr. Goodwin says, 'he had all the qualities of a brave and gallant gentleman,

abhorring him, 'that if he saw him rise from

letter part of his life, as little better than an

le of insurrections, of which the

abettors, and a re-

jure after them; answer was given, "That

cords, there is a list of the peers summoned to a parl. to be held at Westminster on the 2nd of March this year; but no farther account is

land; therefore, if a parl. should be summoned

penalty of [illegible]

*A Parl. called.*] The next year Henry, covered with laurels, returned to England, and [illegible] to them the state of affairs, "What conquests [illegible] cities and provinces against him being subdued, [illegible] give him a 15th, though a petition was pre- [illegible] would prove the ruin of England. This was [illegible] more affecting their own private interest, than [illegible] part with any money to advance the greatness and honour of the government.

During this session, there was a convoca- [illegible] king a 10th on these conditions; "That the [illegible] the Clergy. That if any of that body were accused of a capital crime in the king's courts [illegible]

*A Peace with France.*] The next thing the [illegible] their consents, and promise to observe it. And since that peace had not only been sworn to, [illegible] the same solemn manner, in parl. Whereupon Tho. Langley, bp. of Durham, lord chanc. having by the king's order read the articles [illegible] lably observe it.

[illegible] which it was ordained, "That whereas wash- [illegible]

"That every third benefice, the presentation [illegible]

*A Parl. called.*] Whilst Henry was advance- [illegible] the regency in England with great wisdom and fidelity. This governor thought fit to call a [illegible] the laity; but with this condition, says Wal- [illegible] in the money then current. It was also [illegible] if they did not want in weight more than 12d. in the noble; or if they did, those who paid them were to make up the defect. The peo- [illegible] could, and hoarded up their silver: by which [illegible]

"That all the statutes unrepealed, concern- [illegible] and silver, should be strictly observed and executed." "That the king should appoint his [illegible] the city of London, and other towns, to be [illegible] coined, should have it delivered to them within 8 days, according to the value of what they [illegible] but delivered it into the king's exchanges, should pay 1d. in the noble, and o aproportionable [illegible] in their old; and that, if there was any de- [illegible]

should not divert the gold and silver received by them to any other use; but should be [illegible] that there might be the fuller circulation of money through the kingdom." A mint was [illegible] ed, "That the new-coined money should be [illegible] just weights of the noble, half-noble, and far- [illegible] quired to make a search after all falsifiers of weights, and to keep them in prison till they [illegible]

An act having been passed, an. 14 Rich. II. wherein it was ordained, "That for every ex- [illegible] to buy, within 3 months following, merchan- [illegible] exchanged, upon forfeiture of the same: and [illegible] y such merchandizes and ship them; and [illegible] nation would be carried beyond sea." It was therefore enacted, "That all merchants, who should make such exchanges, should be bound [illegible] buy, within 9 months following, the merchan- [illegible]"

As the parl. granted the king a 10th and 15th, so a convocation, which had met at York, Sept. 22, foregoing, gave him a 10th; [illegible] clergy to be the collectors, and to return their [illegible] ry V. who died of a dysentery, Aug. 31, 1422, [illegible] age, and in the 10th of his reign.

[illegible]

[illegible] staple-ware, tunnage, and poundage, for 4 [illegible] should be vested in the king, for carrying on a [illegible] 10th, and one half part of them both.—In his [illegible] day; and 24,000 archers, who received 6d. per [illegible] per ann.; and consequently all Henry's grants, [illegible] he received considerable assistance from the [illegible] Henry's annual income, which is said to have [illegible] nue is founded may be seen in Rymer, Vol. X. p. 113. It is not a little defective; but its [illegible] a comparison of the two records, the following statement is drawn up.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Parva custuma [illegible] | £ [illegible] | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Magna custuma on ditto | 26,035 | 18 | 8½ |
| 3. Parva custuma on goods | 2,138 | 9 | 1½ |
| 4. Subsidy of tunnage and poundage | 8,237 | 10 | 9½ |
| | £ [illegible] | 19 | [illegible] |
| 5. Casual revenue, arising [illegible] of wards, &c. | 15,066 | 11 | 1 |

Total, [illegible] Rents £ [illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Fee farm rents | £. 9,612 | 11 | 3 |
| 2. Alien priories | 277 | 5 | 0 |
| 3. Dutchy of Cornwall | 2,788 | 13 | 3 |
| 4. South Wales | 1,139 | 13 | 11 |
| 5. North Wales | 1,097 | 17 | 3 |
| 6. County of Chester | 764 | 10 | 2 |
| 7. Manor of Shotswick | 33 | 6 | 8 |
| 8. Ireland | 2,339 | 18 | 6 |
| 9. Dutchy of Lancaster | 4,952 | 13 | 3 |
| 10. Dutchy of Aquitaine | 808 | 2 | 2 |
| 11. Profits of Calais | 2,866 | 1 | 0½ |
| 12. Revenue of Windsor | 207 | 18 | 5 |
| Total above | £. 55,754 | 10 | 10½ |
| | £. 76,643 | 1 | 8½ |

lected; and, on the whole, it is probable, that

of tunnage and poundage, joined together,

dear as to be sold for 16s. a quarter; and that

1 Hen. V.—1. For election of knights and

and their bailiffs. 5. For addition to be given,

offices in Calais. 10. By what measure purveyors shall take corn.

2 Hen. V.—1. Power given to ordinaries

For granting a copy of a libel in the spiritual

conducts. 7. For reformation of heresy and

gilding of silver ware. 5. To prevent rebel-

in Yorkshire and Lancashire. 3. Britons not

provisions, licenses, and pardons, touching be-

Touching attaints upon a false verdict

5. H. IV. c. 7 and 9. for hosts to be assigned

granted to Irishmen. 7. In what cases letters

men of Lancaster, &c. Process against

and clippers of money. 12. Touching Rochester bridge.

1. Confirmation of all statutes not repealed

tower. 5. Touching the mint at Calais. 6.

counterfeiters and makers of false weights. 9.

## Henry VI.

*A Parl. called.*] Henry VI. was an infant

the feast of st. Martin, at Westminster.

begun, a commission directed to Humphrey

observed, "That God of his great mercy had

declared, "That, considering the king's tender age, this parl. was called for 3 causes; the

son; the 2nd for preserving the peace: the

He desired them in

Moses in Exodus, viz. such as feared God,

chuse a Speaker, and present him

*Roger Flower, esq. a 4th time chosen Speak-*
Receivers and taxers of petitions being

Speaker; who, with the usual protestation,

& Angliæ, & dominus Hiberniæ."—At the re-

Rudborne, treasurer of England; and John

ed John duke of Bedford protector and d-

said office; which said duke took upon him the dignity aforesaid, under a protestation that n

, who were Tho. Beaufort duke of

and that all writs, commissions and depend-

king Henry V. constituted and appointed Hy. lord Fitzhugh, Walter Hungerford, Walter Beauchamp, Lewis Robsart, Wm. Porter, Rob.

Henry IV. by oversight of the supervisors of

*A subsidy granted.*] "The commons, with

two years to come."—And it was, also, enact-

their discretion. Also, certain bps. and lords,

governance aforesaid. And, that all justices

their determination. That these counsellors

wards, marriages, farms, and other casualties

in council but by 6 at the least, or more; and,

great causes, by

base each of them a key to the king's Receipt,

enacted and confirmed by parl.; with a proviso, "That all such officers, as hold the

care was taken for the good governance of the

titles of which we refer to the list given at

*A Parl. called.*] In 1423 another parl.

markable, that a much smaller number of

parl. than usual; from whence we conclude, that the greatest part of the English nobility,

list of the

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry, earl of Northumberland | William ld. Bottreaux |
| | Thomas, lord Dacre of |
| William, lord Ferrers | Thomas, earl Marshal |
| John, lord Welles | Thomas, d. of Exeter |

the northern counties, "that a coinage should

to the executors of Henry V. to the end that

also, discharge the will of Henry V. which

Henry V. to the value of 40,000 marks, which

shall have all the wards, marriages, goods,

for the payment of his debts." But then it was enacted, "That the executors of both

nion of Katherine queen of England, a new
granted by the last parl. it being, in many
Henry V., relating to the goods of the said

*The Scotch King released, and a Peace con-*

he were set at liberty, a firm and lasting peace
others, a treaty was set on foot at Durham,
between the commissioners of both nations;
firmed by this parl. but the power to deliver
ship and fidelity, say some; or as other histo-
rians write, did homage to the young king of
England at his castle of Windsor; wherein he
under a superior lord. The oath was in these
words: "I, James Stewart, king of Scotland,
kingdom of Scotland, which I hold and claim
of you. And I shall bear you my faith and fi-
delity of life and limb, and worldly honour,
against all men; and faithfully I shall acknow-
of Scotland aforesaid; so help me God, and
Chron. p. 587.

*Parliaments, &c.*] On the [illegible] of Lent queen
that were taken from her.—At the petition of
Leonard's in York, it was enacted, "That
which happened some years after. It was

enacted, "That if any person should carry
out of the realm any staple-ware, from the sta-
of Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, and York, but
quetine, sole daughter and heiress to Wm. duke
duke of Gloucester. This princess, by her fa-
unkind usage of her, she left him and came
John had contrived with him to break out of
mediately a reward of 40*l.* a year, to be aid-
ing and assisting to him in his escape; and af-
kingdom again, and cut off the heads of the
the cause, he would then fly into France, and
For which escape alone, we suppose, he was

hanged, drawn, and quartered; his head set

rous success; whilst the Protector thought fit

on a great horse, to Westminster. The people

in the throne. "It was a strange sight," says Speed, "and the first time it ever was seen in

*operanti bonum*; thus he divided into three branches, viz. *bonum honestum*, which consisted

*bonum utile*, which was the free and wilding re-

honoured; by the 3rd, the subject's safety better guarded. According to the saying in st. Luke, 'Gloria in excelsis Deo, in terra pax, et

God by due obedience in the subjects; the

by relieving their princes. And in this he af-

mind that, 'Sicut princeps tenetur regere regn-

'Salus ubi multa consilia,' and told them that as

he wanted a gull; the 2nd for that he was inflexible and could not bow; and the 3rd, in

mory; all which properties he wished might

in judgment respect any person; and of a

victories and great conquests; all which ought

for their Speaker, before the king and lords,

session was much interrupted by a quarrel between two great men about a right of prece-

antagonists; and each laid claim to the higher

sides; which is prefixed to his account of the

these earls having finished their pleas and do-

mer subsidy on wools was granted for 3 years

be strictly looked to for their duties.

son; who, being thereby heir to Lionel duke

swer. The king hath commanded the abp. of Canterbury and York to provide a remedy.—

which has a more public concern, and which Cotton hath given us in these words:—"It is

length become of little value, and the woollen

nished. To remedy this, they laid on a heavy

was 10s. more than ever was paid before for

—II

giving the chanc. of England leave to grant

tous; and next, that strangers might not by

*Quarrel between the Lord Protector, and the*

In short, a civil war it was much dreaded would be the consequence; and, all their mu-

this situation the bp. however, thought proper to write a letter to the duke of Bedford, re-

came accordingly, and calling a council of the

arose; and, nothing being concluded at that

to as little purpose; till, at last, it was deter-

*A Parl. called.*] Accordingly, writs of sum-

Jan. 7, 1426, for one to meet, at Leicester,

shoulders; from whence this meeting got the

also, as soon as it was taken notice of, was prohibited. Being all, at length, sat in a peace-

there,

will was, that all estates should enjoy their

of st. Paul: *Sic facite ut sakei utis.* These the learned prelate divided into 3 parts, and referred them: 'First to God, for protecting from lollards and heretics; 2dly, by imparting

his faith; honour to the king, by receiving

has thought fit to extract, relating to this strong contention between these two noblemen; who,

so silent in this matter; they tell us, that when

parl. and each party allowed to plead his

was urged to give in his Answer. Which Arti-

*Articles of Accusation presented to the Parl. by the Duke of Gloucester, against Henry, Bishop of Winchester, with his Answers to*

tower of London, did by the instigation and encouragement of the said bp. of Winchester,

pon the lip, replied, "That he was ever a | chiefly.

*A Subsidy and a Poll-tax granted.*] The [illegible] of a large Subsidy, which was 3s. a tun for all [illegible] merchandize. Besides this, there was a land of a Poll-Tax granted, which, though not ge- [illegible] 1[illegible] inners in it were to pay 6s. 8d. a head. And [illegible] mark. In all corporations, it was ordained, [illegible] were passed in this parl.: the titles of which [illegible] of this reign.

*A [illegible] Protec-* [illegible] it was too wide at first, ever to admit of a tho- [illegible] had found means to obtain a cardinal's hat [illegible] church thought himself more than equal, in dignity, to the Protector of England. The [illegible] a motion being made, in this parl. to both [illegible] Power of a Protector, or Defender of the Realm; affirming, that he would not sit in the house till he understood what it was, since, as [illegible] council and the lords of parl.; and after due [illegible] duke by them, "That they did not think he [illegible] ported, only, a personal duty of attendance, in [illegible] it was allowed that in council, as principal counsellor, he had pre-eminence; but in parl. duke of Gloucester; so they desired him to be [illegible]

*A female Remonstrance to Parl. against the* [illegible] cester, to the abps. and other lords there pre- [illegible] with, our author is silent.

[illegible] "That in the realm of England, 3 causes were [illegible] 1st, want of faith was the root of all vice, 'ex [illegible] every kingdom; for, 'ex justitia sequitur pax, [illegible] tur.' Instead of these 3 virtues, 3 abominable [illegible] and oppression in the place of justice. Through [illegible] fearing God, and man for God; the other ca- [illegible] kingdoms, according to the wise man, 'regnum [illegible] then no doubt but this would be a flourishing [illegible]

*A Speaker chosen.*] The next day the com- grant him a full pardon for whatever he had

it were, into his regal dignity by a coronation,

lemnity: and very soon after, a motion was

of Dec. that a supply was granted by this parl. form. Cotton has made but two observations

ter, just then made a cardinal, granted an-

They also gave the king a grant of tunnage and poundage, to continue till the next parl.

der a protestation that the said cardinal but strangers were to pay a small premium

joined in a Petition to the king, praying him, of people, and of small substance: for the fu-

county by people dwelling and resident in the

tion was granted; and consequently the cardi-

Authority was given to the kings council to

certain quantity of mercantile or staple ware,

or provisions near this period.

A. The King will be advised.—P. That all

*A Parl. called.*] On the 7th of Nov. writs on the 12th of Jan. 1431; being met in the England, being seated in the chair of state,

ejus.' On this he endeavoured to demonstrate, 'That the king and kingdom ought to be established by a three-fold virtue. The 1st, viz. 'collectivam,' as in gathering goods together; the other, 'constitutivam,' as in com- 3d, 'consentaneam,' as in union of each hath over himself; œconomical, as relating to secured. And, lastly, justice had its 3 parts;

lowed.

with a subsidy of the like value on all mer-

council, to make securities to the king's cre-

A charge of bastardy was alledged against Kent, as being his eldest daughter, and a le- cured a certificate from the ordinary. Against bastard; that her mother Constance, the late fraud. All this being fully proved, in order

made 8 Hy. VI. c. 2, touching Denmark,

cual.—P. The commons of Northumberland,

land by the year; it is enacted, "That the

*A Peace with the Scots.*] We have no account how long this parl. sat; but historians

duke of Gloucester, to desire that a peace

portant a matter, without the consent of the

nettled a peace with them.

*A Parl. called.*] On the 25th of Feb. 1432, writs of summons were issued out for a parl. to

which he did in this manner, taking for his text these words of st. Peter, 'Dewn timete,

marked 2 points, the 1st, a general counsel to

according to the saying of the apostle, 'omnis

lived in great want and penury." He concluded, as usual, with acquainting them, that

been informed the commons had made a de-

*John Russell esq. elected Speaker, and a Sub-*

presented to the king John Russel, esq. for

consent of the lords, granted one 10th and half a 15th; also one year's subsidy on wools, and

*ona the d. of Gloucester*] A great complaint

Cotton here remarks, "that the true reason of

more for them, and lend them besides 14,000l. which was done accordingly: and then he was

consent of the other estates, granted a pardon

speaker; who, with the usual ceremony, was

ral of the king's person; and the other, to

*A Subsidy and a Vote of Credit granted.*] The Subsidy granted by this parl. was a 10th and a 15th, to be levied on the laity. They

and shewed to his maj a precedent, in the reign

commons came again before the king and lords,

for his conduct in the battle of Vernoyl. Be-

duke's personal attendance about him; and,

the office as freely as others before him, and that

di pending, and determine the same."—VI. An

taking 9 bushels for the qr. it was enacted, " That the statutes for weights and measures and that there should be a bushel, common

for more than 2 years profits of the crown;

*Particular Acts passed.*] In the Statutes at having found out a way to defeat the execu-

debts; it was therefore ordained, " That sere-

having the misfortune to be killed before entering upon the lands for the default of the them, whose were again thrown into a differ-

ent, to call a parl. dated Nov. 1st, to meet at

ed the suit: whereupon it was enacted, " That

*al Parl. called.*] It was not till two years

might not be liable to writs of waste, for the

damages for the said waste, provided that it he told them, " that the duke of Burgundy,

where two cardinals came to treat about a peace between England and France; that al-

French refused and scoffed at; by which no-

desired the commons to choose a Speaker.

*A Speaker chosen.*] Accordingly they pre-

pound, upon his oath. Also a 10th and a 15th

Liag, with tonnage and poundage for 2 years.

demonstrated, "That 3 sorts of men are

are shaven; and all kings in their coronation, who in token thereof wear a crown of gold, set

tue faithful care of a prince; for, as gold is

*A Speaker chosen.*] The receivers and triers

*A Parl. called.*] Another parl. was called

was granted for 3 years to come. Authority

with an elaborate speech, from this text, "Co-

tion, and under colour thereof, ravished her;

which was granted.

*A general pardon.*] The last thing we find on the record, transacted this parl. was the

in this parliament.

*A Parl. called.*] We have now a period of

cuency of freehold than 20*l.* a year, shall be

open the session by a speech. He took for his

form challenged."—IV. "A permission was gi-

plead for them, in every hundred or wapon-take."—And, V. "A prohibition was laid

deavoured to draw two especial points; the 1st, "What great desire every christian ought

slipped, any wool, wool-fells, or other mer-

and battles in this world. As to the 1st, that

*Petitions.*] On a Petition of Humphrey,

Israel; he noted that thereby was meant a mystical unity, according to these words in Judges ii, "Convenit universus Israel ad ce-

raise a tower of stone within the said park, John, earl of Oxford, petitioned for a pardon for 300*l.* the remainder of a fine of 800*l.*

them, that this parl. was called; remembering

*A Speaker chosen.*] The prelate having

Pull, of Wimall, in the county of Chester, gentleman, shamefully did ravish; it was

granted for 3 years, as in the 14 Hen. VI.

mentioned in the record. A. The same as

the king's household, in order to make ready

the judges it was enacted, "That all the jus-

"That merchant strangers shall not sell their

out kissing him; and the same homage to be

a year, except in cities and corporations."—

given in the Abridgment of the Records. In

spur, and 10d. for a bow; to be paid to the

a particular manner, we must refer the curious

"That no person shall be a collector of dismes

*1 Parl. called.*] It was not till 3 years

sadors into France, as well upon a treaty of

ew thereof." A. The same as before.—P.

the said marriage was contracted; and a sus-

pension of arms, for a time, was granted. He

ers. A. As before.—P. That no Italian, or

...ld. the qr. marte perpetual.—' No m...

...s and bailiffs fr...
...o several cases ha...ted.'—' An act for the ex...

April.

*...el Subsidy granted.*] This parl. being again ...

...of a Subsidy of a 10th and a 15th, and half a ...

...named, which were wasted. A subsidy or ...

...and 3 other letters patents under the seal only ...

...affair of the peace with France; and we find ...

...Eton college, founded 20 H. VI. with all the ...

...of the king and the whole parl. made a protes- ...

...also the like letters patents of the king's, made ...
...for the erecting and endowing a college (king's ...

enacted, by the authority aforesaid, "That the statute made of H. V. importing, That no ...

...that now is, and was then called the dauphin of ...

...parl. seems to have been calculated for a com- ...

...house, and made a declaration of his services ...

; and she a shameful penance and a

is mentioned in Cotton is little or nothing to

this part: except another article, viz. "That it is by the king enacted, that Eleanor, the late wife of the duke of Gloucester, shall be utterly

*A Parl. call'd.*] This disappointment did

fully kept out of the Records, the more gene-

charge of high treason, and committed to close custody. Accordingly writs were issued out

*The D. of Gloucester arrested and murdered.*] "With the new year," says Daniel, "the

of state no doubt, other writs were dispatched after them to summon the same peers, by

fory; and that the duke of Gloucester might

we his hearke and of the caution, and with

kinds of counsels; the 1st, of the wicked, ut-

things went well enough, and the ceremonies

tum manet; cogitationes ejus a generatione ad

to know what new matter was found out

suing the commons to chuse, and present their

Eleanor his wife at liberty. A ridiculous

ny appointed; on the 2d day the commons

the crown as his right; and hoped, that the ad-

time; in which, because no signs of a violent

order to keep up a connection in history; and to shew, at what time those great disputes be-

*A Parl. called.*] It was 2 years after the

ed In private it was not safe to determine by

informed us.

*A Speaker chosen, and a Subsidy and Poll-tax*

soon after, revenged upon his enemies; the

who was allowed; and soon after, a grant of a

rage and poundage, for 5 years to come, on

us otherwise. Authority was likewise given to

made to the king of half a 10th and a whole

in the arbitrary manner they did. In a small

subsidy on wools was granted for 4 years, as

*Normandy lost* ] A message from the duke

that if a war should happen, then the country

that the king was really a good man, but after for a sister than a palace, therefore the kingdom was to be put into better hands than

subsidies, a considerable reinforcement was

that place.

by free deed, copy, grant of annuity, or office,

might be committed to safe custody; but the lords and judges, upon consultation, "thought [illegible] declared, "That the duke of Suffolk, as it was [illegible] the castle of Wallingford with all warlike munition; whereupon, at the Speaker's request, [illegible] John to her; and thereby for want of issue of [illegible] French nation.—V. For betraying to the [illegible] the king and lords; to whom the articles aforesaid were rehearsed, who desired a copy of [illegible] council. For that the duke procured the king, [illegible] tion in France, to the king's subversion if it had [illegible] curing himself to be made earl of Pembroke, [illegible] staying the process of outlawry against Wm. [illegible] of murder. For procuring a pardon to the [illegible] truth of the first 8 articles of treason against him; and offered to prove them false in any manner the king should appoint. The [illegible] acts of the council; which shew, that other [illegible]

March 9th, the commons made a new [illegible] the duke, [illegible] the king, in the 24th year, [illegible] the interest and rents of the crown. For procuring many liberties to derogation of the common law, and hindrance of justice. For causing the king to [illegible] the earls of Marche de Scard, and [illegible] tories in Guienne. For that the earl of Armanac and other nobles of Guienne, were drawn from their obedience to the king, by the said duke's [illegible] For that the duke procured the king, [illegible] staying the process of outlawry against Wm. [illegible] of murder. For procuring a pardon to the [illegible] For procuring [illegible] council. For that the duke procured the king, [illegible] tion in France, to the king's subversion if it had [illegible] curing himself to be made earl of Pembroke, [illegible] staying the process of outlawry against Wm. [illegible] of murder. For procuring a pardon to the [illegible] truth of the first 8 articles of treason against him; and offered to prove them false in any manner the king should appoint. The [illegible] acts of the council; which shew, that other [illegible]

March 17th, the said duke was brought [illegible] before the lords, to whom the [illegible] that therein he had not put himself upon his [illegible] contained in the first bill, would be doubtful [illegible]

[illegible] by the advice of the lords: it was [illegible] to be [illegible] for 5 years from the [illegible] — After which, several [illegible] and Beaumont, [illegible] to the [illegible] appointed, [illegible] neighbour of [illegible] assent, and [illegible] that neither they nor their [illegible] to be hereafter of their [illegible] privileges. The foregoing [illegible] the commons desire [illegible] to, from the [illegible] that the [illegible] proceeds from [illegible] parcels [illegible] was in vapes, [illegible] might not longer [illegible] as [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and

day the duke of York stood up in the house of lords, and acquainted their lordships, "that

The advice of all the judges being taken in

only they said that a general *supersedeas* of the parliament there was not, but a special there was; in which case of special *supersedeas*, every

joy the same; unless it be in cases of treason, felony, surety of the peace, or for a condemnation

sent a committee of their own house to the to chuse a new Speaker. Accordingly a com-

fell dangerously sick at Clarendon; his sickness continued a long time, but, at last, he

the name of Edward. A committee of the

two articles; the 1st, to know who should be

to know whether certain lords, there named,

committee reported to the whole house, "that

sor, and after 3 several repairs thither, and

*The D. of York appointed Protector.*] And

shall please the king, the said duke thereupon

and inward rebellion; but no authority of go-

it, after which an act shall be made to settle

it appears, says a late historian, that it was be-

prince, as in the 1 H. VI. with the yearly fee

learning to ride and such other exercises; pro-

queen Margaret, the sum of 1000*l.* yearly, for her life, out of the customs and subsidy of wools in the port of Southampton; besides sundry manors and hereditaments in the coun-

parliament.

earl made a public declaration of his loyalty

it, as a knight should do; on which the lords wholly acquitted him, as a loyal subject.

subsidies; finally, they required that a grave,

specified; to which they had answers given them. But Rd. duke of York, being appointed

out; but only raised an army, under pretence of reforming abuses in the government. "The

land; Rd the present duke, being great grand-

the three Henrys derived their right to the

certain; but the former is apparently false, by

thing should be done against him; for the

taken no notice of it, we may well suppose it

It is certain, however, that the duke of

suntide together at London; where it was resolved to call a parl. to settle and compose

*A° Parl. called.*] Writs were accordingly issued out for summoning a parl. dated May

parl. and took for his theme, &c. "other report

unto the age of 14; for the which diet, the

of the king's household.—A general act of re-

And after all this business was transacted,

though we hear no more of a meeting of this

cording to the will of the conquering lords,

realm. That all manner of alienations and

treason, in coming against the king in a war-

malicious and evil design, kept a letter, sent by

was in a manner put into the hands of the

ingratiate themselves with the people.

was, continued on its basis but for a short time,

she had then several very eminent lords in her

interest; and, being a lady of a masculine spi-

before it was prorogued: as it is particularly

up. See Hollingshead, p. 646.

" A commemoration of the king's great care in bringing the said duke up from a child; , bestowed upon him. Next, the confederation

coming out of Ireland with forces, even, into

fered to reconcile them. A grand meeting of

and there, sword-in-hand, as it were, a seem- which are contained in 8 articles. Which

due obedience, with a remuneration of divers benefits bestowed upon them after. The ambition of the said duke and earls; their now

a peaceable manner after this but a very short time; for the same year an affray happening readiness in getting together from a great dis-

appease it. Taking this as a design of the sons to the said earl; Tho. Parkin, Wm. Stan-

new commotion. The civil war was again en- heath, in Staffordshire, by the said earl; and

gested, the king's proclamation of a general offered to them, and their refusal. The as-

e victory, without bloodshed, came to Co- Parr, knights; John Bourchier and Edw. Bour-

Coventry, the lords and commons being, also, made a notable declaration, says our autho-

and pass a Bill of Attainder against Rd. duke of York, and others, his accomplices. The

theme, congregate populum, & sanctificate

utterly void; except certain persons there

w arrived at the moment when H

the chancellor, in the presence of the king and

king's serjeants, and the attorney-general, to

which an order was made, that every peer

monly called duke of York, gave to the objections aforesaid, was as follows: 1st. "That

Hen. IV. touching a general tail by him a

and of England; only he forbore the same for a time, as he did his claim to the crown. The 5th, being a manifest, and an approved un-

After this Answer of the duke, to the objec-

was drawn up in form following: "That the

life. That the said duke should be from

clear yearly value of 10,000 marks; that is,

lords, in fu

The king, on his own free motion, and the

the award aforesaid; provided the

marks as aforesaid; in which grant are some provisoes, particularly for the dutchy of Lan-

to the crown; by which also a power was given

find caused him to call a parl they sent mes-

says our author, needs no spurs; the duke pre-

sounding, a naked sword borne before him, a

placed himself on the king's seat or throne;

of that action. At that instant, Thomas Bour-

ings, breaking open several doors and locks for entrance. He staid there but a little while,

jects.

the regal authority of England, in a speech for

pital, where he was joyfully received; and

which his father had so long been endeavour-

Devonshire, the lord Clifford, and a consider-

into the north, and, leaving Henry to the care

year; upon condition, that foreign merchants

ing to be cooped up in a castle by a woman,

8s. a tun for all wine imported, and 1s. in the was a kind of a Poll-Tax on every parish that

Salisbury, with many more of note; but none

e struck off, crowned with paper in derision,

king a grant of tunnage and poundage, to con-

for two years, with a subsidy of the like value

man holding a knight's fee, and according to

and so according to rate: but this was after-

his oath; and a 10th and a 15th was granted on the laity. A subsidy also on every sack of

also granted for 3 years; and that all aliens,

10th and a 15th, and a half of both, was granting for four years.—In his 27th year a grant of a 10th and half a 15th, to be levied on the laity, passed both houses; with a grant also of

made of half a 10th and a whole 15th. Like-

so born, and no householder; with 6s. 8d. of

yearly, 12d. in the pound: from 200l. and upwards 2s. for every pound, as well laity as clergy; guardians of wards, men having fees,

" In his 20th, or according to some authorities, free and voluntary: they were called 'liberalitas populi' by Richard I. 'auxilium' by such

confession, 'ex spontanea voluntate, ac de

their own charges, to attend his wars; but that

liament, a very particular account of this mo-

rate estate. His debts, at the same time,

fish history, of a debt being contracted on that

*Reign of Henry VI.; by which a better*

In 1423, wheat sold for 8s. a qr. and malt

for 2s. 2d. a qr.; and for 3d. & 1-8th a bushel. An ox's hide for 2s. 5d. A cow's hide for 1s. 3½d. and for 1s. 7½d. A calf's skin for 11d. Twenty-one lambs for 1s. A dozen of sheep-skins for 3s. A tod of pure wool for

sold for 5s. A gallon of ale for 1½d. Red wine at 8d. a gallon, or flaggon. Sweet wine at 1s. 4d. A stone cutter for a day's labour 4d. A tyler 3½d. A sawyer 4d. For twenty pul-

For 4 qrs of wheat to be malted 10s. For a

a qr. of wheat 8½d. For 8 woodcocks for a

of Worcester's servants 5s. For one man

gallon; and bay salt 1s. a bushel. See Fabian,

young swans, each 3s. For a flitch of bacon

For 26 warp of ling 1l. 10s. 4d. For 100 stockfish 17s 6d. For a barrel of herrings,

or 3 bushel of green pease, for seed, 2s. 3d.

A crade of red herrings 5s. 8d. A barrel of

the qr. 5s. A crade of red herrings 6s. A bar-

For a barrel of white herrings 13s. 7d.—In

crade of red herrings, at 7s. 1 192 white her-

1 Hen. VI.—1. Touching the mints at York

nishment of labourers taking more. 4. Con-

veying them to Calais.

8 Hen. 6.—1. For the Liberties of the

4. Against retainers, and giving of liberties.

2 Hen. VI.—1. Confirmation of liberties

sons dwelling in foreign counties. 11. For

eat of the realm. 7. Against coadwinners

against embezzling them. 13. Touching pro-

money called blanks.—A penalty on deceit-

white money according to the indenture. 13.

nants have lost by default. 17. Persons in-

3 Hen. VI.—1. Against chapiters and congregations of masons. 2. Against the carry-

4 Hen. VI.—1. Concerning the duty of

records. 4. Suits and writs against certain

formation of the statute 17 R. 2, c. 7. touch-

6 Hen. VI.—1 Touching process upon in-

county of Hereford. 8. A weigh of cheese

Southwark, and prohibiting them to be im-

peals or indictments supposed in a place where outlawed in Lancashire shall forfeit any other

nation of a statute 8 H. 6, concerning the

may give judgment, as well where traitors and

victed. 8. Against licenses for shipping of

tices of peace in Middlesex may keep their

duces. 4. None shall sue forth a subpœna,

... peace by the lords of N... Concerning wages for servants of husbandry and labourers. 13. Against purveyors. 14. ... and the office of gaugers. 16. Concerning in... 17. No new impositions shall be laid ...

25 Hen. VI.—Against Welshmen.

27 Hen. VI.—1. Restraint of importation of the produce of Brabant, &c. 2. Confir... 3 H... for occupying above a year. 4. Touching ...

28 Hen. VI.—1. Restraint of importation ... 2. Touching process against breakers of truce. 3. For repealing of letters patents made to citizens of York.

29 Hen. VI.—1. Confirmation of the attainder of Jack Cade. 2. Against rioters ... who having a safe conduct, is robbed upon ... nager, &c. shall have any estate certain in his office. 6. For the making perpetual the statute of 20 Hen. 6, c. 2, touching the for... caslaire. 7. Exceptions out of the general resumption. 8. An act qualifying a subsidy ... cloth transported. 9. A remedy for a woman ... statute or obligation.

33 Hen. VI.—1. A remedy for executors against servants, which embezzled their masters ... 3. Against extortions of the officers of the exchequer. 4. Concerning brewers in Kent. ... abbot of Fountaine in Yorkshire. 7. Touch... ...

39 Hen. VI.—1. Revocation of a parliament ... Coventry ... Nov. ... 37 H. ... Vol. I.

... When ... 11 ... the ... by ... made.

## Edward IV.

Edward having thus obtained the title of king, *vi et armis*, as it were, had yet much to ... the red-rose party; fighting for a king who had ... it immediately, and march towards York. ... important post of Ferrybridge; but the York... queen's army, drawn up in order of battle, in the fields near a village called Touton, about ... victorious, after the loss of above 36,000 Eng... Scotland; and Edward marched into York, ... most mortal enemies of his house, who were taken or slain in the battle. Edward stayed some time at York to fix the northern pro... every thing quiet in those countries, he re... ... at Westminster ... remonies.

*A Parl. called.*] Then to settle all other ... tion, he summoned a parl. by writs, dated at ... same place the 6th of July following. But, because the king of Scots was entered into England with an army in favour of king Henry, ... pone the meeting of the parl.; and, by other ... mons, directed to Tho. abp. of Canterbury, is ... but the names of the latter, in this first parl

[illegible] Wm. Hastings called [illegible]
[illegible] Ch. Chamberlain [illegible]
[illegible] Rich. Wydeville [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Herbert [illegible]
[illegible] Thos. Kent [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Mallory [illegible]
[illegible] Thos. Cooke [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Bourchier [illegible]
[illegible] Thos. Vaughan [illegible]
[illegible] Thos. Hoo [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Yelverton [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Wayte [illegible]
[illegible] Hen. Vernon [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Wodehouse [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Tyrrell [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Berkeley [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Haute [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Hody [illegible]
[illegible] Wm. Ascough

...

*A Subsidy granted.*] The only material ... grant the king an aid of 37,000*l.* to be levied in the counties, cities, and towns, according to ... king's kinsman, by his letters patents, held and continued the parl.; and the same day ... 6000*l.* parcel of the grant aforesaid; whereupon it was enacted that 31,000*l.* shall be levied in the manner of a 15th, and be called by ... name, and as his lieut. adjourned the said ... abp. of York, the king's commissioner, by letters ... ment is said, in the Abridgment, to be, because that some conspiracies and rebellions being raised against the king in Gloucester... ...

... mission under the privy seal, adjourned the same accordingly. The cause of which last ... as before, the parl. once more met, when the ... diness of the times.

*A Subsidy granted for Life.*] On the 26th ... to the king, which was done too in a very ef... granted to ... dies following: first, tonnage and pou... of every English merchant, for every sack of ... 33s. 4d.: for every last of hides, 3*l.* 6s. 8d.; ... woof-fells, 3*l.* 6s. 8d. with a proviso only ... part of the said subsidies according to a rate there stated."—It was also ordained, "That the treasurer of Calais be obliged, under a pe... ...

That author tells us, "that this was the richest ... officer of the Staple for cloth, that he would ... another place, he tells us, "that it is almost ... Lancaster, and the earldom of Chester; from ... March, be also void; but with many provisos. ... them a power to take a yearly rate out of the ...

*Sumptuary Laws passed.*] There were several statutes made in this and the preceding sessions of this long parl. for ...

trade in general; which the reader will find in the statute-books. One or two, however, de-

which, notwithstanding the destruction and

grown to a very great height. One thing in

the beaks or pikes of their shoes so long, that

were forced to tie them up to their knees. The gentlemen did it with chains of silver, or silver gilt; and those who could not afford to be at that charge, with silk laces. This ridiculous fashion had been in some measure used

curtailed to two inches, under a penalty both

Likewise, during one of these sessions of parl. a convocation met at London, in which the clergy very willingly gave a 10th to the crown, in acknowledgment for an extensive

There was also a constitution passed, for the regulation of the clergy's habits.

*A parl. called.*] In 1467, a parl. was summoned, by writs dated at Westminster, the

the 3rd of June following. In the presence of the king, sitting on the throne, in the Painted

chancellor of England, by the king's command,

cordingly, sir John Say, knight, was presented, and accepted by the king.

*The King's Speech.*] After which, the King, with his own mouth, made the following ora-

realm: the cause why I have cald and summoned this my present parl. is, that I purpose

subjects but in great and urgent causes, con-

done, and borne unto my progenitors in time of need; wherein I trust that yee, sirs, and all

tours. And for the good will, kindness, and

thanke you as heartily as I ought: also I trust

in effect as the last parl.; also another, that the king should for ever enjoy all such heredi-

the 30th Dec. 39 Hen. VI. any grant to the

against the said Leonard, 1 Edw. IV. As was

king, lords, and commons, first answered certain petitions from the lower house, and then

that his maj. desired there might be a due ex-

from thence the said chancellor again prorogued this parl. by the King's command, from

sit at that place; for the chancellor, at their

For, five days after this meeting, the king sent

comprehended the govt. of this land; the pre-

wasted in its treasures; the laws wrecked; and the whole, by the usurpation, in a manner

of the crown of England lost also; and further,

appeased all tumults within the realm; and

made peace with Scotland; that the lord Winters was negociating a league with Spain and Denmark, so as to open a free commerce with

ing the strongest assurance of acting vigorously against France, for the recovering of that

nity, and such a one as never happened be-

son in so just a cause. Lastly, he told them,

12,000*l.* to be deducted out of it, for the relief

seisin of the same; and that the queen might personally plead and be impleaded in her own

of 10,000*l.* paid in part of a greater sum, due

able enough: "that a bill was brought in this

a traitor, and be burned for the same; and

*Edw. forced to leave the kingdom, and*

for, soon after the dissolution of this parl.

Westminster, Aug. 10, for a parl. to meet at

strument to be, "because the king was certainly informed that rebels, enemies at home, Scotland, had entered this kingdom in a hos-

invaded it, &c."

*A Parl. called.*] Historians inform us that Henry from a prison to a throne, from whence he was called, "The setter up and puller down of kings," a parl. was called to meet at West-

traitor to his country; an usurper of the crown; and had all his goods confiscated; the like judgment passed against his brother

Henry and his heirs male; and, for want of

the earl of Warwick, was made Protector of

has given us the summons to this parl. the

[illegible] at it in the Abridgment of the Records.

*Edw. restored, and Henry's death.*] How [illegible] lasted but a small time; for the fugitive Edw. [illegible] seemed to lay aside his claim to the crown; [illegible] opened their gates to him; the earl of Warwick was not there, but Henry fell once more [illegible] was advancing towards London, with a power- [illegible] meeting, a dreadful battle ensued; where, [illegible] that battle. In a few weeks after this, ano- [illegible] tween king Edw. and the martial queen Margaret, where the heroine was also defeated; her son prince Edw. made a prisoner and destroyed; all the nobility and gentry with her [illegible] death of the pious Henry; said to have [illegible] Rd. duke of Gloucester, king Edw.'s brother.

[illegible] we meet with any more parliaments; when [illegible] Westminster the ninth of Aug. for a parl. to [illegible]

The following is a List of the

*Peers summoned to this Parliament.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rd. d. of Gloucester | John e. of Shrewsbury |
| John duke of Norfolk | John earl of Wiltshire |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible]

[illegible] That the [illegible] on any recent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

duration; they having sat, with the several

to a happy conclusion."

ferent purpose than to be spent in a pompous parade. A war with France, on the old quarrel, was what all wished for; and it was with great

sters from being called to an account, at his return; being greatly suspected that they had

man remarks, "that surely there is some in-

nation against the French; the Saxon government having once received a final overthrow

Or else, it would be a wonder why the English

ing with the feebleness of the nation; how

parl. to lay on any new subsidy, but took

sary. Under the force of a statute, which had

*A Parl. called.*] It was not till near 3 years

tions the proceedings of a parl. held a West-

of Edw. IV.; and our Statute Books, by a re-

minster; when Thos. Rotheram, bp. of Lin-

Upon which he largely treated "of the obe-

dient; particularising that saying of St. Paul,

commons, 'si dominus regit me nihil mihi

or quechbord, on pain of 2 years imprisonment, and forfeiture of 40l.; and whosoever

gaines in his house or other place, shall suffer 3 years imprisonment, and forfeit 20l. A long

grown to a very great extravagance. An act was made to repeal a parl. holden 9 Edw. IV.

the next parl. "to oblige all Irishmen born, or

or else to pay yearly a certain sum there rated, for the defence of the same." Also, "that an ordinance was made for John Atwill, a burgess in this parl. for the city of Exeter,

on 8 several informations, at the suit of John

asked or granted this parl.; some other necessities of state requiring this meeting; and the

nuns.

*A Quarrel between the King and the duke of Clarence.*] About this time a discord arose

tion of the latter. "It was observed, says

practised; by which the duke had lost the no-

and heir, by Margaret, king Edward's sister,

the king, says our authority, not willing his ungrateful brother should gain such a fortune,

and they began to regard one another with no

Stacey having passed a severe examination, on

condemned to suffer death for it. Being drawn

words of Susanna, 'Ecce morior, cum mihi

Westminster, and brought with him a famous

into a vehement passion at his brother; and

the king, with his own mouth, "accused the duke of many articles, particularly the last mentioned; aggravating it vehemently against him as a reprobate to the laws of the land,

mens refugit enarrare;' since it was a mean-

and therefore proceeded to condemnation the

other house, when a rehearing of the whole

a few days; but what kind of death he suf-

*Bill of Attainder against the d. of Clarence*]

him; which, as it lays the matter fully open,

tainder, according to the form, are crimes

notorious treasons; but suborned many of his money, to divulge the like seditious discourses: that the king dealt by necromancy; and that,

him life, published that the king was a bastard

their estates; and in particular to revenge

an exemplification under the great seal of Hen.

possession of the crown; which afterwards

*A Parl. called.*] It was not till 3 years af-

York. The Rotherham, lord chanc. opened the session by a speech on this subject, 'Dominus

is, that the commons voted a supply; and

temporal, a 10th and a 15th, to be levied on the laity, was granted; except a deduction of

a yearly subsidy to be levied on all strangers,

proclaimed and duly observed.—A yearly rent,

that a very large grant to Rd. duke of Glouces-

castle; with several of the king's hereditaments in Cumberland; and several countries and

*A sumptuary Law.*] Some acts are, also,

estate, were allowed to wear. Also, "That none, under the degree of a lord, except cer-

having a mind to break the truce, first de-

of France. Other foreign concerns relating to

he found himself necessitated to call a parl

from the powers abovementioned: and begged

ties, in a kind manner; and they, with as

shall give in his own words, "O servile, per-

a parl. at Westminster, Jan. 20. in the 23d year of this king. But there are no proceedings of such a parl. on record; it is probable

period soon after. For he died at his palace

*Taxes in the Reign of Edw. IV.*

him an aid of 37,000l. to be levied according to a certain rate: but he afterwards released

merchant, for every sack of wool 33s. 4d.; for every 240 wool-fells 33s. 4d.; for every last of hides 3l. 6s. 8d.; and of every merchant-

3l. 13s. 4d.; for every 240 wool-fells 3l. 6s. 8d

Henry VI. was restored; but soon after Edward recovered the crown; and, in his 12th year the commons voted a supply of 14,000

year, he had a 10th, a 15th, and a 3rd of each;

invention, called, "A Benevolence."—In his 22nd year he had a 10th and a 15th granted

granted a 10th.

*Price of Provisions in the Reign of Edw. IV.*

In 1463, wheat sold at London for 2s. a quarter; barley at 1s. 10d.; pease 3s. 4d.; oats 1s. 2d. Also in the same year in Norfolk, wheat sold for 1s. 8d.; barley 1s.; malt 1s. 8d.; oats 1s.—In 1464, white wheat sold

1s. 10d. a quarter; and a load of hay for 6s. 8d.

late kings of England, shall continue good and

3 Edw. IV.—1. Concerning the windmi-

tery of silk-workers. 4. Concerning certain

pass thereof. 8. Concerning horners in the

Dover.

wardens of worsted weavers within the city of

act enabling the inhabitants of the hundreds

holden of a common person, coming to the

8 Edw. IV.—1. The length, breadth, and

veries of company. 3. For jurors of Middle-

into this realm for every tun of merchandize. 5. For the true payment of a subsidy of ton-

the taking away of wears and fishgarths. 8. An

5. For courts of pie-powders. 3. For unlawful games. 4. For making of tile. 5. For sealing of cloths. 6. A repeal of the parl. holden 9 Ed. 4, and 39 Hen. 6. 7. That the

22 Edw. IV.—1. An act concerning apparel. 2. Touching the packing of barrelled fish. 3. For silk-workers. 4. Limiting the price of bows. 5. For filling of hats and caps. 6. For swans. 7. For inclosing of woods in forests, chases, and purlieus. 8. For

son Edward, then prince of Wales; who, from

of age. This is the preamble that the great sir Thos. More gives to his life and reign of this unfortunate young king; whose state and

that no parliament could be called, for he was

Therefore, to the particular writer abovemen-

readers; since all that was done, in this short

Edward V. began his life and ended it in a sanctuary, and died in a prison. He first saw

the kingdom, in Sept. 1470; and he was murdered in the tower of London, in July 1483, a little while after his uncle Richard's coro-

*A Parl. called.*] In the short reign of this

mons, directed to Thos. abp. of Canterbury,

the temporal lords, is as usual: the first writ

his father's second coronation in that city. He enjoyed this dignity but for a short time, for

of the peers, as they stand in Dugdale's cata-

| | |
|---|---|
| Ralph earl of West- | Jn. l. Scroop, of Bolton |
| William earl of Hunt- | of Stanley |
| Thos. earl of Surrey | Jn. Blount l. Mountjoy |
| William earl of Not- | John Stourton lord |
| Reginald lord Grey, of Wilton | Wm. ld. Hastings, of Welles |

*Names of the Judges summoned to this Parl.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Thomas Brian | Sir John Vavasour, |
| Sir William Jenny | Morgan Kidwelly, esq. |

the proceedings of this parl. The 'History of

these enquiries, relating to it: but there it is only cursorily mentioned; though some hints

e almost incredible. It is there said, "That

puted before an assembly of laymen. And, hough it was well known that such a court

abrogate that act, but even to erase it from the

which is their standing unrepealed, in our Sta-

murkable we shall mention. "1. That whero-

burdened with a new imposition, called a He-

shall have power to admit a prisoner, arrested

seize the goods of a prisoner, arrested for fe-

lony, till he be attainted. 3. That no per-on

trate this project, he took a resolution to add

lous; a pipe 126 gallons; a tertian 84 gallons; a hogshead 63 gallons; a barre. 31½ gallons; a rundlet 18¾ gallons." The act against col-

their unnatural uncle, with all seeming tender-

sion called a Benevolence; whereby for di-

them to take a new-coined oath, by whom

fer destruction; for divers and many wor-hip-

process!

ferred; and such memorials as they had or-

kingdom any person in a condition to hit up

to procure more. "And," says the History of

and traitors that were concerned in the duke

conspiracies, all the late executions were in

some measure justified; because still such as

we have else to say in this reign is, that a new

ing the bill of Attainder. Many wholesome laws were enacted in it; a plain evidence of

persons, suspected of felony, to bail, and to

other shall seize the goods of a prisoner, until

of jurors in a sheriff's turn. 5. Those lands,

perpetual the statute of 17 Ed. 4. c. 2. touching

tain vessels of wine and oil. 14. For the be-

Edw. IV.

*Private Acts.*] 1 Rich. III.—1. Titulus Re-

John Gulford, and many more. 4. To enable

11*l.* 12*s.* per an. out of the manor of Ifeilde.

&c. 11. For James Tirrel, and Anne his wife,

of letters patent made by king Edw. IV.

## HENRY VII.

*A Parl. called.*] Henry having taken pos-

his coronation was performed in the usual

The next year, in order to gain a further sanction to his title, he called a parl. by writs bearing date at Westminster, Sept. 15, 1486, to

lowing. A list of the peers, on this other great

| | |
|---|---|
| John duke of Suffolk | Richard lord Grey |
| John earl of Oxford | John lord Broke of Cobham |
| Nottingham | John lord Stourton |
| Sir Thomas Brian | Sir Humphrey Stanley |
| Sir Guy Fairfax | John Sulyard |

The great lord Bacon, in his "History of

e are persuaded that noble author's

were chiefly three; 1st, to procure the crown

no small number, reversed, and all acts of hos-

discharged; and, on the other side, to attaint

the rest of that party, by a general pardon;

not being ignorant in how great danger a king

stand in his danger. Unto these a special mo-

tives of a parl. was added, that he, as a pru-

howsoever he came in by the sword; and it

no not in the nature of special entail), he car-

lose it by new law or ordinance; but close

was doubtful, or having it then in fact and

his body, not speaking of his right heirs; but

leaving that to the law to decide; so as the

entail might seem rather a personal favour to

him and his children, than a total disherison

by way of recital, of his other titles, both of

of these was made a wreathe of five, for to be

quest, were added two more, the authorities

" The king likewise in the reversal of the

being disabled in the highest degree: and that

lowed. The truth was, that divers of those

though it had a grave and specious shew, yet it

not understand it but as a case of law; and

who, for that purpose, were forthwith assem-

deliberation they gave a grave and safe opi-

nience; which was, that the knights and bur-

forbear to come into the house, till a law were

wise was attainted; but it was with unanimous

consent resolved, 'That the crown takes away

theless for honour's sake it was ordained by

" But on the part of the king's enemies,

against the king, the king upon a second ad-

the better, being matter of grace, to impro-

opportunity of a parliament-time, the better

subjects at this parl.; both because he had re-

chiefly, for that it was in every man's eye,

the purses of his subjects; especially in a time

form-sake; amongst which there was one, to

beginning he was not forgetful; and had been

or advancement in nobility of a few others

the lord Chandos of Brydain, was made earl of

level their turns in his nature, restore Edw.

only to his dignities, but to his fortunes and

first stone against the tyranny of king Rich.

and indeed made the king a bridge to the

broke up."

*A Parl. called.*] In 1488 another parl. was

that, Tho. Morton, abp. of Canterbury and chancellor of England, declared the cause of the summons in words to this effect

*Houses.*] "My lords and masters: the king's

parl. which I shall do in few words; craving pardon of his grace and you all, if I perform it not as I would. His grace doth first of

the usual tonnage and poundage, and the sub-

by you, at your last meeting, in establishment of his royalty; freeing and discharging of his

war first. The cause of this war he knoweth

aids or neutrality; the Brittons, aids simply;

church, hath offered himself as a mediator, to treat a peace between them. The French

treaty; not repeating of it, but despairing of

prayeth your advice; which is no other but

ings in this affair, the king hath commanded

what of the example of it in general; making

sireth to reign in peace. But his grace saith,

to change the inward troubles and sedi-

[illegible] he hath been [illegible]

[illegible]

bounden; the one having held over him his

[illegible]

ing betrayed; his grace would not in any sort

defacement of his former benefits; for that he

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and plenty: therefore his grace prays you, to

for that you know the King is a good husband,

*A Supply voted for a War with France.*]

ing a large supply for that purpose. Accord-

ing lost a battle and soon after his life, the

*Acts passed.*] Many excellent laws were

than give them in his own words as follow:

"First, the Authority of the Star-Chamber,

laws of the realm, was confirmed in certain

For in the distribution of courts of ordinary

pleas of the crown; the common place, pleas

of extremity, by the conscience of a good man: there was nevertheless always reserved a high

cil used to sit in the chamber, called the Star-

it consisteth of 4 kinds of persons; counsellors,

eth also principally of 4 kinds of causes; forces,

tudes, and maintenance or headship of great

what of a strange composition and temper;

degree of a lord, do conspire the death of any

procured by the lord chanc. who being a stern

safety; drowning the envy of it in a general

lors may be thought indirectly, and by a means

in court. However it seems this sufficed to

"From the peace of the king's house, the

was made capital.—There was made also

the king's suit in case of homicide, did expect suit by way of appeal; and that it was found the king's suit by indictment (which is e as well in wisdom as in justice, to pare a little Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of unlawful retainer, or partaking in riots

*An Insurrection in the North.*] But, notwere, by the three estates, enacted; yet the people were so far from being well reconciled when the king's commissioners came down to ric of Durham, the inhabitants began to mutiny; saying openly, That they had lately endured a thousand injuries, and that they nei- This was their pretence; but lord Bacon observes that "the refusal did not proceed from informed the court of it, and signified in plain the affair. Henry sent back a peremptory parl.; because it might encourage other counsents were included." Upon this dispatch from court the earl assembled the principal Bacon observes, "this harsh business was unfortunately fallen into the hands of a harsh persuader of the council. A mob, or rabble for a long time had borne the king an ill will; a mean fellow, called John à Chambre, who troubled at it, but sent down the earl of York, where John à Chambre was executed in great state. The rest of the rebels were pardoned; and the king having settled these northern commotions, returned to London; leaving the earl of Surrey his lieut. in those Dugdale; for the summons to this, and the

*Acts passed.*] "The king, finding by the

Edw. 1. For his laws (who so marks them well) are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the

he made a law suitable to his own acts and

marriage made a final concord, in the great

turned into demesnes. This bred a decay of

upon this a decay and diminution of subsidy and taxes; for the more gentlemen, ever the

many of the kingdom; nor tillage they would

ture and utility. But they took a course to

turned and kept up for ever; together with a

vered from them; as by another statute, made

a dweller; and the proportion of land for oc-

monary, or middle people, of a condition be-

in a servile or indigent fashion, but in some

e brought but in English bottoms; bowing

a statute in that parl. monitory and minatory,

duly execute their office; inviting complaints

chancellor; and that a proclamation, which

in open sessions 4 times a year, to keep them

ther for the coarser sort. Which I note, both because it was a rare thing to set prices by

ties; and because of the wise model of the

not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might

dence to my person; but chiefly, because, in

Tramontanes in Italy. But howsoever it be,

of France, without a second.—At the battles

final books of law themselves; yet that in-

forces which are least fit for a defensive war, where the actions are in the assailants choice.

*A Parl. called.*] We have now lapse of 3

hath hitherto blessed my sword. "I have in this time that I have reigned, weeded out my

other parl.; in which interval, the exigencies

and I know one another, which breeds c onfi-

sary to enter into a war with France. On the

years of age.

I purposed to make a war in Brittainy by my

chancellor; but now that I mean to make a

giunings, to pay itself. Go together in God's

war upon France in person, I will declare it to

parl. wholly for this cause."

man's right, but this is to recover our own; and that ended by accident, but we hope this

Lord Bacon observes, "That the parl. took

affectionate to a War with France: but, at this

honr they thought the king had sustained by

federates; he denieth our tribute. In a word, he seeks war; so did not his father, but sought

vate persons; and finding by the ld. chancel-

peace at our hands; and so perhaps will he,

make his ambition our advantage; and let us not stand upon a few crowns of tribute or acknowledgement, but (by the favour of Almighty

for which he sustained much envy. It was

French king prisoner in England, and a king

rates are not diminished. Burgundy is in a

tradition of a dilemma, that bp. Morton, the

[illegible]

ncile in the instructions to the commissioners, who were to levy the Benevolence, that if [illegible] because they laid up; and if they were spend- [illegible] parl. of war; for it was in substance but a de- [illegible] with some statutes conducing thereunto; as [illegible] out licence; strengthening of the common law [illegible] open and wide, for men to sell or mortgage their lands without fines for alienation, to furnish themselves with money for the war; and lastly, the avoiding of all Scottish men out of England. There was also a statute, for the dispersing of the standard of the exchequer, [illegible] and measures; and two or three more of less [illegible]

*A Peace concluded.*] Great preparations [illegible] logne, in form; but there he received such overtures of a peace from the French king, as were very acceptable to him; and money, the [illegible] coffers, but it was by the emptying of a great many of the purses of the nobility and principal persons in the army; who had many of [illegible] "That the king had made good what he had said in parliament; that after the war was [illegible] king, in ready money, 745,000 ducats, which amounts to 186,250*l.* English; and a pension [illegible] like to have proved of worse consequence than [illegible] of Burgundy, sister to Edw. IV. was a princess [illegible]

*A Parl. called.*] In the midst of these com- [illegible] minster, Sept. 15th, 1497, for a parl. to meet [illegible] ing; which is scarcely a month's notice.

*Acts passed.*] "The principal law," says lord Bacon, "that was made this parl. was a law of a strange nature; rather just than legal, [illegible] in arms, or otherwise, the king for the time [illegible] void, and of none effect; for that it was agreeable to reason of estate, that the subject should not enquire of the justness of the king's title, quarrel; and it was agreeable to good con- [illegible] war were, the subject should not suffer for [illegible] wonderfully pious and noble; being like to [illegible] ter of plague, who said, 'If I have sinned, [illegible] deep foresight: for it did the better take away [illegible] pry into the king's title: for that howsoever it [illegible] There was also made a shoaring or underprop- [illegible] nevertheless were not brought in, to be leviable by a course of law. Which act did not [illegible] upon a false verdict between party and party, which before was a kind of evangile, irreme- [illegible] a branch of ingratitude in women, who having [illegible]

*A Parl. called.*] Though in the acts of this [illegible] lay the affair before a parl. which was [illegible] in the 16th [illegible]

... the ... of ... s ...
... ... ... ...
... ... ... ...
... ... ...

realm to the Mint, in making all clipped, di- current in payments; without giving any re- a reasonable wearing, which was as nothing in respect of the uncertainty; and so, upon the then minted.—There was likewise a long sta- out a law against them, the king ever having

*A Subsidy and a Benevolence.*] "There was hrmation of their liberties; a thing fitter for ents. Neither was it a small matter, that the pences and sixpences. As for Empson and many things else; save that certainly avarice

This was the last parl. called in the reign of

for raising a general Benevolence.

wheat sold for 1l. 4s. per qr.; and in 1504. for oats 2s. and beans 3s. 8d. per qr. Next year

*Public Acts.*] 1 Hen. VII.—1. An act declaring in what cases a *formedon in descender* ordinaries. 5. Against tanners, cordwainers, and curriers. 6. A pardon for them who duke of Gloucester. 7. For punishment of offenders in hunting by night or disguised. 8. No Gascoigne or Guian wines shall be

*Private Acts.*] 1 Hen. VII.—1. An act caster, and Cornwall, &c. 2. For the re- Zouche, and divers others. 4. For the duke

21. For Wm. Brandon, kt. 23. For James , felony.

22. Touching broiderers, and Venice gold. 23. Against the carrying of gold and silver over thereby.

*Private Acts.*] 4 Hen. VII.—1. An act of restitution for Thomas earl of Surrey. 2. For for Tho. Lucy and his wife. 9. For Oliver Holt. 11. For Wm. Stanley, knt. 12. For the king's voyage. 13. For a subsidy to be 17. For the earl of Surrey. 18. For George Souls in Oxford. 21. For the inhabitants of For the expences of the king's household. others. 30. For a 10th and 15th to be granted

*Public Acts.*] 7 Hen. VII.—1. Against the 4. Concerning weights and measures. 5. Concerning trials in London. 6. Letters patents

*Private Acts.*] 7 Hen. VII.—1. An act against Tho. Croft. 2. For the preservation

confirmation of a feoffment made by the king the queen. 7. To make the sum of 5 marks. 13. For sir Tho. Lovell, knt. 14. For Hugh make any forfeiture. 2. For punishment of vagabonds and beggars, and touching alesassise and of the peace. 4. The names of the the punishment of usurers. 9. All the lands the realm without licence. 14. Strangers made denizens shall pay custom as strangers. 15. Against the misdemeanour of sheriffs and their officers, in their county-courts. 16. For keep-

the wages of servants in husbandry, and of herrings. 24. For the punishment of perjury,

to the prince of Wales, &c. 8. For the as-

of Bedford. 11. Of confirmation of a feoff-

For the earl of Oxford. 13. For the earl of

Another act made for confirmation of a feoff-

For the earl of Devon. 17. For the earl of Kildare. 18. For the prior of Kilmaynan in

Tho. Middleton. 28. For Geo. Cutesby. 29. For Simon Digby. 30. For sir Rd. Ratcliffe.

and stannins. 2. For the continuance of certain acts made in the last parl. 3. Repeal of a statute made the last parl. for labourers

1 R. 3, c. 8, shall be taken before the next

the queen's jointure. 3. For the earl of Surrey. 4. For Guy Sapcott. 5. A proviso for Wm.

ton. 7. For 1oths and 10ths. 8. For a subs-

11 H. 7, c. 24. 4. For using of long bows, and against shooting in cross bows. 5. What

a bond-man) they may be seised by his lord.

cordwainers. 20. For confirmation of a statute made 3 H. 7, c. 10, touching damages to

sueth a writ of error before execution. 21.

made 4 H. 7, touching factors and attornies

of the staple at Calais. 4. To give the king

of a partition of lands made between Wm.

8. That no actions, plaints, bills, or writs,

...ed by persons spoken of, and others, of the ... Lady Ceeil, wife of the late visc. Wells, Wm ... under of James Touchett, knt. lord Audley, ... Of restitution for Wm. Barley. 17. Of restitution ...

## HENRY VIII.

Our ... of Henry VIII has ... for calling a parl. dated at the same place, Oct. 17, to meet on the 21st of Jan. following.

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| Thomas e. of Arundel | Mountjoy |
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| | |
| Edward Sutton lord | of Bolton |
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| | |
| Herbert | George, ld. Fitz-Hugh. |

The like writs of summons were sent to the following judges, &c.

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On the day prefixed, the ... parliament at Westminster; and the king sitting on his throne, Wm. Warham, abp. of Canterbury, lord high chanc. of England, by the king's command, ... the cause of the summons under ... ment; concluding, that the aforesaid honour ... for the benefit of posterity; but for a diligent ... Lastly, says our authority, 'cum magno audi-

to the king; and to any other person within

assurances of lands passed to them, were attain-

were, by a double sentence of both jury and

so great against these criminals, that, for their

lords, granted a supply of two 10ths and two

palace; the king on his throne, and the peers in their parl. robes; the Speaker of the com-

" He first bestowed great praises on his maj. for

payed him; and as a testimony of which, tho

containing a very large sum of money, was a

king sitting on the throne, Wm. abp. of Can-

by a speech from this text, " Justum et pac

ring the sitting of this parl. at 9 of the clock,

Jan. 24, the lords again met, when 4 bills

the crown. One for forfeited patents granted

for life; and another for reforming excess in

Lord Herbert tells us, " That at this time it

cially for contenting the commonalty, which

proceedings of Henry VII. to call a parl.

all men, but had been publicly tried at Guild-

to this business alone; especially the lower

is in a bill brought from the commons, and

the parl. roll, as a perpetual memorial of their infamy and disgrace.—The next is, that a bill

commodities, necessary in society, might sooner

[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

ham, the earl of Surrey, lord treasurer, the earl of Worcester, with other peers, went

who were able to pay it." "That the Scotch

Feb. 15, a contest arose in the house of

therefore, to restore the commonwealth to its

ple, and a multitude of wise counsellors, which

told them that the ruling rod of a kingdom was what all kings ought chiefly to understand, since it went by a triple direction. The first

God, both in loving, fearing, and serving him.

jects; viz. in administering impartial justice,

with much humility and discretion, had agreed

love for justice: he exhorted them, therefore,

lord Herbert in this manner:—"I shall set

changed fashion. However, that of Archery,

mended the commons to choose a Speaker,

men that had less than 500" (the stat. says 300)

also was imposed on those who should
taken concerning deceit in Cloth, as being the
began 6 Hen. VI. and continued 4 Hen. VII.
continued also for 10 years more. It was
could letters patents also might be taken, with-
long in parl. did depart home without licence,
invaded by the lord cardinal, and other lords,
tion, a certain provision, then brought and
earl of Shrewsbury; and that he should enter
act of resumption passed into a law this parl.
mous. This bill was read by the lords 3 times
in one day and assented to; but of what fur-

next day, it is said that a bill was brought into
the lords, concerning a Subsidy; that it was
22, a bill for a general Pardon from the king,
was passed, with 9 exceptions contained in it.
commons into the house of lords; and, after
passed in this session were these; "An Act to
the increase of our own shipping. A time was
year preceding, was also repealed; because it
*A Parl. called.*] It was full 7 years after
was called. The book of printed Statutes, and
15th of April, 1523. At the time appointed,
J. Stowe writes, That the king being seated on
the abp. of Canterbury; and at the rail be-
hind stood dr. Tunstal, bp. of London, who
office of a king, to this effect. He first said,
"That a king must be a man of judgement,
a man of great learning, according to this text,
God had sent them a prince of great judg-
ment, learning, and experience; who, accord-
'es rex, et non habes tempus esse rex.'
Which is as much as to say, Art thou a king,
Art thou a king, and wilt not provide a remedy

house, to elect a Speaker; and certify it to

pose, pleaded his disabilities as usual; and in his speech brought in a story of Phormio, the

ordering of the govt. or such like matters, the king, who is so deeply learned, such a master

discretion; and that therefore he thought the

demand was much debated in the house: and he with a few followers only, or with his whole

other, in this public cause, thus join with Charles the emperor in a war against him.

lands, to be paid in 4 years."

conclusion, told him, That except all the mem-

" That it was not a great deal, on this occa-

ping of the nation must decay; and the nation barbarous and ignoble. They were desired to

a 3rd of every man's goods; and cannot be

parishes in England, and each parish hould

are not 13,000 parishes; then reckon that the
after this valuation, having received 400,000l.
sum demanded; for if all the coin should come
courtiers, "That the money demanded ought
in markets; where, though the money change
country, so much as will maintain him, since
when they staid idle at home, and yet that they
poorer sort; but, to avoid this objection, let
grudge yet the giving so poor a stipend, as some
of their servants at home would scarcely take
they to value themselves more than others, be-
in France; for doth it not carry the men too,
believe that making war in a country brings
money to it, do but conceive a while, that the
brought over, think you, enrich our country;
should any of us be the better for it? Let us
our nation. When you did conceive the worst
mutton here, and wear your country cloth;
while others, upon a short allowance, fought
berty. But I say confidently you need not fear
this penury or scarceness of money; the inter-
the world, that there is a perpetual derivation
of all that can be necessary to mankind. Thus

while, not to go far, I shall produce our own

40s. 1s. in the pound; and under 40s. every
intended, seemed much troubled; and there-
who opposed his demands; but being answer-
being 3s. in the pound, for 3 years to come;
Husee, a Lincolnshire knight, who, to please
wards, to be paid in 3 years. That, on the
ing themselves; so that by 10 or 12 persons
much evil will."—This grant was passed on the
23st of May; at which time, because Whit-

Hall proceeds and tells us, "That when the
charged 12d. in the pound on 50l. a year and
were worth 50l. a year, or upwards, in goods,
tion occasioned a great debate in the house;

15th, when, at 9 o'clock at night, it was dis-

in this session, which is as follows:—"That our merchants might have 8 days preference before strangers, for buying of broad white London, unless in fairs, ports, creeks, &c. That

said wardens. That they should cause a mark to be put on the wares and workmanship to

living in other towns than London. That if England, or the justices of assize in the coun-

as before, and so to endure to the last day of

such custom to our king, subsidy and toll, as

the king's ambassadors in foreign countries,

Yet if any such Englishman did return to in-

all the liberties of a subject." The statute of 6 Hen. VIII. 13, forbidding shooting in cross-

money in any mint in England, should coin of every 100l. of guld, 20l. into half angels or pieces of 40d.; and of every 100l. worth of bullion, plate or silver, a portion into groats, two-pences,

ve a mark different from half-pence. That they who bring less than 100l. in bullion or

any fine for alienation. And if any of them

and lands."

Though we find that a sufficient time was

able in 4 years, should be anticipated, and

mons great disgust; and they did not fail, says lord Herbert, to impute it all to the cardinal

lord Cobham; Essex would not so much as ingdonshire did the same; London would be taxed by none but their aldermen; and Suf-

despised their members. However, a little

in his last demand of a Supply, that he was in

none called for 7 years before this last, so it was 6 or 7 years more before another was sum-

But, as lord Herbert observes, "this seemed all to be done without the king's know-

Cardinal, by these means, got many a curse,

Katherine. We shall leave a thorough disqui-

place, it proved the ruin of the Cardinal; for,

fest into disgrace, and afterwards under the

were a great number, and could not speak

tice, mixed with mercy and pity; so that as

nourable man; but compare him to the mul-

flock, then is he a ruler, a governor of might

the name of a shepherd. And, as you see, that amongst a great flock of sheep some be

in these enquiries.

According to his desert, he hath had a gentle correction; which small punishment the king

" Constrained by necessity of our fidelity

and dignity royal; to the inestimable

ing; which be but a few in comparison of all

to say—I. Where your grace, and your noble

crown of England; and the same pre-emi-

the space of 200 years, and more; whereby

of York, being your subject, and natural liege

nour and prerogative, and the large continuance

goods; and also hath usurped upon all your

thereof, nor named in the same; and binding

being your ambassador in France, sent a com-

joined himself with your grace, as in saying,

'the king and I.' And, 'I would ye should

do thus.' 'The king and I give unto you our

he used himself more like a fellow to your

highness than like a subject.—V. Also, where-

England; the same ld. cardinal caused his ser-

him in divers places of his body, came daily to

otherwise than a true counsellor ought to do,

to him alone, and so hearing their charges and

that they came to your presence; contrary to

abuse them used these words, 'I will lay my

your gracious prerogative, or royalty, or to the

be hurt or offended; and upon that condition,

promise, he was busy in his suit at Rome, to

realm,' which was, that the regular persons of the said clergy had given themselves in 're-

which slander to your church of England shall for ever remain in the register at Rome against

the goods of dr. Smith, late bp. of Lincoln, bp. Savage of York, Mr. Dalby, arch-deacon

your gracious favour or pardon, which was in presumptuous intent for any subject.—

St. Alban's; as of ancient custom it hath been used; and the lord cardinal hearing the same, presumptuously, and not like a subject, caused the foresaid prices, which were sealed with

present, and confirmed by a good number of

hath reputed himself to be equal with your

time.—XLI. Also, where one sir Edw. Jones,

college in Oxford pretended title to a certain

pressed; where, of truth, the parsons of Crow-portion time out of mind: whereupon a sub-

Court; where, without any bill, the said lord

tion: and, at the last, upon a recognizance made, that he should appear before the said

goodness towards the weale of this your realm,

that he dare not deal with it.—XLII. Also, where one Martin Docowra had a lease of the

for a term of certain years, an injunction came

Shrewsbury, R. Fitzwalter, Jo. Oxynford, H. Northumberland, T. D'Arcy, T. Rochford,

Cromwell, then a member, that he absolutely

another trial. But a superior summons, to a

markable words in his mouth: "If I had served my God with half the zeal that I have

dom, with much approbation; and gave such

was it a great and bold sally towards that Re-

and mortuaries; for pluralities, non-residence,

when the bills for regulating these exorbitances were brought before the house of lords, John Fisher, bp. of Rochester, made a remarkable

a copy, as it is printed in a small treatise on

Bailey.

"My lords, here are certain bills exhibited

Or shall men find fault with other men's mat-

suffer for his delinquency; or, if we have not,

shall give you thanks. But, my lords, I hear

beware of yourselves and your country; be-

will tell you plainly what I think; that, except

from the clergy, and secondly from yourselves;

lords, as they were diversely inclined to for-

made a reply to it, but only the duke of Nor-

men." To which the bp. replied, "my lord, I do not remember any lords in my time that

Speaker, Audley, attended with a number of

in such a manner? The prelate answered,

for laying it all on 'want of faith,' stood up in

sign our faith to a simple obedience; I shall crave leave to propose, what I think fit in this

offered, but that I would be glad we considered

will be much more difficult in religious worship;

tory and opposite in their doctrines, present

much leisure must he obtain? How much

perpetual peregrination; while each man post-

God; so that there will be a necessity to dis-

false, but even from the likely and possible; each of them requiring a peculiar scrutiny and

heresy: but after a due separation of the more

taught, as it is first written in the heart, and to-

he can hear of in the whole world: thus certainly can never deceive him; since therein he shall find out how far the impressions of God's

kind, and to what degrees his universal Provi-

Neither ought it to trouble him if he find these

or errors; since, without insisting on more

side, it will be his part to reduce them into

they being but few, and apt for connection:

It will be worth the labour, assuredly, to en-

in our belief, when they are delivered upon

double deities, worshipped in the 4 quarters

as there is no sacrament which is not finally

my opinion, be first received; they will at least

of a better hue. Besides, it will reduce men's

to a solid practice of virtue; or when we find

dispose us to a general concord and peace;

notions; they will not hinder us to believe whatsoever else is faithfully taught upon

infallible grounds of religion, as whatsoever

of being judged an heretic, and lose all that

r by the nobility, to whom a com-

lamt to each member of it, forcing them

es, the m
s many others in

yet cannot a confirmation of this so universally

" Most blessed father; although the

desires have wished; and with so very great,

yet we see that from hence a flood of miseries

sort of deluge of calamities overwhelming us, will soon overtake us, never to be settled

Wm. of Canterbury.

T. of Dorset

land

Edward of Derby

J. Audley
Henry Scroope

Jo. Fitzwarren

Jo. Lumley

T. Darcy

7. *Abbots.*

Edward of York

Jo. of Croyland

8. *Knights and Doctors in Parliament.*

Edward Lee

Jo. Bettat.

father, shall, by refusing to comply herein,

just and reasonable desires; we most earnestly intreat a confirmation of the judgment of these

members must bear a part; the grief arising

power, so is it a duty necessarily arising from

to grant, our condition will indeed herein be

plied; but he that is sick will by any means

and more tolerable. That your holiness would be pleased to take these things into your most serious consideration, we do again and again

rity a confirmation of what is just, righteous

the glory and praise of God, and thereby giv-

parl. in England: Clement VII. pope:

not according to favour and affection.

sentence of determination, of which you com-

letter mentions; nay, even much more, that

because his maj. ambassadors in several places,

tions towards the apostolical see, will not only live fresh in our memories, but be transmitted down to latest posterity. We cannot but

his highness's affection, as we shall scarce ever

unless you will venture to say, that the ser-

be determined in his favour, without regard

that we have even laid under the censure of the

that we should in a cause of the greatest mo-

nay, though some opposed it; when on the

Sanctæ Mariæ trans Tiberim our legate de la-

sentence of Divorce from a Marriage which

dimmid; from whence the queen has had

cause deny the queen a commission of appeal,

several delays in granting our commission of appeal in the said cause, under pretence that this being a cause of the highest nature, must

to concern the whole christian world, but also

the cardinals, whereby this affair was still further put off; till at length by the unanimous

our notice, shewn us not in proper form of

ing exhibited; and those were but bare ap-

a commission of appeal in this cause could not be refused. It was therefore appointed to be examined, heard, and in the said consistory

herein in his majesty's favour, is a thing neither

kings reign, and princes decree justice; and farther, it is the duty of a good father, to take

sentence, which, if thus unduly given, would

favour and affection to your king. You can-

ness, but all christian princes had sons like so

realms, but of such princely virtues; but we

unwilling to confirm, by our authority, a truth concerning the former marriage, which by so

upon; we are truly willing to gratify his high-

authority, but then our ability cannot extend

rity, as it would if we should judicially give

of yourselves is remitted into your own hands,

herein elsewhere; this is a resolution neither

christianity: and we do therefore of our fa-

fault of the physician, if the patient weary of

with advantage received; for 'who is weak, and I am not weak; who is offended, and I burn not? I write not these things to shame you, but as my beloved sons I warn you.' We

account you write, can approve your writing

him; and although your intercession is in all

yet

us, and received a denial, where it could be

brought to a speedy determination and final

your king and queen, and our ownselves from this most troublesome affair. But this we

form; and then you may assure yourselves of

and strip the church of its overgrown posses-sions. We read of no other business done at

neral good of the nation.

first thing we find was, that a pardon for all

time after, passed the bill, and sent it to the

consent to vote for the bill, unless that

that they would not compel the king to give them his pardon; and besides, it was uncharitable

don. But this was not agreed to; and it was

commons, with a number of members along

him, "that his faithful commons sore lament-

you desire a redress of and reformation; which
petition; for there you require to have the
countries; and yet you would have a refor-
mation of your grievances with all diligence.
been great in tarrying here, I assure you my
pains I take for your welfare is to me a plea-
sure. Therefore, if you expect any benefit in
depart without remedy. I much commend
borders: for which reason they invade England
them; but much more you ought not, I think,
much hurt and displeasure. That, in order to
lord and king, considering, that I seek peace
and houses on this side; and also to renew
which things I am greatly wronged; in this I
tion, and unanimously voted the king a 15th,
get their hands to it. Therefore I do assure
you, if you will not take a reasonable thing
when it is offered, I will search out the extre-
mity of the law; and then will I not offer you
cluded this session: for, says Hall, a plague
this: it was then become a custom for men to
great loss. "Wherefore," says Hall, "he
like an indifferent prince, not willing to take
conscience, by a mild expostulating letter,
king's council about it: but the wiser sort,
that they should all petition the king to take
would gladly have had the bill to pass; or at
"That he wondered any amongst them should
soon after much repented of; for the king

ringes; and that, except in Spain and Portu-

for a brother to marry a brother's wife, was a

that his conscience was much troubled about

Some time after, the king sent for the

so much; every bp. or abbot, at the entering into his dignity, taking an oath to the pope, derogatory to that of their fidelity to the king;

the business then. that it occasioned a final

prorogued again; but no particular time was mentioned. At the end of this session, sir T. More, lord chanc. resigned the seals, and was

we meet with no other session till the begin-

the titles of which we refer to the List of Acts. —

clinations, that the statute to prevent appeals to

that court. And the princess had now no other way left but to rest by the judgment of those,

queen being cited to appear before Cranmer,

at Dunstable; and she not obeying the sum-

and proceeded to give sentence against her; which was an absolute separation, 'a mensa et

faster for a very good reason, as lord Herbert

Boleyn, whom Henry had privately married,

make an open declaration of it; and Ann was

following. And now the Journals begin also

ought to be; it was thought proper to ordain

draw up two bills for that purpose.

An affront, of a very singular kind, was of-

them to the lords, that the bp. had a long

of heresy, the lords dismissed the complaint, as a business too frivolous for that court. But

all agreed, "That it was not a thing fit for a peer to answer to in such a place."

were the acts passed in this session, as will appear thus reign. "Among others," says lord Her-

dowager to prince Arthur; and the matrimony

counted lawful; the inheritance of the crown to belong to the same in manner following,

son lawfully begotten; and for default of such

the said son lawfully begotten; and for a de-

then the crown shall belong to the issue female of the king by queen Anne; and first to the

[illegible] is chiefly taken from the statutes.

daughter in like sort, &c. and for default of

grees of prohibited marriage; amongst which,

was one, which being against God's laws could

no such marriages shall hereafter be made;

their humble submission, prevented the bill

History, is so singular as to merit a place in

"My lords—after my most humble com-

suit, which by necessity I am now driven to

as heretofore I have written to mr. Cromwell;

my cause and matter; whereby I am put un-

lords, that I am informed of a certain bill that

Canterbury, which thing is to me no little hen-

dition that I am in.—Nevertheless, I trust in

fore in my most humble wise, I beseech all

the love of Christ; and for the mean season,

thought in her any manner of deceit. She was

religious, and very good and virtuous. I ve-

to think, when I had so many probable testi-

monies of her virtue; 1st, the bruit of the

Maid; 2nd, her entrance into religion upon

she had; 3rd, for the good religion and learn-

was commonly reported; finally, my lord of

and of the realm. Surely I am right sorry to

the king's highness were these: she said that

she had her revelation from God, that if the

feigned, I had been worthy of great blame and

forging or feigning thereof, I trust in your great

highness: neither her words did so sound that

be said, that I should have shewed the words

when they shall be heard, I doubt not but

his present queen, as the principal and most

and not with the strictest rigour, I need not

of Norfolk, lord treasurer, and Charles duke

imputed unto me.—And therefore eftsoons I be-

in every thing, that it now plainly appears, by

nour of this most high court: and, finally, for

been already done towards it, but much more

shall succeed you. For I verily trust in Al-

and your charitable supportations, I shall so

At which time the follow-

and style thereof, as all honours, dignities,

If we may credit the preamble to the print-

next year; which is hardly time enough for

*A Subsidy.*] Bp. Burnet, from the Parl rolls, mentions an act for a Subsidy of a 10th nd a 15th, to be paid in 3 years, that was passed also this session; no grant of that kind

otland, in fortifying Calais, and in the war

Calais, and to make a new one at Dover. By

ness, only for his own time, being a mortal

tions; particularly mentioning bp. Fisher and Sir Tho. More.

statute runs thus: "That small religious

matter. Whereupon the king having received

and ought to receive, had made a full declara-

lves.

were, that as there were but a small numb er

were, also, often absent, and kept no manner

the reasons urged, in part for passing this bill, and we are told, that bp. of London, said, in the house of lords, "That these religious houses were, very soon pucked up, as those rotten sticks like putrified old oaks; yet, they must needs fall, as others should, by God's ordinance, before many years were passed."

By another act, all the religious houses, their churches, lands, and all their goods were given to the king, his heirs and successors, together with all other houses, which, within a year before the making of the act, had been dissolved and suppressed. For the better ordering the revenues that belonged to them, a new court was erected, called the Court of the Augmentations of the king's Revenue, which was to consist of a chancellor, a treasurer, an attorney, and solicitor, with 10 auditors, 17 receivers, a clerk, an usher, and a messenger. This court was to take the receipts of such houses as were now given to the king, only such as the king, by his letters patent, continued in their former state: appointing a seal for this court, with full power and authority to dispose of such lands, as it should be most for the king's service. This act of the Lesser Abbies to the number of 376, the yearly income of which was valued at 32,000 or 32,000l., besides their goods, cattels, which at a low rate, were valued at 100,000l., and the number of monks and nuns, turned out of them, amounted to about 12,000.—On the 4th of April this parl. which had now subsisted above 6 years, and, as bp. Burnet observes, had done the king such essential service was finally dissolved.

*Ann Boleyn executed.*] Henry had now almost, an unlimited sway, both in church and state, and seemed, in his domestic affairs, to be very peaceable and content. His new queen was likely to produce the issue in future. When, of a sudden, she was accused of incest, adultery, and what not, with 4 or more others; who were all tried, condemned and executed, in the Tower, on May 19, 1536.

*A new Parl. called.*] This affair quite unhinged all the acts of settlement made in the last parl.; and Henry, soon after the dissolution of the last, found himself obliged to call another parl. to meet at Westminster, on the 8th of June, 1537. We shall not mention the names of all the peers summoned to this parl. but the manner and ranks they have in the house, is preserved by Dugdale, and deserves a place in our history.

*Names of the barons, as they entered the house in the Parl. in order, in the 28th of King Henry VIII*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ld. Wm. Weston grand prior of St. John's | niers of Hornby |
| Geo. lord Bergavenny | John lord Zouch |
| John lord Audley | Tho. ld. De la Ware |
| William ld. Mountjoy | Tho. ld. Berkley |
| Henry ld. D'Arcy | Lord Montague |
| Christopher lord Dacre | Henry lord Morley |
| Ld Darcy of Chiche | Lord Mowbray |
| Ld Dacres of Gilsland | Ld Audley of Walden |
| Lord Cobham | Lord Sandys |
| Lord Chamberlain | Ld Abergavenny of Birling |
| Lord Windsor | Lord Ferrers of Chartley |
| Lord Sturton | Lord Latimer |
| Lord Ferrers of Wemme | Lord Stourton |
| Lord Willoughby de Broke | Lord Lumley |
| Lord Grey of Wilton | Ld. Brough of Gaines-borough |
| Lord Scrope | Lord Dudley |
| Lord Berkley | Lord Lisle |
| Lord Latimer | John lord Mordant |
| Lord Stourton | Lord Hussey |
| Lord le Warre | Lord Sandys |
| John lord Hunsdon | Thomas lord Wentworth |
| Lord Evers | Lord Rochford |
| George lord Cobham | Lord Burgavenny |
| Thomas lord Dacre of Gilsland | Lord Scrope of Bolton |
| Lord Compton | Lord Fitzwarren |

The Journal Book now begins to mention the several peers that attended, on the 3rd of June, said, the king on the throne, and all the lords [illegible] then ld. chanc. of England, opened the cause [illegible] "First, he told them, that at the dissolution of the last parl. it did not enter into the king's mind to call another; but, that for two especial causes [illegible] call another; but, that for two especial causes [illegible] even death itself, a thing very rare for kings to [illegible] upon his single life; but willing, above all things, to leave it free from all dangers to [illegible] ed was, for repealing a certain act made in the [illegible] realm is bound to be obedient to the lady Anne [illegible] any ill against her or her issue should be condemned for high treason.—But now, he said, [illegible] cording to these three proverbs of Solomon, (to whom our most excellent prince here may be most justly and worthily compared,) "ope[illegible] providerit.' And, as to the 1st, they very well [illegible] [illegible] stranger, which was not only judged so in a

prince was under, when he contracted his 2nd

proverbs, by considering in what a situation this realm was in by reason of the oath then

first was a vast expence and great trouble of mind to him; and the second ran him into

most excellent prince, on the humble petition

matrimony; and hath at this time taken unto himself another wife, whose age and fine form denotes her most fit and likely to bring forth

proverb of Solomon, 'Obventum providemus,'

imminent dangers. Because it is his whole study and endeavour to rule us all, in perfect

withdraw and chuse a Speaker; and present

mons begged a longer time for electing a

ed to the king Rd. Rich, esq. for their Speak-

throne, in words to this effect:

"First, in the name of the commons, he

first day of the meeting for calling this present

and nature; and compared him for justice and prudence to Solomon; for strength and fortitude to Sampson; and for beauty and come-

to chuse a Speaker; and had actually chosen

honour. He therefore besought his maj. that

mand, replied, "that his maj. had well heard his speech; and was glad to understand by the first part of it, that the members of the house

them; since, if he really had such virtues, they

learning, experience, nor boldness, fit for such an office; to this his maj. hath commanded

as just." After which the said Rd. Rich, esq.

*New Act of Succession.*] "The principal

touching the Succession of the crown; in which, after a rehearsal of the statute, 25 Hen. VIII.

succession to the crown; and another of 26

lawful impediments of marriage, unknown at

ment to the laws: and therefore his highness

ness, notwithstanding the great perils suffered

[illegible] But as the Bishops of Chichester and Salisbury were not included, sat together in an English parl.

Chichester

bury

with unanimous consent a committee was

office.

silk, which was found by the lord admiral, in [illegible] viz. three lions, surrounded with a border of two different flowers, called paunces and mari[illegible] insurrection.

*&c.*] May 13th, the fatal bill for the fall of [illegible] "that lands [illegible] king's hands, by reason of the suppression, reduction, and final dissolution of them, on the 4th of Feb. an. reg. 27." This bill was ordered to be read a 1st time in the house; and then, [illegible] attend the convocation, and the day following [illegible] the parl. to Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the usual time fixed for their meetings in [illegible] nal Book gives; but the act itself is more explicit, and expresses, "that leases of manors, belonging to monasteries, dissolved or to be dissolved, and assured to the king, shall take [illegible] enjoy to him, his heirs and successors for ever, all monasteries, and abbacies, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, [illegible] places, which since the 4th of February, 27 [illegible] renounced, forfeited, or given up, or by any [illegible] shall be dissolved, &c. As also all manors, [illegible] &c. belonging to them [illegible] fell the monastical priesthood in England. The number of monasteries dissolved, accord[illegible] in the house of lords, as mitred abbots. Of [illegible] Of chantries and free chapels, some time after, 2374. And of hospitals, 110. The yearly income of all amounting to 163,000l. being above a third part of all the spiritual revenues in the kingdom. This, added to the almost im[illegible] their present stock of cattle and corn, timber, lead, bells, &c. but chiefly of their plate, jewels, and church-ornaments, of which are still extant divers rich inventories, must be incredible. "This rapine upon the church, with the miserable ruin of themselves and houses, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A bill concerning the Punishment of those

ard, under-steward, and deputy-steward in

The 6 articles, contained in this statute, and and lawyers argued well against it; it appears these.—"1. If any person by word, writing, Herbert informs us, "that Cranmer, abp. of ing into a law, for 3 days together;" we sup-

man; or that in the flesh under form of bread, could not give his consent to it; but that he is not the very blood of Christ; or that with

sacrament to be of other substance than is

sermon, or collation openly made, or teach in find a Memorandum of an order made that should be ministred in both kinds: or that it the statute, was to take place on the feast of

—V. Or that private masses be not lawful, or markable.—"I. That religious persons, who inheritance as descending to them. And that if they made a vow of chastity after 21. they

land and goods as a felon.—If any priest, or may seem necessary; which shall be observed

or any man which is, or hath been a priest, do

For settling the places of the peers in parl; a

vicar-general, though a lock or blacksmith's

by the prorogation; by a commission under

duke of Norfolk, lord treasurer; Charles duke

tales: Thomas Dominus Cromwell, eques

to; and, by their free suffrages, give a sanction

up in his field amongst the corn; which, by

superstitio is, I call it, adds he, a confusion of

prescribing himself a direct line, guides and

from the wicked; their real uses taught and

wicked perversion and audacious interpretation

Christ, the word of Christ and truth, may con-

inform us what belongs to the institution of a

had chosen to expound the difference and ren-

Bath, Ely, Salisbury, Chichester, Worcester,

maj.'s authority might not be despised or made a jest on, all the king's judges and commissa-

The Journals inform us, that great praises

holy and pious study and design, it was unani-

should be for the same use; praying to God

as this seemed to be.

*A Subsidy granted.*] May 3th, a bill for a subsidy of one 15th and a 10th, was brought

to it. The clergy also gave 4s. in the pound;

" was solely laid upon Cromwell, as the occasion, which gained him an universal hatred

*Order of St. John of Jerusalem suppressed.*] The same day a bill was returned from the

of St. John of Jerusalem,

the kingdom; that they maintained the usurped power of the church of Rome; that they

jects; that the isle of Rhodes, whence the

might be better employed for the defence of

vernment. The grand prior, who had a prin-

life.

May 11th, after the reading of 6 private

this effect: " that since the feast of Pentecost

Christian religion; and since that great work

concerns this kingdom of England, but also other nations, and the whole Christian church,

proceedings: therefore his maj. judges it high-

time aforesaid." Next follows a copy of the

been mentioned before; the king, during the

ry her; but in a very short time we shall find,

ture, was equally concerned in a divorce.

attainder was brought

into the house, and read against him; which

Thus this man, who had, from a low begun-

sudden cast down; and is another terrible

slippery the footing is of those who depend on

of July, four days after the dissolution of this

*Validity of the King's Marriage.*] July 6th,

the succession of this crown. And since, by the grace of God, all these controversies were

necessary for the general safety, that some

be born to them in true and lawful wedlock.

tracted marriage of his maj and the most no-

whole commonwealth in succeeding times, that nothing of this kind should spring up to disturb

to take it into the consideration of the whole house: and that a matter of such high con-

sulted about it. That afterwards, a committee

upon his maj. humbly opening to him, as far

scruples in this matter, and humbly intreating

nbps. bps. deans, archdeacons, and the whole clergy of England, now assembled in convoca-

ration had thereon, they would send back 6 of

such a nature, that he could neither deny nor

were as many grave, learned, honest, and pious men, as could any where be found, who would not say a thing which was not just and right; and to these he would commit the af-

This business was very soon concluded; for we are told by the Journals, that on the 10th

them; and that, both by divine and human law, they had found it invalid. Which sentence they produced under the hands and seals of them all; and which, being publicly read and approved on, two of that rev. body were

quence thereof, a bill was brought in the very

a few days more was expedited through the

dressed himself to the king on his throne, to

of which, man is said to be a microcosm, that is, a little world, and hath also 3 parts, viz. a

English Govt. was constituted; in which the

which, as there ought to be a strict concord betwixt the head and the other parts of a bo-

be the head of all; and such a head as most

constitution; by graciously giving up much of

of grace and pardon; the statute for freely

such a ruler; and for which they ought all

king returned the compliment by a gracious

his merit; had, lest they should seem unmindful of such benefits, joined in granting a Sub-

*A Rebellion in Yorkshire.*] Soon after the dissolution of this parl. a rebellion broke out

bury, who had then been a prisoner two years, in the manner before recited. *A* jea-

resolved to make a progress, in person, into

many on that score; insomuch that, (as both

highly resented; but he met with a much

But, notwithstanding this, Henry was some-

referring his difficulties to a parliament.

*A Parl. called.*] Accordingly, a new one

and immoderate a length, that the clerks,

"Give me understanding, that I may search

learn the things equally necessary for both

military, which is the 2d virtue in a prince,

place; as bringing the greatest good to the

Roman Goliah, with a sling and a stone

kingdoms.—To the 3d, he, again, commended

a coasts had been new-built, what others

Lastly, he desired them to consider, that

nation, a people barbarous and savage, had

number of benefits, conferred upon them by their

that he, like David, from the beginning, had

care of such a prince. Then the chancellor

time. He told them, "That his maj. had

That these 3 orders or states should meet as

3 principal causes for calling this assembly

religion; sitting of different opinions, if by chance any new one had sprung up, or there

or proclamations; as, for the true preaching of the gospel; for hospitality amongst the

nto, whether the king's laws were every where

whilst they violated others; yet so, as

dearness of victuals in a time of such abound-

For example, an injury received from a friend or a kinsman, is heavier than one from an open enemy, or an unknown person; and for

the clerks, is uncertain; perhaps, the latter;

king, in parl. Thos. Moyle, esq. as their

*rine, &c.*] Jan 21, a bill was brought into the house, and read a first time for the attainder,

Wm. Howard, &c. On the 23d, the 3d. chapt.

that they were to remember that a queen was

be judged with that sincerity, that there should

to her charge. For this purpose he thought it

a princess should be judged by equal laws with

But that some answer ought to be had from her, and to report the truth of it to his maj

abp. of Canterbury; Charles duke of Suffolk,

Southampton, lord privy seal; with the bp. of

the mean time, the sentence concerning the

openly, that the privy council, on mature de-

sent to the queen; nevertheless, in the mean

altogether demanded of him: "1st. that his

wisdom in council, to weigh by an equal balance, the mutability of all human affairs; that

from accidents; and that no man can be hap-

Also the attainder on misprision against lord

when all these things are completed in a just

time, that then his maj. would condescend to give his royal assent to them; not by being

statutes then in being, out of his great clemen-

it. And to propound all these matters to his maj the abp. of Canterbury, Charles duke of

not do it out of malice or ill will, but out of zeal

clared to the lords, "that as soon as the lords

the Commons were admitted to his presence.

cellor did not well know; only he supposed,

sage or petition with their lordships. Adding,

parl. or that he was called thither for the sake

owed to the absent multitude. For which rea-

talk together of the present business, of the

which are before them. For his maj. had

quite the reverse; bills being rejected as dis-

ble, by explaining their proper sense: so that

commons; one concerning the attainder of

assent to them, under the broad seal, and

have the full force and authority of a law.

master of the king's household, delivered himself, in a very serious discourse, to this effect:

had been with her; and that she had openly

high God and a kind prince, and lastly against

But that his maj. howsoever unworthy she

Southampton, lord privy seal, next stood up in

firmed what the duke had said: adding - - - Here the Journal Book again breaks off abing. This last 'hiatus in manuscripto,' along

but by design; and that it was a trick of state,

14th of Feb. and on the 13th the queen and

*the arrest of a Member.*] We shall only

Parliaments. It seems, that a member of the Commons was arrested, in an action of debt,

and the rest to Newgate. "By which means," adds he, "the king, whose masterpiece it was

says of this matter; but Hollingshead is much

" as

and is commonly alledged as a Precedent for

Ferrers, esq. a servant of the king's, and elected a burgess for the town of Plymouth. One

arrested by a process out of the king's bench,

marks, for which he stood engaged, as a surety,

the delivery of the imprisoned member; but, they, not only denied to deliver him, but treated the serjeant very contemptuously; and

serjeant declared to the Speaker all the circumstances of his ill usage; upon hearing of

several of the king's privy council and chamber,

ber, but rose up and went in a body to the lords, where their Speaker informed the chancellor what a great indignity was put upon them. The

debate on the case, soon came to a resolution

had offered his writ to them, they refused it,

the matter was taken; and therefore they now

ther; he charged the sheriffs to appear personally before the house at 8 o'clock the next

debt; and so the party was left without remedy

it was resolved to make a particular act, to

before him the lord chanc. and his judges, with

privilege as well as any other. For I under-

as, that we at no time stand so high in our estate royal as in the time of parl.; when we

of which court is so great, that, as our learned in the laws inform us, all acts and processes, coming out of any other inferior courts, must

eat.—And, as touching the plaintiff in this

being warned of it before, still to prosecute this matter, out of time; and therefore was

His is my opinion, and if I err, I must refer

1542 war was proclaimed against Scotland;

short interval, a war with France was also resolved on; and, in order to raise money to

*Acts passed.*] The principal act that passed

to be paid to the king, in 3 years, after this

pound; from 5l. to 10l. 8d.; from 10l. to 20l. 1/1; from 20l. and upwards, 2s. All strangers,

ble the sum; strangers not inhabitants, that

every head or pole. As for lands, fees and

from 20s. to 5l.; from 5l. to 10l. 1/4; from 10l. to 20l. 2s.; from 20l. and upwards, 3s.; stran-

in perpetuity, in 3 years following; and every

sides which, by occasion of a dearth of victuals, a sumptuary law was made, whereby the

esteemed a lady of great worth. Soon after,

part; but all this seemed nothing to him, un-

loyal spouse; and not without reason, for he never desired any thing of them which they did

himself the title of "King of Ireland;" and

lower house, to desire a conference with the

were to meet on the morrow, at 8 o'clock in the morning, with a committee of the same

notice, that it must be a new bill, probably

king's stile of "King of England, France, and

*Act for reformation of Religion.*] Cranmer,

to push on the great affair of reformation; and, though it was much opposed in parl. yet Bur-

through, though not in so clear a method as

bill is, "an act for the advancement of true

The preamble sets forth "that many seditious

and great diversity of opinions, animosities,

it is enacted, that a certain form of or-

apostolic church, shall be set forth as a stand-

1540, or any time after during his maj.'s

trine of the religion established, in plays and

ws a proviso of some liberty, "that it shall be lawful for all persons whatsoever, to read

1540. And also the Psalter, Primer, Pater-

abjure for his 2nd, and bear a faggot; and for a farther relapse shall be adjudged an heretic,

goods and chattles.

*Act for settling the Succession.*] Feb. 7th,

ner, as far as by our laws a king is warranted,

[illegible]

lastly, told them, "that his maj. thought this a fit, if not a necessary opportunity, that every

his maj. intending this summer, by God's

in France, their longer stay might be a hinderance to his preparation; he had there-

Statute-Books only 18: for the titles of the public acts see our list at the end of this reign.

*Money raised by a Benevolence.*] Levies and

hood. Nor was he less solicitous about France,

English historians, may be consulted for a par-

and loans from his subjects; yet fortifications,

borrowed also divers sums of money of differ-

was seized, and sent to serve in the

in all points according to this act: which,

a traitor; and whosoever should, either in

this act, or to the peril and slander of the

judged a traitor."

cotamous, with their Speaker, all waiting the

Norfolk, lord treasurer, in the absence of the

quainted the house, "that the king was pre-

maj. considering how long this session had last-

the expence that must attend such a stay;

taken in framing a set of new laws, which his

After which follows a copy, in English, of the

*A Parl. called.*] All these ways and means

the Journal; and we meet with nothing more

surer of the household, and others, for grant-

another bill was read a 1st time, for the disso-

noise in the world; and, as lord Herbert well

man must think violent, when, adds he, they

colleges, free chapels, chantries, hospitals, fra-

priests, which had continuance in perpetuity.

the king's disposal; and that they should be in

nals; the Statute Books give us only 25.

Journals; but historians are not so silent; for

mons had made an elegant oration, on pre-

"Although my chancellor for the time being,

of my heart in so plain and simple a manner,

put me in remembrance of my duty; which

as a prince or governor should, and ought to

bare and barren; but of such small qualities

as God hath endowed me withal, I render to

membered, I effsoons thank you again, be-

not for our pleasure, but for our defence; not

for our gain, but to our great cost, which we

have lately sustained; as well in defence of

cannot a little rejoice, when I consider the

perfect trust and confidence which you have

just proceedings for you; who without my de-

and disposition, all chantries, colleges, hos-

pitals, and other places specified in a certain

church to decay; or learning, which is so great

a jewel, to be minished; or poor and miser-

able to be unrelieved; you might say, that I

being put in so special a trust, as I am in this

speech; yet it is not to be doubted but Henry

duke of Norfolk, and Henry earl of Surrey, as

maj. had directed a commission to him and

the usual words, 'Soit fait come il est desiré.' And thus the bill passed into a statute. The

by divine appointment; and the greatest part

minority of the said prince Edward; with the

king's death the parl. was dissolved; and that every man was at liberty to depart home. Ne-

*Taxes in the Reign of Henry VIII.*

In the 1st year of his reign, he had a [illegible] tonnage and poundage, for carrying on a war against France.—In his 4th, a grant of two more 10ths and 15ths, besides a Poll-Tax, on a subsidy; but the value of the latter is un-

from the 7th to the 14th year of [illegible]

[illegible] various means were made use of [illegible]

year, he had a 15th for the defence of the northern borders; and, in his 26th, a Subsidy of a 10th and 15th, besides a grant of the First-fruits, &c.—In his 32nd year, he had a Subsidy of one 15th and a 10th, and 4s. in the [illegible] very large Subsidy, for a war with Scotland and France; and, in the next, he issued a commission [illegible] his 37th year, he had a Subsidy of 2/8 in the clergy: besides the immense sums that came

*Prices of Provisions and Labour in the Reign of Henry VIII.*

[illegible] beans 3/4 per qr.; hay 5s. per load.—In 1513, [illegible] day, &c. in husbandry: a chief hind, carter, [illegible] with diet, 5s; common servant of husbandry [illegible] of a workman, from Easter to Michaelmas a free mason, at diet, 4d. without 6d.; a master carpenter, a rough mason, a tiler, a plumber, a bricklayer, a glazier, a carver, and a joiner, [illegible] diet, 3d. without, 3d.—A shipwright's wages, from Candlemas to Michaelmas: a master carpenter, with diet, 5d; without, 7d.; a hewer, with, 4d, without, 6d.; an able clincher, with, 3d. without, 5d.; an holder, with, 2d. without, 4d.; a master caulker, with, 4d without, 6d.; a mean caulker, with, 3d. without, 5d.; a caulker, [illegible] to Easter, ditto, with diet, 1½d. without, 3d. In harvest, a mower, with diet, 4d. without, 6d.; a reaper and a carter, with, 3d. without, 5d.; a woman labourer, and other labourers, [illegible] Cortes, a Spaniard, and the foundation of the kingdom of New Spain was laid. A great

[illegible] first nation that aggrandized itself by it; and [illegible]

—In 1521 was a dearth; wheat sold for 11. per [illegible] oats 3/10; beans 5/1.—In 1538, it was enacted by parl. that beef and pork should be sold for 1d a pound, and veal or mutton for [illegible] price of Gascogne, Guyenne, or French wines [illegible] at 12d by retail.—In 1543, oats 3/1; beans 5/8.

*List of Counties, Cities, and Towns in England and Wales which returned Members to Parliament*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bedfordshire | Leicestershire |
| Bedford | Leicester |
| Berkshire | Lincolnshire |
| New Windsor | Lincoln |
| Reading | Grantham |
| Wallingford | Stamford |
| Buckinghamshire | Kent |
| Chipping Wycomb | Canterbury |
| Cambridgeshire | Rochester |
| Cambridge | Lancashire |
| Cornwall | Leicestershire |
| Launceston | Leicester |
| Lostwithiel | Lincolnshire |
| Fowey | Lincoln |
| Bodmin | Grantham |
| Helston | Stamford |
| Cumberland | London city |
| Carlisle | Norfolk |
| Derbyshire | Norwich city |
| Derby | Lynn Regis |
| Devonshire | Great Yarmouth |
| Exeter city | Northamptonshire |
| Totnes | Northampton |
| Plymouth | Northumberland |
| Barnstaple | Newcastle upon Tyne |
| Tavistock | Tyne |
| Dartmouth | Nottinghamshire |
| Dorsetshire | Nottingham |
| Dorchester | Oxfordshire |
| Lyme-Regis | Oxford city |
| Weymouth | Banbury |
| Melcombe Regis | Shropshire |
| Bridport | Shrewsbury |
| Shaftesbury | Bridgenorth |
| Wareham | Ludlow |
| Essex | Great Wenlock |
| Colchester | Somersetshire |
| Maldon | Ilchester city |
| Gloucestershire | Bath city |
| Gloucester city | Wells city |
| Tewkesbury | Taunton |
| Cirencester | Bridgewater |
| | Southampton |
| | Winchester |
| | Stafford |
| | Newcastle under Lyme |
| | Hereford |
| | Hereford city |
| | Leominster |
| | Hertfordshire |
| | Hertford |
| | Huntingdonshire |
| | Huntingdon |
| | Kent |
| | Canterbury city |
| | Rochester city |
| | Lancashire |
| | Lancaster |
| | Leicestershire |
| | Leicester |
| | Lincolnshire |
| | Lincoln |
| | Grantham |
| | Stamford |
| | London city |
| | Norfolk |
| | Norwich city |
| | Lynn Regis |
| | Great Yarmouth |
| | Northamptonshire |
| | Northampton |
| | Northumberland |
| | Newcastle upon Tyne |
| | Tyne |
| | Nottinghamshire |
| | Nottingham |
| | Oxfordshire |
| | Oxford city |
| | Banbury |
| | Shropshire |
| | Shrewsbury |
| | Bridgenorth |
| | Ludlow |
| | Great Wenlock |
| | Somersetshire |
| | Ilchester city |
| | Bath city |
| | Wells city |
| | Taunton |
| | Bridgewater |
| | Southampton |
| | Winchester |
| | Stafford |
| | Newcastle under Heite-bury |
| | Hereford |
| | Hereford city |
| | Leominster |
| | Hertfordshire |
| | Hertford |
| | Huntingdonshire |
| | Huntingdon |
| | Kent |
| | Canterbury city |
| | Rochester city |
| | Lancashire |
| | Lancaster |
| | Leicestershire |
| | Leicester |
| | Lincolnshire |
| | Lincoln |
| | Grantham |
| | Stamford |
| | London city |
| | Norfolk |
| | Norwich city |
| | Lynn Regis |
| | Great Yarmouth |
| | Northamptonshire |
| | Northampton |
| | Northumberland |
| | Newcastle upon Tyne |
| | Tyne |
| | Nottinghamshire |
| | Nottingham |
| | Oxfordshire |
| | Oxford city |
| | Banbury |
| | Shropshire |
| | Shrewsbury |
| | Bridgenorth |
| | Ludlow |
| | Great Wenlock |
| | Somersetshire |
| | Ilchester city |
| | Bath city |
| | Wells city |
| | Taunton |
| | Bridgewater |
| | Southampton |
| | Winchester |
| | Gatton |
| | Wootton-Basset |
| | Wiltshire |
| | Salisbury city |
| | Wilton |
| | Worcestershire |
| | Worcester city |
| | Droitwich |
| | Yorkshire |
| | York city |
| | Kingston upon Hull |
| | Beverley |
| | Scarborough |
| | Aldborough |
| | Boroughbridge |
| | Knaresborough |
| | Ripon |
| | Richmond |
| | Wales |
| | Glamorgan county |
| | Cardiff |
| | Cowbridge |
| | Kenfig |
| | Llantrissent |
| | Monmouthshire |
| | Monmouth |
| | Caerleon |
| | Usk |
| | Newport |
| | Montgomeryshire |
| | Montgomery |
| | Welshpool |
| | Llanidloes |
| | Pembrokeshire |
| | Pembroke |
| | Haverfordwest |
| | Carmarthenshire |
| | Carmarthen |
| | Cardiganshire |
| | Cardigan |
| | Radnorshire |
| | Radnor |
| | Caernarvonshire |
| | Caernarvon |
| | Anglesea |
| | Beaumaris |
| | Flintshire |
| | Flint |
| | Denbighshire |
| | Denbigh |
| | Merionethshire |
| | Harlech |
| | Bala |
| | Carnarvonshire |
| | Carnarvon |
| | Orford |
| | Caernarvon city |
| | Counties and Boroughs - - 148 |
| | Members - - - - - - - - 298 |

*List of Counties, Cities, and Towns in Ireland which returned Members to Parliament*

| | |
|---|---|
| Counties | Meath |
| Dublin | Westmeath |
| Kildare | Louth |
| Carlow | Wexford |
| Wexford | Carlow |
| Waterford | Kilkenny |
| Tipperary | Tipperary |
| Cork | Waterford |
| Limerick | Limerick |
| Kerry | Cork |
| Clare | Kerry |
| Galway | Clare |
| Mayo | Galway |
| Sligo | Mayo |
| Leitrim | Sligo |
| Roscommon | Leitrim |
| Longford | Roscommon |
| Cavan | Longford |
| Monaghan | Cavan |
| Donegal | Monaghan |
| Fermanagh | Donegal |
| Tyrone | Fermanagh |
| Armagh | Tyrone |
| Down | Armagh |
| Antrim | Down |
| Londonderry | Antrim |
| Cities | Londonderry |
| Dublin | Cities |
| Drogheda | Dublin |
| Trim | Drogheda |
| Kildare | Trim |
| Carlow | Kildare |
| Wexford | Carlow |
| Waterford | Wexford |
| Clonmel | Waterford |
| Kilkenny | Clonmel |
| Cork | Kilkenny |
| Youghall | Cork |
| Kinsale | Youghall |
| Bandon | Kinsale |
| Limerick | Bandon |
| Ennis | Limerick |
| Galway | Ennis |
| Sligo | Galway |
| Boroughs | Sligo |
| Athenry | Boroughs |
| Tuam | Athenry |
| Roscommon | Tuam |
| Longford | Roscommon |
| Cavan | Longford |
| Monaghan | Cavan |
| Donegal | Monaghan |
| Fermanagh | Donegal |
| Strabane | Fermanagh |
| Dungannon | Strabane |
| Armagh | Dungannon |
| Downpatrick | Armagh |
| Newry | Downpatrick |
| Carrickfergus | Newry |
| Antrim | Carrickfergus |
| Coleraine | Antrim |
| Londonderry | Coleraine |
| | Londonderry |
| | Counties and Boroughs - 32 |
| | Members - - - - - - 33 |

*Laws relating to Knights of the Shire*

1 Hen. VIII.—1. A revocation of an act made [illegible] for Knights of the Shire [illegible] 1st year of the reign of king Hen. the [illegible] concerning the election of [illegible]

customers books. 6. Revocation of a statute

That no coin, plate, vessel, bullion, or jewels,

3 Hen. VIII.—1. That no money, coin,

and commissions for finding of offices. 3. Con-

ing in long bows. 4. Of protections and li-

wages to soldiers in the king's war. 6. Con-

the king. 13. Annulling licences for shooting

4. For proclamations to be made before exi-

gents be awarded in foreign counties. 5. Re-

and silver, and other silks. 7. Concerning

5 Hen. VIII.—1. Concerning ministration of

cloths, of 5 marks, and under, may be carried

ceits in worsteds. 5. Concerning jurors in

market. 8. Concerning the manner and form

6 Hen. VIII.—1. An act concerning apparel.

2. Concerning the maintenance of archery.

towns. 6 For the

Canterbury. 18 For continuance of the under

7 Hen. VIII.—1. An act to prevent the de-

cay of towns. 2. A repeal of licences for im-

for rents and services. 5. Concerning artificers

tourjed. 9. Concerning the liberty of cord-

cerning abridgments of plaints in assise. 4.

made in the star-chamber for artificers stran-

made to the city of York, concerning the shipping of wools. 18. Concerning Newcastle
the chanc. and treas. for punishing of riots.
mouth and Lynne.
4. Concerning exactions levied on apprentices.
7. Against conveying of horses out of this
strangers customs. 9. Against poisoning. 10.
Concerning outlandish people calling themand beggars shall be punished. 13. That no
persons strangers, being a common baker,
brewer, chirurgeon, or scrivener, shall be
committing petit treason, murder, or felony,
for his spiritual subjects of the province of
for his temporal subjects.

15 Hen. VIII.—1. An act that no person
convicted of petit treason, murder, or felony,
shall be admitted to his clergy, under
this realm. 3. Against perjury, and untrue
same barrels, kilderkins, and firkins shall contain. 5. Concerning commissions of sewers.
6. Concerning recognizances to be taken by
stand in full strength: and how Gascoigne and
same and other wines sold. 8. Concerning
of Devonshire and Cornwall. 9. That no
person shall be ejected out of the diocese where
he or she dwelleth, except in certain cases.
trial of murders in cities and town. 14. Pro-
of 5 R. 2, and in covenant and annuity. 15.

Concerning the true winding of wools. 16
hemp. 5. Where a man killing a thief, shall
of wines. 7. To continue a former act made
crows and rooks. 11. For paying the high-
apparel.
cerning victuals. 3. That such persons as will
the king 5 marks. 11. Against taking of wild
For punishing of heresy. 15. Concerning
beneficed with cure. 17. Concerning shooting
within the county of Worcester. 19 Shewing
this realm.

21 Hen. VIII. 1. An act to declare the king's highness to be supreme head

act made for the surety of the succession of the king's highness in the crown of the realm. 8. Concerning the payments of first-fruits of all dignities, benefices and promotions spiritual, [illegible] be up. 6. That murders and felonies done or [illegible] highways in Sussex. 8. For the re-edifying of [illegible] void grounds in the city of Norwich. 9. For [illegible] of Hereford, Gloucester and Salop. 12. For [illegible] mouth. 17. That no farmers or spiritual persons [illegible] y paid their first-fruits. 9. Whereby all [illegible] the 24th day of April, which shall be in the [illegible] white woollen cloths of 4 pounds and under, and coloured cloths of 3 pounds and under, [illegible] cerning an order for tithes through the realm. [illegible] 26. For laws and justice to be ministered in [illegible] not lands above 200*l.* by the year. [illegible] of Wales at any time within 3 years next ensuing. 4. Repealing the statute lately made [illegible] 5. For avoiding of exactions taken upon apprentices in the cities, boroughs and towns [illegible] tutes for beggars and vagabonds; and against [illegible] Salop; and against the vice of buggery. 7. [illegible] of this realm. 8. For the continuance of the [illegible] copper out of this realm; and for making of [illegible] of 2 years. 9. For continuance of the statutes of perjury, for making of gaols, for pew- [illegible] Rome. 11. For the restitution of the first- [illegible]

[illegible] folding of cloths in North Wales. 4. Con-

[illegible] guns. 7. Concerning the conveyance of

[illegible] of artillery, debarring unlawful games. 10.

[illegible] king's court. 13. Concerning certain lord-

[illegible] to be one sole chapter of itself. 16. For the

[illegible] and to have allowances of their reasonable expences, in the court of exchequer. 17. For

[illegible] acts. 18. For the true making of kersies. 19. Expounding a certain statute concerning

[illegible] of the late queen Katherine and her com-

[illegible] and liveries. 23. To proceed by a commission of oyer and terminer against such persons as shall confess treasons, &c. without remanding

[illegible] contained in the same. 22. That mues in

[illegible] frustrate certain conveyances devised by

[illegible] a windmill and a conduit within the king's

[illegible] part. 28. For the chanc. of the duchy of Lancaster, the chanc. of the augmentation,

[illegible] repairing and amending of certain decayed

[illegible] to sue and to be sued. 30. Confirming the

[illegible] For the repealing of a certain statute

[illegible] parish of Over. 33. Concerning the privilege of Kingston upon Hull. 34. For the

[illegible] fairs. 35. Concerning the conduits of Glou-

[illegible] 37. Touching the honour of Ampthill. 38 Concerning the honour of Grafton. 39. Con-

[illegible] forfeitures for the mark in Wales. 42. For the

for abolishing

the officers of sir John Hayward terms them, in the church
he peace. 2. [ *A Parl. called.*] Some bps. opposing

reign. The following is a

astical jurisdiction. 12. For the erection of [ of the council

f Lancaster, [ seal Geo. Brokeld. Column

value of ol.

f Francis earl of Hunt- Montengle

more Lord
ton earl of Bath

John lord Bray

with Scotland; some overtures of a marriage [ the Journals of the Ho [ a period from which Commons are ex-

[ is more than a journal

ee, but we will be of some use to

[ as far as the river Eske; [ those of the commons, the reasons [ in the books

Nov. 15, a bill for the admission of bishops

Durham, Ely, Hereford, and Chichester, then

congé d'elire was tedious and expensive, that lands being sold at a low value, enriched many
there was only a shadow of election in it, and

were to be consecrated: and whereas the bps.

cesses, in their own names, as they were wont
to do in the time of popery; and since all ju- concern to every subject, a committee was ap-

and all processes should be from henceforth

pointed to meet a committee of the commons
at 2 o'clock, after dinner, in order to treat

*A Subsidy.*] Nov. 21, a bill for a Subsidy
called customs, was brought in; which after- land; and dr. Heylin observes, "all mea

wards 6s.; 12d. for every aulme of rhenish. The

is a mistake, for still the law for burning of
heretics subsisted; of which kind of execu-

Nov. 29th, a bill against Vagabonds was
brought in; by which it was enacted, "that

were passed; after which the ld. chanc. pro-

cutter; or that should run away from work,

be his slaves for two years; and they were to merary acts are only on private affairs.
be marked with the letter V, imprinted with a

the 15th it was read a 3rd time, and passed the ld. chanc. declared to them, that for cer-

the 15th of Oct.; and the king's letters patents
appointing such a prorogation were

siness; but nothing of any consequence was transacted till the 21st of Dec. on which day

the house was granted to John Keysar; ser-

*Act for Uniformity in Religion.*] Jan. 15, the bill for an Uniformity of Service and Ad- out the realm, was passed in the Lords. The preamble of the act sets forth, "That there

effectual endeavours could not stop the incli- customs; which the king had not punished, believing they flowed from a good zeal. But

and to the practise of the primitive church,

in the tower of London, or the prison of the Fleet, should be pardoned: and did enact,

to it; and that such of the clergy as should other manner, should upon the 1st conviction be imprisoned 6 months, and forfeit a year's

: forfeit all their church preferments, and suffer a year's imprisonment: and for the 3d offence should be imprisoned during life. And all that

it, or threaten any clergymen for using it, for the 2d; and to forfeit all their goods, and be imprisoned for life, upon a 3d offence.

these in the book were not omitted." Thus

was said the book was drawn 'by the aid of to be so

motions and consultations are directed or spirit; which do oft help good men, even in

tested against it, viz. the bps. of Norwich,

One thing must not be omitted; that whilst Storey, a member, spoke so sharply against it, words he spoke from were these, 'Woe unto thee, Oh England! when thy king is a child.' against him for it; but, upon his humble sub-

clares, "That it were better for priests and less distracted with secular cares; so that it

ed: therefore all laws and canons that had

ing to the order of the church. But a provso

*Clergy.*] Two other acts passed this session, money, then near dissipated. "The first (says

dial tithes to trust to, are thereby in a far | council, in that house.

statute for that purpose.—On the 18th, a bill
but rejected; because by it the bps. seemed

*Sons of Peers.*] We must not omit one

se; and that sir *Francis Russel*, being, by

Jan. carried upon a debate, "That he should

session; the Statute-Books only 24.

clared, That all books used in churches, such

any church or chapel, were required to deface

were appointed to visit the churches in Lon-

down and broke in pieces; which example

churches in England. By which a great many

there was a proviso, in this act, That Images

saint, might still remain.

prorogued, to the 10th of Oct. next ensuing.

2d of March, but did not meet to transact

*A new Book of Common Prayer authorized by Parl.*] Jan. 23, a bill was brought into the Lords for the appointing of an Order to come to Divine Service; which was agreed to

mons, called, "An act for the uniformity

rise a new Common Prayer-book, according

churches; therefore all are required, after the

and holiday to common-prayers under pain of

temporal, and the commons, did, in God's

naries, to endeavour the due execution of that act, as they would answer before God for such

other cause; and that for the better explana-

to the true honouring of Almighty God; there-

form of making bps. priests and deacons; and

been enacted 8 years before, when the former

*B.* Feb. 6, a bill for the Marriage of the Clergy was

By it was set forth, "That many took occa-

riages, and accounted the children, begotten of them, to be bastards; to the high dishonour

by the law of God; to which they had not

not heard with due reverence; whereupon it

[illegible] Parliament [illegible] to be, [illegible] Parliament [illegible] Parliament [illegible] Parliament

passed the Lords, and had there the like fate as it had formerly met with, in the manner above recited.

The bill of Attainder not passing in the Lords, the proviso in the Treason-Act, mentioned before, that [illegible] against the bp. of Durham, unless he was convicted by witnesses before them, stood [illegible] of Northumberland a perfect knowledge how [illegible] short, the minister made no motion for a supply [illegible] then very great; and to gain one he found it necessary to call a new parl. Accordingly, on the 15th of April, the old one was dissolved, after sitting almost 5 years; and the minister made it his business, all that summer, to gain friends all over England, in order to [illegible]

*A new Parl. called.*] Towards the close of the year 1552, the king called a new parl. [illegible] the realm. The letter itself, which the aforesaid author has given us, is a sufficient testi[illegible]

"Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Forasmuch as we have, for diverse good considerations, caused a summonition for a [illegible] weal of our realm, that in the election of such [illegible] ties, to be of such a great council. And there[illegible]

[illegible] of our writs by your direction, for the election [illegible] and wisdom; in such case their directions be [illegible] for advice and good council."

[illegible] king himself, recommending particular persons [illegible] writs for calling this parl. and these letters were sent out in Jan. 1553, and it was ordered [illegible] in this manner. "The 1st of March began a parl. at Westminster; and all the lords spir[illegible] Whitehall, in their robes, where a sermon was preached in the king's chapel, by dr. Ridley [illegible] done, the king, with the lords in order, went into the king's great chamber, on the king's [illegible] a proposition for the king, which being ended [illegible] was so far gone in a consumption that he was [illegible] was to bring in a bill, for the better answering [illegible] rejected it; but sent back a new bill to the [illegible]

of the Coinage, were introduced; the 1st was, [illegible] other, against the exportation of Gold and [illegible] but the last passed into a law; which was no more than reviving a statute made the 17th Edw. 4, for the same purpose; and was to [illegible]

*A Subsidy.*] March 13. A bill for a subsidy [illegible] years. This bill occasioned great debates in [illegible] long accusation of the duke of Somerset, "For involving the king in wars, wasting his [illegible] most terrible rebellion. In fine, considering [illegible] father, the loss he put himself to in reforming the coin, and they finding his temper to be set [illegible] traordinary demand of a supply, or on the preamble is uncertain. But, it is probable, that [illegible] the latter; which the duke of Northumberland [illegible] been to the people. The clergy also, to shew [illegible] the king 6s. in the pound on all their benefices; which grant, according to custom, ever since the Reformation, was confirmed by parl.

[illegible] might hold any Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Promo- [illegible] this pretence, that they intended to fit themselves, by study, for holy orders; but these [illegible] ther. The bps. had prevailed upon the lords to pass the bill; but, at the 3rd reading, it was cast out by the Commons; which shews [illegible] house when so reasonable a bill was rejected.

*The Bishoprick of Durham suppressed.*] The most extraordinary act, on Church Affairs, [illegible] pression of the Bishoprick of Durham. The [illegible] The preamble sets forth, "That this bishoprick being then void of a prelate, the gift thereof was in the king's pleasure; and the [illegible] self into several shires far distant, it could not be sufficiently served by one bp.; and since [illegible] of good preaching and good searching: therefore [illegible] found a cathedral church at the latter place, [illegible] rick of Durham is utterly extinguished and dis- [illegible] ther with a deanry and chapter at Newcastle; with a proviso that the rights of the deanry, [illegible] ended the last parl. in this reign; for Edw. VI. [illegible] dying of a deep consumption, July the 6th, 1553, in the 16th year of his age, and the 7th [illegible]

### *Taxes during the Reign of Edward VI.*

[illegible] and cloths were released: but the relief for [illegible]

### *Price of Provisions in the Reign of Edward VI.*

In 1550, a large house in Channon-row, West- [illegible] at 30s. per ann.—In 1551, wheat, 8s. per qr.; malt, 5*fl*; malmsey, 4d. per qt.; oats, 8s.; straw, 5s. per load; coals, 12s. per datto.—In [illegible] wheat, 8s. per qr.; malt, 5s.; Muscadel wine, 6d. per quart; Malmsey do. 5d.; red wine, 3d.

*List of Counties and Boroughs [illegible] was granted or restored by Edward VI.*

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Westlow | Newport |

ment of the Altar, and of receiving thereof

and for the relief of the poor and impotent

worsted yarn in Norfolk. 7. For the continu-

For the uniting of certain churches within the

11. For the repeal of a certain statute made

of most famous memory, Henry VIII. for revoking of acts of parliament. 12. For the re-

and poundage of merchandizes, with a proviso

2—3 Edw. VI.—1. An act for the uniformity

throughout the realm. 2. For the reformation

accounts. 5. Touching the remitting of fee-farms for three years. 6. Against the exaction of money and other things, by any officer for licence to traffic into Ireland. 7. Against

cheaters. 9. For the true carrying of leather. 10. For the true making of malt. 11. For

surance to the tenants, of grants and leases

Against the shooting of hail-shot. 13. Touch-

91. To take away all positive laws

repeal of a statute touching marriage con-

cloths. 3. Concerning the improvements of commons and waste grounds. 4. Concerning

jects. 6. Concerning the repeal of a branch

of the statute of sewers. 9. For

buying of

England. 15. Against fond and

Mary, by adhering to Wyat's rebellion; but

[illegible] forms, mentioned in the last session. 19. For [illegible] tle. 20. Touching the repeal of a certain [illegible] and also a grant of a subsidy to be paid in one [illegible] and general pardon.

[illegible] 1. An act for the uniformity of [illegible] sacraments. 2. For the provision and relief [illegible] corn. 6. For the true making of woollen cloth. 7. Limiting the times for buying and selling of wools. 8. Limiting what persons shall weave or make broad woollen cloth. 9. That no [illegible] For declaration of a statute made for the mar[illegible] their children. 13. For the declaration of a statute made in the 31st year of king Henry 8, [illegible] grators, forestallers, and ingrossers. 15. A[illegible] the making of hats, dornecks, and coverlets, [illegible]

1 Edw. VI.—1. An act for the true answer[illegible] bound for their collections. 5. To avoid the excessive prices of wines. 6. Reviving a sta[illegible] the realm. 7. For the assise of fuel. 8. For the true fulling and thicking of caps. 9. For [illegible] Gateside to the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 11. [illegible] 12. For the grant of a subsidy and two 15ths granted to the king's majesty by the temporalty. 13. For the confirmation of a subsidy granted by [illegible] 14. For the king's majesty's most gracious, general and free pardon.

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## MARY.

On the 9th of August writs were issued for a parl. to meet at Westminster, on the 5th [illegible] In the interim, it was thought necessary that Mary should be crowned, which was done on the 1st of that month. And, in order to soften the minds of her subjects, and dispose them to a good opinion of [illegible] bp. of Winchester, not only put out a general Pardon, but published a proclamation to this [illegible] princes, when the good of the public and honour of the realm required it; and the queen, [illegible] Northumberland bore rule; though she found [illegible] brother's debts, which for her own honour, and [illegible] having a special regard to the welfare of her subjects, and accounting their loving hearts [illegible] therefore, since in her brother's last parl. two 10ths, two 15ths, and a subsidy, both out of [illegible] his debts, which were now due to her; she, of [illegible]

[illegible]

" How far," says bp. Burnet, " this was consistent with the rights of [illegible] and the [illegible] Act declares.

[illegible] Act for Trials of Treason and Felony.

[illegible] public [illegible] was one [illegible] Lords, and [illegible] By which [illegible] that [illegible] should be [illegible] to [illegible] statute of [illegible] Henry III and [illegible] repeal of [illegible] that [illegible] of Henry VIII except [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] of September [illegible] of the [illegible] To make [illegible] [illegible] there were many [illegible] [illegible] whilst [illegible] [illegible] Henry's laws, [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

cerning king Henry's marriage with the queen's mother, declaring the queen's highness, as the

This bill was sent down by the lords, on the the 28th; so strangely, says Burnet, was the stream turned, that a divorce, which had been for 7 years much desired by the nation, was preamble to this act has these remarkable expressions; "That truth, how much soever ob- and the advice of the wisest men in the realm, may, and other issue, and a course of great happiness; but then a very few malicious sess the king with a scruple in his conscience about it; and to support that did get the seals of some universities against it, a few persons being corrupted with money for that end.

law of God, could not be so broken, since what God had joined together no man could did esteem plagues sent from God for it; there- ner to be unlawful, and of no force from the house. In the end it was carried and passed into a law; it declared the great disorders

authority of the catholic church. Thereupon, ward's time, concerning religion, were now re- one blow," says Heylin, "was felled down all that had been done in the Reformation for

*Act relating to Riots.*] Burnet observes, the old service should be again set up; punish- tual courts. But this fell in the house of lords; not so much, adds this author, out of any op- reformers in church-affairs, there was another introduced for the security of the public peace. By which it was enacted, "That if any, to the gion; and being required by any, having the

a bill for the Attainder of the duke of Nor- prisoner in the Tower all the last reign; and, being a zealous catholic, Mary thought a per- son of his great rank and fortune would add a

London, for their Speaker; who made an elo-

therefore, in her maj.'s name, he adjourned

*Philip.*] April 7th a bill was brought into

that he should admit a set number of English

should have their education in this realm, and

crown. That he should preserve our shipping,

France; but that the peace between the En-

commons brought in a bill, declaring, 'that

the prerogative to be in the king's person;

queen had no right to them; it was therefore

the hands of male or female; and whatsoever

thing was without dispute: and that which was

slight, he was afraid there was a trick in

queror exercised, in seizing the lands of the

He did not know what relation this might have to

the intended marriage; wherefore he warned

the late duke of Northumberland; and desired

"That certain ambitious persons, taking ad-

solution of the bishoprick; that it was done

and their friends, by seizing the lands of that

foul and illegal. That upon a full examina-

restore the bishoprick to its former interest,

*Privilege of Parl.*] April 17, Mr. Read and Mr. [illegible] from the Lords, a subpœna, that Mr. Beaumont, [illegible] the earl of Huntingdon, in this parl. time, and [illegible] ence:—It is ordered, "that 8 of this house [illegible] him, and put him in fear of his life; where- [illegible] that he had stricken him; for that he took away a net out of Mr. Bray's house in Bedfordshire, and Johnson said it was lord Mor- [illegible] day it is ordered, That the sergeant shall [illegible] upon Mountyngton discharged.

[illegible] of the late duke of Suffolk, sir Tho. Wyat, and others: it was read thrice that day, and com- [illegible] mons inform us, that it was not till the last [illegible] was debated in that house; when, upon the question, the clause for forfeiting entailed [illegible] into a law at that time; for it is not men- [illegible] Journal; and this, or another act of like na- [illegible] came to the house and passed them; and then [illegible] parliament.

Parliament May

The Marriage being [illegible] to be [illegible] Spring-garden, [illegible] espoused to the queen, at Winchester, on the [illegible] dukes of Austria; dukes of Milan, Burgundy, and Brabant; counts of Hapspurg, Flanders, and Tyrol."

*A Parl. called.*] The marriage being so [illegible] their majesties thought proper to call a new [illegible] 11th of Nov. following. It is to be observed, [illegible] law united to the other royal titles. And thus, bp. Burnet observes, was urged as a good reason for annulling the statutes of this parl. [illegible] was not called by a lawful writ.

*The Queen's Letter to the Sheriffs for elect-* [illegible] the commons might be the better drawn to it, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

*House.*] A circumstance of a very extraordinary nature happened in this parl.; and the like of course of this history. This was a voluntary honour to their memories, has in his Institutes

| | |
|---|---|
| —— Courtney | John Moyne |
| William Bumbrigge | Nicholas Debden |

members; and ordered Edw. Griffith, esq. the king's bench. On an information being pre- mination, in the beginning of the parl.; 6 of as over Europe, for a blessing which was likely dately passed a bill for the maintenance, sup-

*d Parl. called.*] Another parl. was called

journals of the commons tell us, that the bp. of Winchester opened this parl. by a speech, importing, that it was called for a necessary aid to be made to her maj.; and that this

posed that the ld. treasurer, the marq. of Winchester, 'virtute officii,' adjourned the parl. from day to day; since there is no mention of gence of the clerks, the adjournments are not we find that the ld. treasurer, by the queen's nals of the commons inform us, that Oct. 23, read a bull from the Pope, confirming what knights and burgesses in the time of parl

Oct. 24, a motion was made for a Supply to be granted to her maj.; and Mr. Comptroller, ordered to draw up a bill for that purpose. a Subsidy and two 15ths, but on the 3d read- and the next day, Mr. sec. Petre declared to refuse them; on which the bill for a Subsidy,

a bill for suppressing of First Fruits and tenths, and the resigning up all Impropri- the church; to be disposed of, as the legate a schedule annexed to it, requiring certain

the queen had a much greater design which devolved upon the crown; and from the crown

house; some saying that the clergy would rob

clear a light as possible; and, especially, since

extinguished, and all rectories, benefices un-

of Henry VIII. are given up to the Church

But then there was a proviso for saving the

is likewise a clause for exonerating the king

exchequer to 6 different persons, 3 of the spiritunlity, and 3 of the temporality, to call 12

pond estates, and to rate and apportion how

underrating. "Certain it is," says Dr. Heylin,

the noise of this Restitution; insomuch that

hands upon their swords, uttering, not with-

sent for that house, and tell them, "She could not, with a good conscience, take the

her maj. one Story, a member of that house, falling on his knees, told the queen, that the

"knowing that he spoke of a good zeal," for-

He was now on the other side of the question,

should be left out of this bill; since, as was

would raise great jealousies; for it would be

*Privilege of Parl.*] Nov. 20, "it is ordered

to confer with the lords, for that cause; and

pass the bills; after which, the marq. of Winchester, lord high treasurer, the chancellor

*Parl. collect.*] We have now a space of

ing an aid to her maj. And accordingly the

a bill was sent up by the commons, for grant-

a liberal example by taxing themselves in a subsidy of 8s. in the pound, to be paid in 4

for the lay subsidy, &c. passed the house

quaint us, "that on the 21th of Jan the lord-

a committee of the lords; which consisted of 3 earls, 3 bps. and 3 barons. The commons

was first read for a grant of a subsidy and two commons in a committee. The bill was read

ing the grant of the subsidy; which the queen

was designed chiefly for confirming the relig-

Copley, a member, happened to say, in the debate, "that he did not approve of such a ge-

tion; and Copley was made to withdraw; he

offence. She returned for answer "that, at their request, she readily forgave him; but, de-

in the Journals relative to this affair.

not have their clergy, to which was added, at

hinder so useful a bill from passing, the church-

a law in this reign.—An act, inflicting 3 years

the Statutes at Large

be revoked.—Feb. 5, a committee was assigned to examine a matter against Walter

admiral court, hath a warrant to obtain a writ

inform us, was only reading some bills, seemingly of no great importance; except one, the

licence, under the great seal of England.' the Press, which we have yet met with, it is that the art of printing, which had not then been much more than half a century in use,

of parl. to restrain it. What fate this bill uncertain; for, at the third reading, on the

This is all we can meet with, worthy of notice, in the authority above-cited; but, the Journal-

to put the kingdom in a posture of defence, in

shewed the necessity of granting a Subsidy, to defend the nation, both from the French and

withdrew; but, though the commons entered,

ing a Subsidy, was doubtless occasioned by the queen's death; since, in all probability,

time to frame a bill for that purpose; for, on the

them; when they should hear certain matters

*Taxes during this Reign.*

10s.; for threshing a qr. of wheat, 1/1; for

2l.; peas, 2l. 6/8; but after harvest, wheat at London was sold for 5s.; malt, 6/8.; rye, 3/4; and in the country, wheat was 4s.; malt, 3/8; rye, 2/8 per qr.; so that a penny wheat-loaf, which before harvest was 11 ounces,

rye, 8s.; barley, 5s.; a good sheep sold for 4/10.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Ives | |
| Castle-Rising | |

Boroughs 14 - - Members 25.

*Public Acts passed in this Reign.*

1 Mary, sess. 2.—1. An act declaring the

ing current within this realm, or of the queen's

Touching the corporation of the physicians in London. 10. For the uniting, dissolving, or

13. For the continuance of certain statutes 14. For the continuance of a statute made for

ing of the parish church of st. Elens in Stanne-

porality. 18. Of a subsidy of tunnage and poundage of divers merchandizes.

1 Mary, sess. 3.—1. An act declaring that the regal power of this realm is in the queen's majesty, as fully and absolutely as ever it was queen's highness most noble marriage. 3. For the continuance of a statute made for the repairing of a causey betwixt Bristol and Gloucester. 7. Touching cloth-making in corporate-towns and market-towns. 8. Touching ing ordinances and rules in cathedral churches and schools. 10. For the repealing of a statute made for the uniting of the parish churches certain statutes.

1 and 2 Philip and Mary.—1. An act touch- dicious words and rumours. 4. For the punishment of certain persons calling themselves

2 and 3 Philip and Mary.—1. An act for the re-edifying of castles and forts, and for the Scotland. 2. For the re-edifying of decayed

spiritual and ecclesiastical promotions, and of 9. To make void divers licences of houses manslaughter or felony. 11. Touching weavers. five miles of Cambridge and Oxford. 16 Touching watermen and bargemen upon the

confirmation of a subsidy granted by the cler- 3. For the taking of musters. 4. That acces- have the benefit of clergy. 5. Touching the 7. To make up the jury with 'circumstan- majesty, is a party. 8. For the punishment

to the house on that day; but had sent a

Wm. marq. of Wm- Henry earl of West-

And here, my lords, I wish (not without great

from a man abashed, and well nigh astonied,

purpose I pretermit, partly because I ever
since; but, chiefly, for that it requireth a per-
and nature concurs, and not to me, a man so
whether the laws, before this time made, be
fort, they be neither few nor little. But here
but for a time, be meet to be continued for
be done; very loth I am to utter that which is
ever, or for a season. Besides, whether any
and too gentle: to be short, you are to con-
comfortable for you to hear: but, because
constrained of necessity I see I must trouble
cannot see how a good true Englishman can
imperial crown a greater loss in honour,
breed in his breast two contrary effects; com-
fort, I mean, and discomfort, joy and sad-
ness: for, on the one part, how can a man
that be amiss; to continue and make firm
been so great a help for the
grudge, whereby any tumult or stirs might
hat, so much as this, hath kept a great
part
yet, as I suppose, is able to be under-

occasion, upon every side, and in every time, to annoy you; and how the time most meet

all evil happs; the strongest wall and defence

experience and time to learn less: but, in my

ings. When, I say, a man remembereth and from hope of recovery of that that is lost, without some aid or contribution of the sub-

asked, thus I mean to answer; That I think no man so blind but seeth it, no man so deaf understandeth it. Marry, withal, I think there

remedies, wherein only this I have to say,

cuce and reason meet, that every one parti-

versally. Neither can I see, things standing

of fire, would not gladly pluck down part, to the wise merchant, in every adventure of

to her subjects, I partly do understand, and

strain the noble nature of such a princess,

ness unto? What a grief and torment this is to a noble mind! what a grief? surely such a

will, no matter of displeasure, no private

pity!) but a matter for the universal weal of this realm, the defence of our country, the

freely to offer; so great is the trust that she

you notice."

3rd time a bill for the recognition of the queen's

day was read a bill wherein certain offences are declared treason; and another bill against

a committee of 24 members of the commons were appointed to meet and treat of a conve-

'supremum caput ecclesiæ' were omitted. Feb. 3rd, Mr. Carrel reported from the said committee, that it was agreed by them, "that

find in their Journal that house, according to

several knights of shires and burgesses for ci-

the imperial crown of this realm; and repeal-

ously opposed the bill; but he has left us none

occasion were Nicholas Heath, abp. of York,

a place to this history.

give unto the queen's highness a supremacy, it would be considered of your wisdoms what

spiritual govt. or in temporal. If in temporal,

the appointment of God? She being our sove-

ing free from them all. If you will say that

govt. is, and in what points it doth chiefly re-

point, wherein I promised to examine this for-

none other matter therein, than a withdrawing

himself to be a very austere stern father unto

importance as it is in very deed; when, by the relinquishing and forsaking of the see of Rome,

of Christ. 3rd, from the judgment of all other

Gregory writeth in this wise, 'scait enim

cious blood, without a head; and therefore

ned fathers of Christ's church. At the Ephesin council, Nestorius the heretic was

all the bps. assembled there, did write their

dience at the font, saying, 'credo sanctam

is a holy catholic church, but that we must re-

and prince be given thereto; semblably eccle-

that he is a king, then it would follow, that

kings, and not to have committed the same

liorum Aaron; ad hujusmodi enim officium consecrati sunt.' Now, I shall most humbly

church of the Jews: if you shall say, no; why did God then plague the king with a leprosy,

part of a subject, or no? If you answer, no;

manifest, Ozias, in that he was a king, could not be supreme head of the church. And, as

'ad civitatem' David, what supremacy and

deceived all this while; when the gospel, the

have declared unto you? Whereunto our re-

forsaking of that church, as a malignant church,

christian realm: and therefore of your wis-

beguiled.—4th and last, we must forsake and

Cyprian, that holy martyr, saith, "that the

chief point. Now to the second; wherein I

on the unity of Peter's authority; therefore,

highness, and wherein it doth consist; as,

amongst many, must consequently follow

wherein the spiritual govt. doth consist, I have,

amongst many; whereof the first is to loose and bind, when our Saviour, in ordaining Peter to be the chief governor of his church, said

all his sacraments rightly ministered; how

unto him, 'Tibi dabo claves regni cœlorum; solutum & in cœlis.' Now it would be consi-

God, but a malignant church; then it will

'Tibi dabimus claves regni cœlorum.' If you

warrant and commission by the virtue of God's word: and if you say no, then you may be

Rome. First, in king Lucius his days, at whose

spoken unto Peter in the xxi. ch. of st. John's gospel, 'pasce, pasce, pasce.' Now whether

'pasce, pasce, pasce,' you must shew your warrant and commission. And further, that her highness, being a woman by birth and nature, is not qualified by God's word to feed

last, Paulus Tertius, being bp. of Rome, did

by st. Paul on this wise, saying, 'Taceant mu-

ter, Luke ch. xxii. 'Ego rogavi pro te, ut non deficiat fides tua: et tu aliquando conversus confirma fratres tuos.' Whereby it appeareth,

blessed sacraments. But to preach or minister the holy sacraments, a woman may not;

and note unto you, doth consist in excommu-

dient children of Christ's church. Of the which authority our Saviour Christ speaketh, in st. Matthew ch. xviii. there saying, 'Dic ecclesiæ: si autem ecclesiam non audierit,

apostles, Christ, ascending into heaven, did

ministerii, in ædificationem corporis christi.' But a woman, in the degrees of Christ's church, is not called to be an apostle, nor evangelist, nor to be a shepherd, neither a

supreme head of Christ's militant church, nor

against this act of Supremacy; for the dis-

and unto your lordship's all; when otherwise,

your faces before your enemies in this matter; being so rash an example and spectacle in

found, and in none other. Thus humbly be-

speech was delivered; but it was on the 2nd

divers of this hon. company; and that I for my part as yet have said nothing therein; I

ceive the queen's highness, whom I pray God long to preserve, is as it were a party therein; unto whom I do acknowledge that I owe obe-

I have to those noblemen, unto whom this bill ; whose doings I assure your good lips. is a great comfort not only unto me, but also, as I do

am of, with many other besides: 1st, for that

been heretofore: and 2nd, for that their cha-

to speak in this matter what I think. The 1st is Almighty God, which I know doth look,

(although I be unworthy) I am called, I should speak my mind in such matters as this is, when

ter, this I say, That our faith and religion is

rance fall amongst them, there is, again, in

all the other inferiors be as knit in one. And where there be in one shire divers hundreds,

word itself spoken by our Saviour 'pasce,

spoke them unto Peter, saying, 'Pasce oves

and govern; I answer, that I do not know

within the diocese be knit in one; in every

ruler in the New Testament; and if it so were,

yet it doth not prove their intent; for other

the same; declaring withal, that they bear the

sword not in vain, nor without cause. But

now mark this word 'sword,' which princes

one, as his father and he be one; which thing

rity we read not, but left them as he found

Ezekiel, "I will stir up over them one pastor."

And our Saviour likewise saith, "There shall

be applied only to our Saviour, which, in very

deed, I must needs grant to be so; yet, this I

as other like places of scripture be; for it is

so doth it not make for the primacy of St.

whole flock in unity and concord, and in accord-

saying, 'Accipite spiritum sanctum'. Take ye

where he saith, speaking of that matter, 'The

vicar before there was one Christian prince in

if that any man yet will contend, that this

place doth give no more authority to Peter

divers and sundry princes and rulers; so that

the rest of the apostles from equality of

one body, the which were a monstrous thing.

ing of his name: for, at Peter's first meeting

there mentioned in these words, 'Simon, the

is to say, a stone or a rock.' And for what

Peter; i. e. a stone or a rock, and upon this stone or rock I will build my church.' Here I shall desire you to note, that Peter hath a pro-

he had received a new name, so he should have a new privilege or preferment, to be the

being builded upon him; for he was called a 'rock' or 'stone' for the stability and constancy that should always appear in the church, being builded upon him a sure foundation and

in the succession of Peter: for as concerning the other apostles, in their own persons, I do not doubt but during their lives natural, they

as Peter was; but for their succession we have

world's end. This place of scripture, in my judgment, if there were no more, is sufficient

tual and temporal; and yet I do know that

that Christ himself is the stone whereupon his

said, 'Thou art the son of the living God,'

that which I have said before: for all these

our Saviour, when he spake these words, 'Thou art Peter,' &c. be well weighed, the place itself

standed of the person of Peter and his succes-

again, if it were any where lost, unto all men

if we should understand the place of our Saviour Christ, which is the first and true

think I may conclude that our Saviour Christ in this place, saying, 'That he would build

might safely cleave and lean; as unto a sure and an unmoveable rock in matters of faith;

not fail, I mean in faith; as we do most manifestly see it hath come to pass, and continued for the space of 1500 years and odd.—I have heard objected here of late against the su-

small substance; as I trust it shall appear

and evil lives, as it is alledged, of certain popes of Rome; which as I do think were nothing so

but let that be, they were so, What then? A man is a man, and, as the scripture saveth,

tinuance and stability of their faith, and had said unto Peter, 'I have prayed for thee that thou shalt not sin;' as he said, 'I have prayed

given unto them of God. But seeing that the warrant was made only for the continuance

my judgment no proof nor argument against

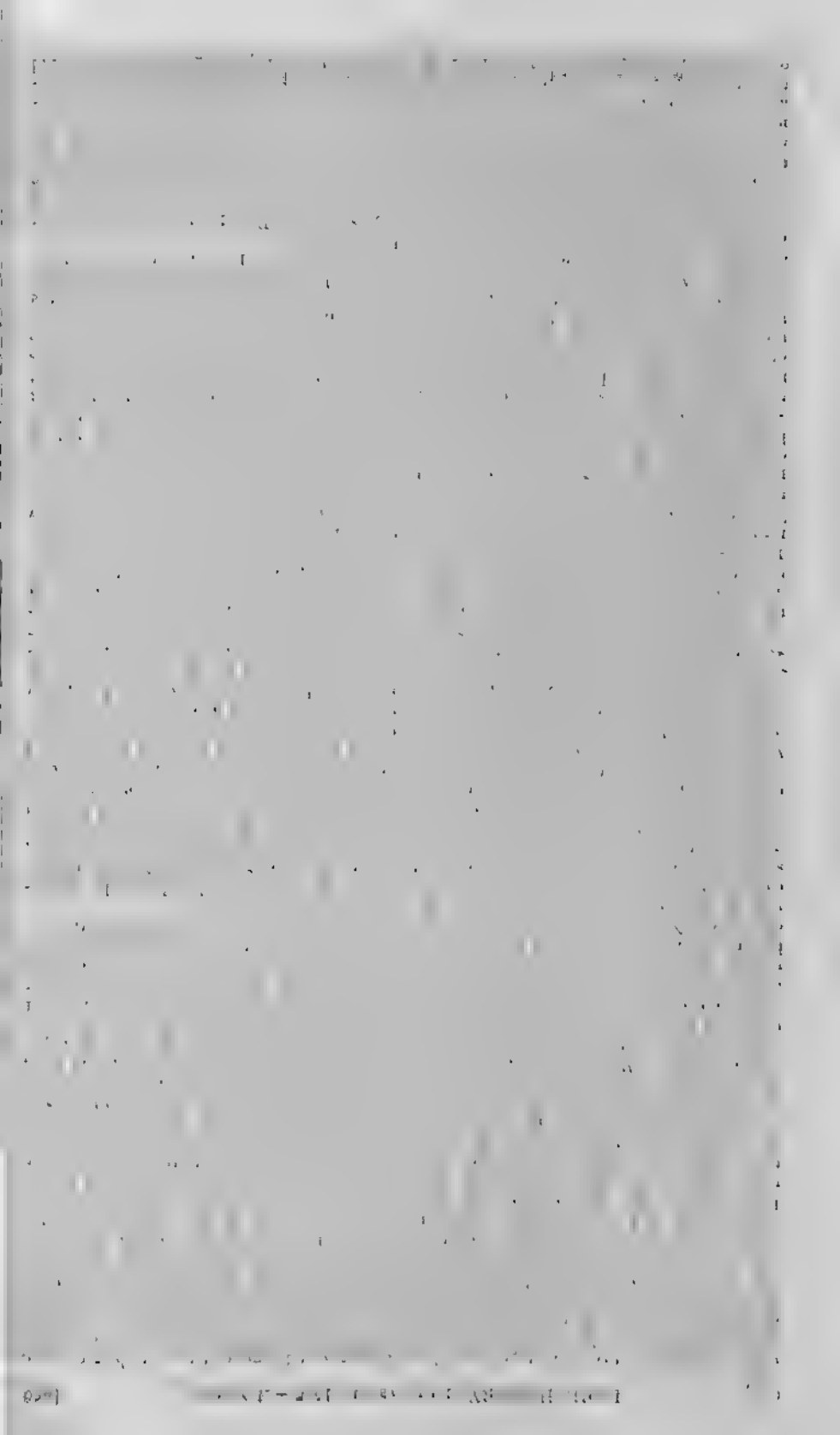
Rome: as we see that the adultery and mur-

by him; neither the dissolute living and do-

books of scripture written by him; nor yet the

him likewise pronounced; even so the lives of

was a reason made here, that a temporal s[illegible] of the temporalty agree with them in



ing which, after they understood, an order

dered to be entered in their Journal.

lating to the Privileges of the peers. "Where-

tried at and in the assizes and sessions, now

council, some of whom likewise be burgesses

Feb. 4th, a motion was made in the Commons

the substance of the arguments made use of on

second it; but they, says Camden, refused, for fear they should be suspected of a design to

queen, when he delivered himself to her in

"May it please the queen's highness; there

profess ourselves at a loss, unless either your

safe to accept some match capable of supply-

be the main concern of persons of all ranks

by accepting a husband, who may prove a

for such a change of state. For it cannot be

such a relation will dispatch more business,

vours of a great many who are less concerned. Nor indeed can any thing have a worse influence upon the public, than that a princess,

blessings of peace and safety to a kingdom, should, like a nun profest, condemn herself to a single state. Since your maj. has received

of issue: hence was it, that your royal grand-

son prince Edward, who was then but 8 years

ed on as the most grievous misfortune, what a

are here present, but all England in general,

"Gentlemen; as I have good cause, so do

country. Your petition, I perceive, consisteth

derstanding, since I first had consideration of myself to be born a servant of Almighty God, I happily chose this kind of life, in the which I yet live; which I assure you, for mine own I trust hath been most acceptable unto God;

I have some record in this presence, as you

whose means, although I know, or justly may

not now burden her therewith, because I will not charge the dead; if any of these, I say,

estate wherein you see me; but so constant have I always continued in this determination,

true, that at this day I stand free from any other meaning, that either I have had in times

that I trust God, who hath hitherto herein

goodness suffer me to go alone.—For the

well like, and take it in good part, because it

must needs have misliked it very much, and

to require them that may command you; or

For I assure you, (what credit my assurance may have with you I cannot tell, but what

declare) I will never in that matter conclude

of I will never shun to spend my life; and

ful for the realm as you; I will not say as myself, because I cannot so certainly determine

of any her that may be a bit gover-

sue grow out of kind, and become perhaps ungra-

me sufficient, that a marble stone shall declare, that a queen having reigned such a time lived and died a virgin. And here I end, and

your and

*At request of the Lords.*] In this parl. used and administered in all churches, with very little variation, under a certain penalty

made by two zealous Catholic divines, viz.

copies of the said speeches.

Abbot *Feckenham* rose and said: "Hon[ble]

here set in a book to be received and estab-

as I know, right well desirous to have some

ferred before the other; I will, for my part,

lughness; 3rd, unto your honours and to the

and express unto you, 3 brief rules and les-

and the counterfeit, and therein never be deceived. The 1st of these 3 rules or lessons is,

and seasons, and in all places. The 2nd,

subjects, first unto God, and next unto our

here now to be set forth in this book, hath

tian men, at all times, and in all places;

in this realm, and that for a short time, not much passing the space of two years, and that in king Edward VI. his days; whereas

you are at this present in possession, did be-

Lucius's days, the first Christian king of this

and beginning of his book of the Britain his-

this realm; and only of the inhabitants thereof, but also generally of all Christian men, and

the 2nd rule and lesson of trial-making and

here in this realm, is this, that your honours must observe which of both these is the most stayed religion, and always forth one, and

stayed religion, nor always forth one, nor

and to itself? Every other year having a new

agreeing in all points with the other: the first book affirming the 7 sacraments, and the real presence of Christ's body in the holy eucha-

book admitting the real presence of Christ's

one kind, with kneeling down, and great reverence done unto it, and that in unleavened

communion received in both the kinds, and in

unto the body of Christ in heaven. But the

nours is, how that every book made a shew to

ther. And what marvel, I pray you, when

agree with himself? And for the proof thereof, I shall first begin with the German writers,

countrymen in all these novelties.—And I do

touching the sacrament of the altar, and the denying of Christ's real presence in the same.

words of our saviour Christ; 'accepit panem,

ples bread to eat, and with the other hand

Carolostadius, of the words of Christ, 'hoc

Christi,' was this, 'per hunc panem, vel cum

Zuinglius finding much fault with the interpretation of Martin Luther, writeth, that Luther

these words of Christ, 'hoc est corpus meum,' the verb substantive 'est' must be taken for 'significat,' and this word 'corpus (quod pro vobis tradetur)' must be taken 'pro figura

words of Christ, 'hoc est corpus meum,' by Zuinglius's supposal, is 'hoc significat corpus

Martyr being of late here in this realm, in his book by him set forth, of the disputation which he had in Oxford, with the learned stu-

all the rest, and there saith thus, 'quod

dedit que discipulis suis, dicens, hoc est cor-

But here to cease any further to speak of these German writers, I shall draw nearer home, as

this realm; how contrary was he unto himself

forth a catechism in the English tongue, and did dedicate the same unto Edw. VI. whereas

heard, being there present: 'How that the
make of stones bread; and we English people,
said unto his disciples, 'Take ye, eat, this is
trouble their wits, that they did leave out in
there Englished, 'Take, eat this my body,'
and left out there, this 'is' my body; which
this verb substantive 'est.' The dealing here-
with being so uncertain, both of the German
our Saviour and Redeemer; 2nd, unto our so-
queen Mary; only caused in them by the
order; and would not run before laws, nor
openly deal

churches, pulling down of altars, and most
in the place thereof. There was no scotching
and image of Christ; there was no open flesh-
unto God; I shall rehearse unto your honours
4 things, whereby the holy doctor st. Augus-
same. The 1st of these 4 things was, 'Ipsa
catholici nomen.' If these 4 things did cause
fessed religion? 1st, because it hath the au-
hath, 'Ipsum catholicæ nomen,' and in all

be lawful every day to call our faith in ques-

none other."

thing of all others most necessary; and if it

not only call in question those things which we ought to reverence without any doubt moving;

ledge to be of great strength in matters whereunto it extendeth. But for matters in religion, I do not think that it ought to be meddled withal, partly for the certainty which

appear, I shall desire your ldps. to consider, that our religion, as it was here of late discreetly, godly, and learnedly declared, doth consist partly in inward things, as in Faith,

all times, and in no condition wavering: for as st. James saith, 'He that doubteth, or stag-

'nunquam relinquant unitatem, qui non [illegible]

'That charity is vinculum perfectionis,' the

into doubt, but partly openly and partly obscurely, and yet in very deed, as the other,

of one fact, which I remember was done this

left alone, or else presumption set in her

religion consisteth, we ought, I say, to reve-

found 3 points; 1st, there was a debt, and

Likewise, saith holy Athanasius, 'It is a superfluous thing, to call into judgment again

reason; neither with the chancery, which is grounded upon considerance; then much less

sidered; the weightiness of the matter, the

ing out the truth, and the danger and peril

matter contained in this bill, it is very great; for it is no money-matter, but a matter of inheritance; yea, a matter touching life and

which is life and which is death, which is fire

refresh and comfort us, is a great matter, and

brought up and lived in; and have professed

Mish and place for it, is lately brought in, allowed no where, nor put in practice, but in this realm only; and that but a small time,

the one, and the newness of the other, we have

it: and to suspect the other as never heard of here before, unto such time as we see just

do call to remembrance, that I did hear yesterday a nobleman in this house say, making

rorance; whereunto me thinketh it may be

'Nolite flere super nos, sed super vos,' i. e. 'Weep not over us for our blindness, but

tion, in taking upon you so arrogantly to justrashly condemning us and our doings. Moreover, David doth teach us a lesson clear con-

deth us in doubtful matters go to our fathers,

Ask of thy father, and he shall declare the truth

generation to another.' David here willeth us to learn of our fathers, and not to contemn their doings. Whereof I conclude, as concerning this part, that this bill, containing in it matters of great weight and importance, it is to be deliberated on with great diligence and circumspection; and examined, tried and de-

therefore not to be passed over hastily, but di-

here be, as I have said, two books of religion

and they be both concerning one matter, that is, the true administration of the sacraments according to the institution of our Saviour

3 things to be considered: the first is the insti-

the administration of the said sacraments Which 3 be all duly, as we see observed; and that of necessity, in this book of the mass, and old service, as all men do know which understand it. The other book which is so much

these 3 things, and in very deed maketh the

thers pass, let us come to the institution of our

comes nearest unto it. And to make things

our Saviour did institute 3 things, which he commanded to be done in remembrance of his death and passion unto his coming again, saying, 'Hoc facite,' &c. Do ye this: whereof

saith thus, 'I will declare unto you in very deed a marvellous thing, but marvel not at it,

a priest of any desert, do offer, it is the very

words of st. Chrysostom; wherein he testi-

body and blood of our Saviour Christ, offered

authors thereof do wilingly acknowledge; cry-

offered daily after an unbloody manner. But

I think they would leave their rashness, and

whose office is, saith st. Paul, 'To offer up gifts and sacrifices for sin.' And if there be no

New Testament. And if we have no religion, then be we without God in this world; for

grant all; and if we take away one, we take

God. And the like opinion they hold touching the consecration; having nothing in their

which should make it holy, I mean the body

ingly as it ought to be; for then we receive Christ's holy body and blood into our bodies,

follow the manner of the church. The evangelists declare, that our Saviour took bread into his hands, and did bless it, and gave it to his disciples, saying, 'Take, eat, this is my body which is given for you: do this in remembrance of me.' By these words, 'do

hands, to bless it, break it, and having a re-

spoken by our Saviour, that is, 'Hoc est cor-

Christ, but doth pass them over as they were telling a tale, or rehearsing a story. Moreo-

is required, yea, and that of necessity, a full

other things following: wherefore the church

blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Here is

God, but rather to the contrary; as doth ap-

that the body of Christ is not there; which as

municated.—There did yesterday a nobleman

out in this book; and being asked if he did

would, so long as he lived. Which is a strange

which is much like as if a man would say, that

ed: but if he come abroad in a frize coat, he is not to be honoured; and yet he is all one emperor in cloth of gold under his cloth of estate, and in a frize coat abroad in the street.

man, and in the sacrament under the forms of

yea, and that in the sacrament in these words, 'Worship his footstool for it is holy.' Upon

'Christ took flesh of the blessed Virgin his mo-

same flesh he gave us to eat unto health; but

it before. So is it found out, how we shall

the provision of God marvellous in it. For he

all? And thus desiring your good ldps. to con-

that I have spoken, I make an end."

*Privilege of Parl.*] Feb. 24. "John Smith

return by Mr. Marsh, that he had come to

Privilege of this house; the examination where-

and that a writ of Cap. Utlag. against him,

this house or not? And by the more number of voices, it seemed that he should not have privilege. but, upon the division of the house,

privilege was 107, and the number that

therefore ordered, That he shall still continue a member of this house."

mons, made a learned oration, on exhibiting

*A Parl. called.*] It was not till the beginning of the year 1562 that a new parl. was summoned. A war with France being now

Northumberland bearing the sword before her;

trumpets blowing, &c. The bishops, 22 in

Nowell, dean of st. Paul's; and then a proto

summons in these words. "My lords, and

occasion of this assembly; which I am not able (but unmeet) to do, as it ought to be

with me in the like, afore this time; it encou-

judgment, may well be divided into 2 parts, God's honour and glory; and the other con-

the foreign enemy abroad; which said mat-

after; and those which be, and will not be

land to ours, to have been our utter enemies;

else afore this time I doubt the Scottish terri-

unreplenished, notwithstanding that at the

ing of heresy; therefore better to be winked

their own confession, to have raised a rebellion

performed: therefore, in mine opinion, the de-

such like errors, twice or thrice a year, till the

'e bold to say, (for that I am thereof as-

within this realm: and all at her own proper

jects, or having aid of them, towards the same.

Howbeit she yet thinketh it well spent; for

the Commonwealth; for as there be faults

than spared; as the common saying is, 'that

a pound.' And so in this, if that money had

charge of this realm. And where afore this

all fearfulness for prosecuting the same;

great praise, that the relieving of the realm's

necessities is our prince's whole delight; and

have been holpen; and so her maj herself

commons little think or consider what a trou-

ble want is to her, whereby she is forced to

a peace, although not the best, howbeit for our

surety she spared no cost to bring it to pass;

necessity must have one to be a mouth, aider

old cankered enemies of this realm, attempted

matters, which is called the Speaker; therefore

governance of France, and so being a firm

ferments; for covetousness hath gotten the
livings, as by impropriations, which is a decay

being no small sum, is impropriate; and so

The same to be named, the fear of God; the

and truth; all being spiritual ministers.—
God; for all governors reign and govern by
if you, being the lieutenant, see justice with
rightly use the office of a lieutenant; and for

and truth;' and then you shall be well at home

country I heard tell, but since I came hither,
more oaths than words; a pitiful hearing! for

upon this sort, the fear of God, is nothing luck-
appointed. 'Who put down Saul? Who made

it were a lie: if it were so punished amongst
punishment amongst us being christians? Is

governed.—Further I am to be a suitor to your

he not eat any of them; and having a river
your highness's opinion, that then I may have

that are furthest from the same; and so

m. or the Lords, to declare their meanings, and I mistaking on uttering the same contrary to their meaning, that then my fault

to come. For Cato saith, 'a thing well begun

that they and theirs might be at liberty, frank,

the time of the said parliament; whereby they

after; and I will pray as I am bounden, for

monies of the church of England; or should

or deed; or should celebrate or hear mass,

some small opposition; the catholic bps. being

Mr. Atkinson, a student of the Inner-Temple,

law, ought to consider 3 things. 1st. That the same law be necessary: 2nd. that it be just and reasonable; 3rd, that it be possible and

tion. Unto these 3 qualities may be reduced

so set at liberty."

*Supply granted.*] Feb. 20th, a bill for

sions. It consisted of a Subsidy, two 15ths

that this large supply was granted as a compli-

having reformed the faith; restored peace to

rebuilt the navy; provided ammunition for sea and land; and in a word, for the extraordinary care she used in France, for the security of its

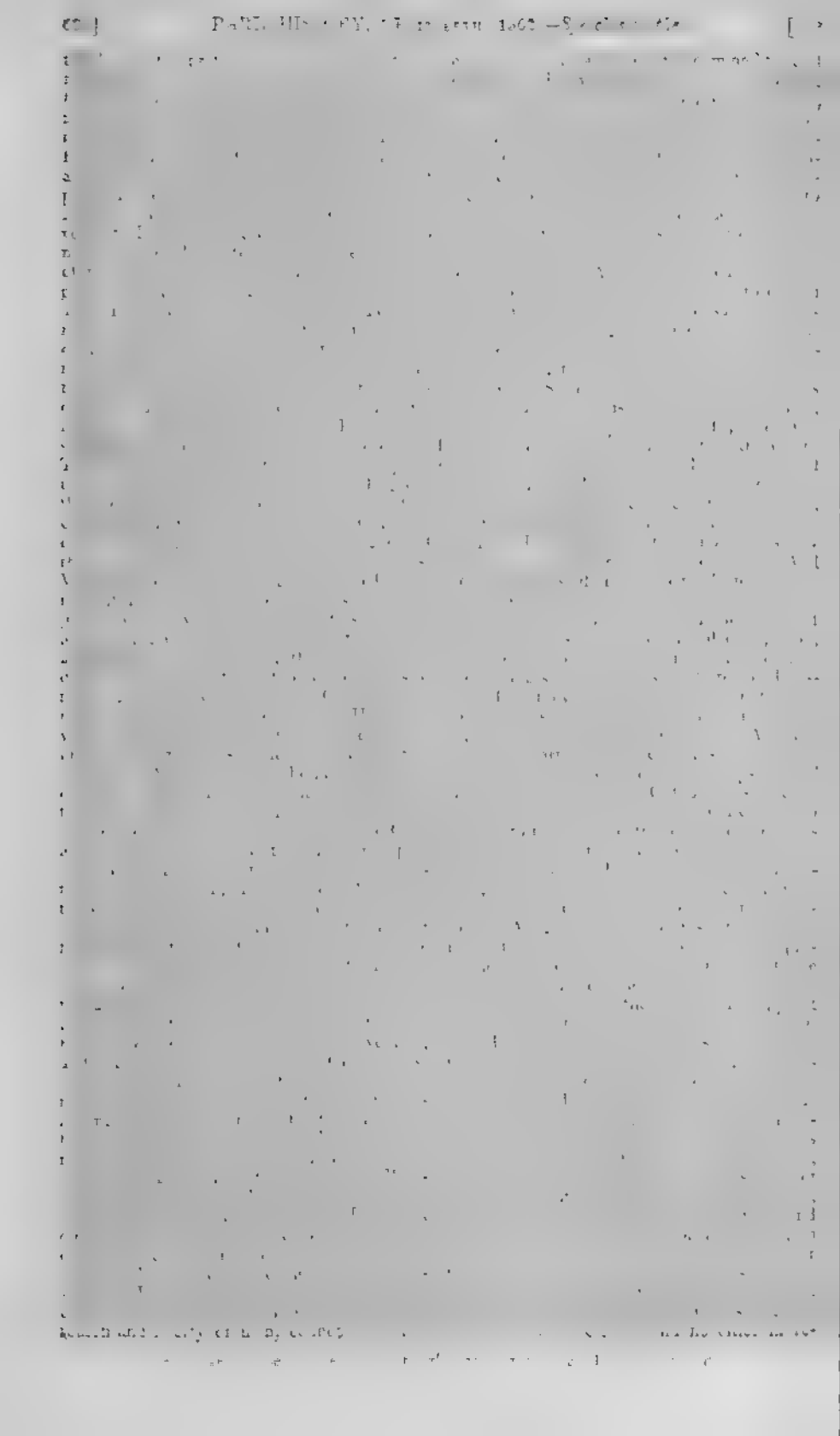
by the Journal, that the two provinces of Can-

tual; but to entreat only, if it be good, that a law be made, whereby it shall be commanded,

doth receive any hurt or damage by them.

*Act of Supremacy.*] March 3d, a bill passed

evident, as it is indeed, there is no necessity



" that they would stick with the king in the

hearts: I trust, that the offence being not so

make it worse than it is; but let us consider it
in such sort as it is indeed; that is, an of-

consultation.—As for the scripture, I must con-

exercised: yet thus much have I heard the

was made the 31st of Henry VIII. " the

than the traitors that put Christ to death."

as I assure you I marvel, how it can possibly
establish that as a law, which they thought

-rous offenders in religion were punished by

-and cruelty: and lastly, how offenders in this

them; and the keepers many times were cor-

their naughtiness; so far forth that if better

stories of the church make mention, That
when the Macedonians and the Catholics

for hearing of their controversy; and that the
throng was great, the Macedonians fell in

come to fight with them than to dispute; and

violence of theirs, it was ordained, by consent
through Christendom, that violence should be
offered them again. And their offence for
common quietness sake, and for the peace of

say, that if it were by open witness proved,

jure for the first offence, if he would; and

in his breast: and to the intent he shall not

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fence was not punished; but he had leisure to

to a barbarous ignorance.—But suppose you

first offence is punished; and by what punish-

the taking of it change their consciences? Nay, many a false shrew there is that will lay

prison at the queen's will and pleasure; and

rection of the king, and of the laws. Yea, and besides all this, not a man dare give him

And namely upon a matter, whereof for the

better, and surely much more profitable for

few, every man that shall sue livery, all schoo-

the queen's maj. be ever a whit the "surer."

puel and quenched? Is it not, think you, an

ings, than if he refuse them, to take that he hath from him? Is it not a sufficient punish-

every man liveth under a law without disturb-

punishment being sufficient, it is in vain to de-

nd. But suppose it were passed for a law, what

thought to divide it; the tender love of the

tion; and sedition must needs be the cause of desolation. Surely, if the whole number, that

executed; the realm could not chuse but be much weakened, and a great deal the less able

Journal, as follows:

subversion of towns; intermission of all things

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estate of that realm was left open to the am-

re, and left the crown in a certain course of

division; which afterwards gave occasion to king James V. to hunt the crown of Scotland to certain noble families of that realm; where-

was never left, as it is now, without a certain

crown to a stranger; we have noted their

only stay of our safeties: we again, most gracious sovereign lady, acknowledge ourselves,

life and reign; we have heard of some subjects

humble manner come to your maj.'s presence:

four a faction of heretics in your realm, con-

most comfortably see, and our posterity most

but your only life; their unkindness and cruel-

for that your subjects cannot judge, nor do

reason of their desire and hope; we know not

further limitations, left uncertain for want of

tainty already provided, if any such be, or else

vide a most gracious remedy in this great

motherly carefulness for them, hath occa-

sioned this assembly; that in this convenient

it king in this realm, established laws, and set

and thereon a hand, with a ring of gold, point-

happiness for the present I let slip, and de-

whereby partly to your contentation, for re-

ing. 3 petitions, two for the commons, and

grant your royal assent unto them. 2nd, that

taken of it, 'till the 10th of April; when, the

queen came to the Lords, in the afternoon;

"This it is, most excellent and virtuous

sonable creature to speak, so it is a grace to

counsel is most to be preferred: for ancient

ing of my duty, I cannot, in your presence, so

gold, which first the soldier refused; but after that Alexander had commanded it to be filled with wine, and delivered him, he received it; whereby appeareth the noble and liberal heart

velled at his liberality, said, "it were better to keep it by him, than so liberally to depart from it;" unto whom Cyrus answered, "that

wondered thereat; Cyrus said, "thou causest
frankly will bring it unto me; and so as occa-
were poor, then were I poor also." Which
towards their prince and governor. And in
sure. 3rd, that it may also like your maj. to
accept my humble thanks in allowing, and ad-
mended me that I should utter 3 or 4 things.
The 1st, for her royal assent to the acts made
my lords and masters, although I cannot de-
commended me; and therefore willingly would
thy proceedings herein. 2nd, your liberality

though this subsidy is unto, and to be borne
atore hath been accustomed, and that it is of
spent that saveth a groat; which also hath
maj.'s command, she, remembering by whom,
ready toward the gathering, thinketh it much
you have, to your charges, taken pains in
fallible, that a thing done unconstrained is
no; whereby she shall know those justices and
her admonition shall not need; for that you
see laws without execution be as a torch
unlighted, or body without a soul: therefore,

sion: because it is of such importance, whereby I doubted my own opening thereof, I there-

princes' words, which I would observe, there-

petitions which you made unto me do contain 2 things, my Marriage, and Succession after

if any think I never meant to try that life, they be deceived; but if I may hereafter bend my

request, I shall be therewith very well content.

to say and pray, that I may linger here in this

surety: and I cannot, with 'nunc dimittis,' end my life, without I see some foundation of

After which, her maj. gave the royal assent

passed in this session were, 1. An act

ments and Witchcrafts. 3. An act for the

for the relief of the Poor; the punishment of

support and improvement of Tillage. Several

was passed for a translation of the bible, and

through both those parliaments, stiled 'Custos magni sigilli,' is declared to be the same as

Houses, "That for sundry causes and conside-

long; for the next year a peace was con-

ing; without any reasons given for it in the

next ensuing. Nor was it then suffered to sit,

Feb.; from which time this parl. was still pro-

two houses met accordingly; but an accident

could not act without one, they were at a loss what to do in a case that was hitherto unprecedented. A long entry is made in the Jour-

whereby it appears that the Commons, after

house, to know their opinion of the matter.

vice-chamberlain; sir Wm. Cecil, chief-secretary; sir Anth. Cave, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; 4 of the chief members of their

4 principals of the other house, being all of

ing, a commission was shewed by the lord

to their usual place, and there to chuse a new

Which done, 3 or 4 of that house, in the name of the rest, were to inform the queen

queen's writ, went upon the election of a new Speaker. That sir Edw. Rogers, knt. comptroller of the household, made a motion, that

general, was a member of that house, and

the election of a speaker. On which, notice being sent to the lords, the said Rd. Onslow, esq; was sent down to them; who endeavoured

be a member of that house. Mr. Comptroller

Speaker; who, again, endeavouring to evade

the oath he had taken to her maj.; and required them to proceed to a new election

accordingly he was placed in the chair. The

the bar, spoke as follows:

"If it please your royal maj. most virtuous

to chuse a fit and learned man, to be their

manded and forced me, to my great grief, to

to speak in this place, for this parl.; and for that I would not be obstinate, I am forced to

yet being green and new, your maj. being the

which they have allowed; for that, without

avoid it, yet could I find no remedy; and therefore am driven to seek remedy at your hands; for, though I have the experience of their up-

calling, whereof I know myself unable, I can-

sickness. I therefore do not attempt this releasing of me for my ease of myself, but would

unto I am appointed, and not in this, being unfit for the same; and that for divers causes. For, 1st, I consider, I have to deal with many

train to reach unto. No, if they for great care-

head, to signify the same unto your highness,

house; and so should want learning and utterance to declare their meanings, as it requireth; especially when I consider your royal maj. a

unworthy of this place. I trust therefore only

ple, we find in the law, that if it would please your maj. to grant licence to a dean and

grant the fines and amerciaments of all your

of a shire, yet being a sheriff he cannot have

as it shall please your maj. to consider, I humtion, commanding them to repair again toge-

"Mr. Onslow—The queen's maj. hath heard

this office; and doth well perceive your earnest

tually done, and seen unto; but only I mean

Oct. 22. a committee of Lords were appointed to wait upon the queen, in the afternoon,

matter of Succession and Marriage, which had

there would be a member of their house

of Lords was appointed for a conference with a select number of the commons, touching a

consisted of these lords following; the abp. of

the lords Morley, Cobham, Gray, Wentworth,

Sir Ambrose Cave, knt. Sir Peter Carew

privy council. Sir Harry Ashley

"Seeing that it hath pleased your maj. to

monwealth; but first my humble suit is, That

great matters sent from them, I may have ac-

the matters committed to me, by the knights,

that I may confer again with them, the better

words to utter the same unto you: and, I shall pray, as I am bound, to God, for your long and

and commanded him to answer him, which he

Mr. Speaker; the queen's maj. hath heard

r, the effect whereof she gathereth to stand

her noble progenitors have done) is well con-

venient causes, in convenient place, and with-

also you shall have her intreatable; but she

Mr. Tho Fleetwood

Mr. Young

Sir John Southwark

Sir John Turpine

Mr. Harry Knolles, sen.

Sir Henry Gates

Mr. John Hastings

Sir A. Chapman, knts.

Mr. Sechford

Mr. Bed

Mr. William Moore

Mr. Pratt

Mr. Dunch

Mr. Wilson.

were much divided about a successor, some

have a title to the crown, and had their several

obliged to take a husband; or that a successor

ever, the whole house came to a resolution,

*delivered by the Lord Keeper in Parl.*

"Most humbly beseecheth your excellent maj. your faithful, loving and obedient sub-

as according to your accustomed benignity, to grant a gracious and favourable hearing

your most royal person, the imperial crown of same; which suits, for that they tend to the

your highness's hands; which, shortly to speak, quiet and justice can give; and this with great

lords divers boundy assurancy, hath heard,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

principal benedictions in this life; and on the

reproach. And as this is a blessing in private houses, so is it much more in kingdoms, as it

gave lineal succession by descent of kings; and therefore they continued a long time. Tha

of Kings.' And again, in the time of the judges,

Scriptures, that godly governors and princes

successor, and David his son Solomon; whereby a sedition was appeased, begotten by Ado-

out a certainty of succession; and your maj.

redress: if therefore now no sufficient remedy

it should be a dangerous burden, before God, to your maj. and you were to yield a strict account to God for the same; considering you are placed, as the prophet Ezekiel saith, 'in

that 'whosoever seeth but one brother in ne-

and manifest, how fearful a thing it were, if this

not, in a perilous case, upon their suit provided for; or if the bowels of mercy should be shut

petitions unto you; and then what their petiworldly respects, and what by the Scriptures,

sideration of in time; and to give them such

to be 'laterina,' as Augustus did his, and by

'murmurea,' shall not for want of performing

your reign; which they pray God long to con-

no duer debt than a prince's word, to keep that

so their honour quail; therefore I will an an-

to the two several parts of one and the same

other a silent thought may serve. For, I thought

though I can think it best for a private woman, yet I do strive with myself not to think it m

your need, I will not resist such a mind.—But,

desire, if I had seen a time so fit, and it so ripe

me say that which I think the wise may easily guess, that as a short time, for so long conti-

their tales; even so, as cause by conference

than I thought, will I add for your comfort: I

my surety, no less; which, if presently and con-

I shall die in quiet with 'nunc dimittis;' which cannot be, without I see some glimpse of your

The Lords having received this answer to their address, were, seemingly, satisfied; but

points, "That kings are bound to appoint a successor; that the affection of the subject is

the prince; but that princes can gain this affection no otherwise, than by providing for the

no means be done, but where 'tis certainly

the queen, by not appointing a successor, did

favour of God, and live for ever in the remem-

nate a successor. If not, she would be rather a step-mother of her country, or something

ever stand in fear of their successors; nor can

gers from a successor, who is fortified and se-

overlook it. However, the points above-mentioned

put a stop to these proceedings for the present.

mons, as is mentioned in the Journals, along

lify their minds by many obliging expressions; but afterwards gave them a smart reproof, in

the tenderness of a parent; by which means she diverted them from their resolution. And,

than usual, on condition she would declare a

nary supply, and accepted of a much smaller

after commending their regard for her, "That

writes of this matter; as, indeed, it is also of

about it: except that two inhibitions were sent

ding them to proceed in that affair any farther.

commands and inhibition were not against the liberties and privileges of the house? On which

nice question the debates aforementioned were

and the debate lasted from 9 in the morning, Nov. 11th, till 2 in the afternoon. Next day the Speaker was again sent for to court; who reported to the house, "That he had received a special command from the queen, that there

for the good-will she bore to them, she did revoke her two former commandments; but de-

the Journal, "was taken by the house most joyfully; with most hearty prayer and thanks

clared, "That it was to defray the queen's

utions against John O'Neyle, in Ireland." This bill was sent up to the Lords, on the

a Subsidy; a subsidy from the clergy of 4s. in the pound to be paid in 3 years, had been con-

accordingly, so unfortunate either in taking a husband

Then the Lord Keeper (after the queen had

*The Lord Keeper's Answer.*] "Mr. Speaker;

I gather 4 things; 1st, disabling yourself. 2nd,

" My Lords, and others the Commons of this Assembly; although the Lord Keeper hath,

name, yet as a periphrasis I have a few words further, to speak unto you: notwithstanding I have not been used, nor love to do it, in such

erning governance, as well by succession as

open assemblies; yet now, not to the end to

course you have dealt well. I therefore leave it, and mean to speak only a few words, as to

command; I mean to say thus much unto you. I have in this assembly found so much dissimu-

they deserve reproof as well as the others de-

I marvel thereat; you two faces under one

her letters patents in question is not a little

clemency; so that she is loth herein to be mis-

by this means I have seen my wellwillers from

eloquent tales, persuaded others, are in the

us, which she putteth orderly in trust to see it

say, that when the lords spiritual and temporal

matter; who, in my opinion, are most to be

be mortal? No, I warrant you. Or that I

above all, you, a trust above all other, and

her marriage; whereof she hath put you in

wiser; yet I assure you, none more careful over you: and therefore, henceforth, whether I live to see the like assembly or no, or how-

remembrance of 3 things; the 1st is, that where

standing (not meaning to make a Lent of

it should be a thing against reason in human creatures; especially therefore now it behoveth

parliament.

In this interval, also, a dangerous insurrection

moreland. It grew to some height in a short

*A Parl. called.*] In 1571, a parl. was called

omitted in both the Journals; but sir Simonds

general, and solicitor-general; after whom fol-

lord admiral of England; the lord great chamberlain was the earl of Oxford; and the earl

in her couch, in her imperial robes, and a

first, sounding; and heralds riding, and keep-

there sat in princely and seemly sort, under a

on each side of the chamber; that is to say,

then stood up in her regal seat, and with a

after a long stay, spake a few words to this effect:—

*The Queen's Speech.*] "My right loving lords, and

jects: We in the name of God, for his ser-

here assembled, to his glory, I hope, and pray

towards sir Nicholas Bacon, knt. Lord Keeper of the great seal of England, standing a little

shew the cause of the parl. who thereupon

*The Lord Keeper's Speech.*] "The queen's

briefly as I can, led thereunto as one very loth

wise men, and well-disposed (as I judge you

crown and state, as it may be best preserved in time of peace, and best defended in the time

erected and built; and as the streight line,

or no? and if any want shall be found, to sup-

tains, and to whom the imperfections of the

over perilous to the state. For like as the

and ever will be, a necessary peculiar pertain-

of men, from the highest to the lowest; the

But, here I rest greatly perplexed, whether I

you thankfully and readily to grant this extra-ordinary relief or no: I know the queen's maj.

alike, not remember alike: therefore I mean,

with a few words, touching this point. True, it is, that there be 2 things that ought vehe-

own livings and liberties, and of our lives; the

mean I to remember briefly 3 of them, where-of the 1st and chief is restoring and setting at

nefit us in the best degree; to wit, our minds

great a benefit in being delivered of the one, as in the possessing of the other. Yet if there

nefits to their value, whilst they possess them,

subjects, bred such care over us in her breast,

lands; no adventuring of her credit, either at home or abroad? a plain and manifest argu-

dered at; and if offences were, then her ma-

the conquest. Nay, a man might affirm, that

nay like in times past; comparing singula singulis, what should I say? these be the true fruits of true religion. I could further remem-

restoring your money to fineness; yea, I could

ught, a noble conversion, God continue it, and

for it); a princely example shewed by a sove-

some particulars. What need I to remember

l lectable pastimes and shows? Ambassadors

honourable and comely? These and such like

these was accounted 'ruta axis,' &c. and yet God be thanked, a pheenix, a blessed bird of

necessity to be had, to withstand a greater

to be thankful to your power, I leave any lon-

sovereign: yet can it not be denied, but a sub-

by necessity a relief granted, amongst many

subduing the rebels within that realm, and

dent; but so I should be over tedious unto

is, that if I had stayed, I may be warranted

hath bred no small want; for although in time

ceeds then to tell us, that on the 4th of April the

great surety: yet, in the mean time, this want must some way be supplied; for you know the

derly govt. of a commonweal, which to be duly

ourselves it is that are to be relieved in this

poral causes, but in spiritual or ecclesiastical, in which wholly her maj.'s power is absolute

ing ended, he then made 4 petitions; 1st, that

3 parts; the 1st, where he had sometimes m-

rex, &c. scitis quod dedimus dilect. nostro

was the sign of perfection; the staff the sign

find that an excommunication of a certain

untruly protect others. For the 2nd, he said,

commonwealth is stayed, 3 things, he said, are

men, their good wills were most, being of itself a strong fortress; for armour, the neces-

treasure was, he a little declared. And concluded, that all 3 must be conjoined, men, ar-

stay of the commonwealth; he said there must

ters concerning the commonwealth."

given us several of them; besides the two

indeed a matter most pernicious; and this he

must be the doer, and then is a good law said

the Lords a first time on the 6th of April;

8th of May, with a new proviso, and certain

land then bore to their prince and country.

former laws, "that if any man should attempt the death or personal hurt of the queen; or raise war, or excite others to war against her;

can claim a juster title thereto; or should

infidel; or should usurp the right and title of

that any other has a right to the crown; or

incur the penalty of a premunire, that is, the

About this time pope Pius V. thundered out a[illegible] Elizabeth, and published a bull of excommunica-

that a bill passed the Lords, April 21st, with this title, "a bill against bringing in and putting in Execution of Bulls, Writings, or In-

the see of Rome." By it was enacted, "that

of Rome, and those who should be so recon-

out the queen's leave, within a limited time,

gifts, alienations, &c. of their estates were

for dilapidations; and a third touching Leases

with cure.

*A Subsidy.*] May 10th, a bill with a grant

pressing the late Rebellion, in the north; and pursuing the rebels, which were fled into Scotland. Great care was taken that the queen

grant; for two bills were passed this parl. the one against frauds of tellers, receivers, collectors and treasurers of the public money; the other, that all such lands, goods, chattels, &c. as any receiver, teller, collector, &c. should have at their entering into their charge,

clergy; which at this time was 6s. in the pound.

by the lord steward of the queen's household, they proceeded to the election of a Speaker;

April 5th, the house was again called over;

they had entered there without being returned

ist observes, on such a case, in a prior parl

themselves. But, in later times, the knights,

of

ptiful boroughs, remarkable now for nothing but their meanness and poverty, retain the same privilege; and have a power of being

Mr. *Strickland*, a grave and ancient man, of great zeal, stood up, and made a long discourse, ness, giving unto us the light of his word, toge- wrought so great things, and blaming our

ceed the rule of the law, reduced to a certain- pted therein; for which purpose he said, the

pard. that it might be approved; but either

guessed, a man neither ill-disposed to religion, nor a negligent keeper of such matters of

same; he added also, that after so many years,

pretence, any errors in matters of doctrine to

tolerable; as, namely, in the Administration

such other errors; all which, he said, might

might slander us; it being a reformation not fession; that is, to have all things brought to

churchmen; as first, that known papists are livings; that godly, honest, and learned protestants having little or nothing; that boys

the faculties, either unable men are qualified, several livings; finally, he concluded with

tunity, for consideration and reformation of

Mr. *Norton*, a man wise, bold and eloquent, but had long since learned what it was to speak on a sudden, or first, before other men

or by the advice of 8 bps. 8 divines, 8 civilians,

hand the same; which was drawn by that

and that there was a book newly printed, to be

mind, chiefly for the avoiding and suppressing

Recorder; mr. Bell, mr. Henry Knolles, sen. mr. Mounson, mr. Norton, mr. Strickland, mr.

thereof, argued; and in part wished the bps.

mr. Fleetwood moved, that the penalty of that

[illegible] the

did grow by these men's doings; wherein a reformation was sought, but private gain to the

be free; if of himself, he should be whipped

make offer of a Subsidy before it should be received.—Sir F. Knolles made a long needless

hardly be levied; namely, by licences, and the abuse of promoters; for which, if remedy were

lingly; which he proved, for that by licences a

poverished; and added, that if a burden should

Mr. *Popham* affirmed for Bell's speech, and

stabled a debt of 30,000*l.*; which occasioned

aforesaid; unto the which he added 3 abuses more; 1st, the abuse of purveyors, wherein he

to yield to reformation; and, in his opinion, it

in a sum certain:—3rdly, another reformation; which is upon a great abuse in the exchequer,

writ 'quo titulo ingressus est.'

liked well of the motion of the Subsidy, and commended the motions of the gentlemen be-

never able to satisfy the same; whereby the

Mr. *Goodier* said, that every man ought to

to stay till it should be demanded; desiring,

and already more were remembered, than in

A Committee was then appointed to consider

April 9th, a Report was made concerning the right of the Burgesses; and it was ordered,

consideration; and being ordered to be engrossed, a debate arose, in which

Mr. *Fleetwood* argued, "that there might

done; but leaving to speak thereof, he entered

Ed. I. Edw. III. and Hen. IV. with a saving

book of 2 Ed. VI. for the part. of Ireland,

be done? whether they might depart with any

agreed they might not; and so he concluded,

'rege non consulto,' was perilous. He also

all merchants to traffic by sea, 'nisi publice

Mr. *Alford* said, that he might not speak of

ed in the law; but made some remembrance

patents were not sufficient; and therefore he

the house, might be conjoined to the former

sir F. Knolles, sir Nich. Arnold, sir Hen. Nor-

severally to the said bill: whose speeches be-

others was restrained; and at last upon the

ed at some other time; it was thereupon or-

*Debate on the Bill for coming to Church.*] In the original Journals, a bill for coming to the Service of the Church, which seems to be

places, from the prescribed rule; as where no part of those prayers were observed, but a sermon, and some such other prayers only as the

numbers. And since it is law, that in this

shall be at any other form of service, shall incur the penalty prescribed, and that the mi-

should, and as is by the law prescribed and

this kind, should occasion a dilemma in mis-

100 marks.

Mr. *Aglionby*, burgess of Warwick, moved,

This did he prove to be fit out of Plato his

prince and the poor man; not giving scope to

there is a God; and in this respect there

more good his example may do. He therefore

to inforce consciences. And, to that pur-

sinked with. Finally, he concluded, that "bo-

good laws can make a bad man fit to receive

prosed what mr. Aglionby had said: for the 2nd, he could not be of that mind; and he

phet, restrained: withal, he said, conscience

of their consciences, but a charge or loss of

christians

two laws, which were intended to be con-

he according to the law, no man is bound to

ther were they to regard the error, curiosity,

causes aforesaid; but, he wished provision might be made for such as be imprisoned, or cannot come for fear of arrests. He wished

when the bill, and the additions to it, that certain [illegible] was read, a debate arose, in which

*Mr. Goodier* spake to this effect: 1st, he made a solemn protestation of his sincerity,

her highness's means, and religiously prayed for her preservation; but, his whole discourse stood upon these 3 points;—what he thought of the persons there assembled; what he disliked in the matter of the bill propounded;

chur of our safety; but, whether all were with a sincere meaning to the state of the crown,

ormer laws provided for; and hereunto he

which concerned the first which did clearly

a fault already committed, which at the time

not in the same degree; it was a precedent

said, had not been seen; and where he hath

such a precedent. An extremity rare, and never practised, no not in these the greatest

our state (the Papists I mean) is most hateful.

punished, much less to suffer death, for what

talked of, no man yet hath made a report. Withal, it may haply occasion dislike between her maj. and the house, which were odious and hateful; but doubtless, he prophesied it

give no warranties. Neither is it that the se-

of a crown, which words may not be strained

such as more curiously could, and more cunningly would, look thereunto than he. For matters of title of the crown, he said, he neither knew any, nor durst to intermeddle or take knowledge of any; and concluding, he

needs condemn the same, since that 'veritas est nuda, simplex & plana.'

Sir *Thomas Smith*, her maj.'s principal se-

*Mr. Norton*, in his accustomed manner of

...sible, should be free of such [illegible] the same ... and ... free of unjust slanders, and undeserved re... tion of her maj.; and to this end was he and ... bent; she being of this realm, not only in re... And since that consultation is no other than 'consultare in communi,' he was as well to ... may. hath or shall imagine, intend, or go about, ... and the thirst for a kingdom is unquenchable. ... between two, for a small matter in suit, when ... knowledge that he had either offered, or defended an injury. He said, for working of great matters, great time is required; and such a mischief, as to overthrow a crown, is not in a day compassed; and therefore what here... —Where it is said, the like hath not been seen, and a miracle made of it, as if there ... kind of prayer to God, either to convert her, or confound her. Whereupon it was enacted, That every person whoso, and in such sort, ... be taken for a traitor. The case of Bonnet ... it may be remembered; his transgression was ... the offence perpetrated, as it was afterwards; ... was from the old nature altered; and he, who before at the time of the offence, until the ... discretion was used, who can imagine it to be ... especially of so good and virtuous a prince as ... we are charged with partial affection, unset... earnestly craved the judgment of the house. ... renounce all title during her highness's life, ...

Mr. *Comptroller*, after some declaration of ... more than moved with mr. Goodier's speech, ... matters contrary or repugnant to the bill, moved that it might be severed; because the first ... by her maj.'s learned council; the other was but the advice of a private man; which ad... yet was it not, in his fancy, to be joined with ... such, who shall endeavour, compass or ima... no charitable precedent; concerning the su... but said it was a prevention.

... not utterly dislike the conjoining of the addi... whereof he acknowledged her highness to ... for the word 'hath,' he saith it contained no ... mean well, it could not be misconstrued; and ... in a prince's case, is not to be disliked. He ... the law be sharp, yet such is her ...

approve the effect of the whole, both in Bill and addition; albeit for the pains in the Bill

words he was doubtful; as for the word 'compassing,' he made some question; of this, 'bodily hurt,' he had no perfect intelligence,

cause. He also said, that saving in the statute of 27 H. 8. he hath not read it. But further he said

for lawful queen, in his conceit, should also be called a Traitor; but for the speaking of those

for the first offence taken as a Traitor; for

being a far greater offence, is but the pain of

offence also might be made Treason, he could

'Heretic,' he said, that the papists all, of

they are *re et veritate* heretics, which name they willingly will not bear. He further said,

a Traitor; for that some say, there are in

is of another religion than is published; and

whereby the doctrine (in sort as it is) is thus

tion might be testified by two witnesses. For

be nothing. For, said he, there can be a

Mr. *Mounson* said, it were horrible to say,

of the crown; for then would ensue, not only the annihilating of the statute 35 H. 8, but

void; a matter containing a greater conse-

Addition should be severed, or both to be re-

Mr. *Long*, a young gent. would have proved the word, have, and a regard of the time past,

offence the malice of the offender was as great

throw of that which was truly meant; wherein

required the Suppressing of all such Abbies,

were also founderl; to which, when by no

counterfeit friend heaped in, to give the king

of all, both goods and possessions, whereof

do directly, with face of further friendship

were well and most safe, to make two [illegible] to be referred to the [illegible] counsel, as Mr Heneage had well divided.

Mr [illegible] the meaning of the words 'bodily hurt' said, it [illegible] were entered to the [illegible] there was great reason they should be; for, [illegible] this business was [illegible] he said, it was no charity to give such a one as we know not, being a stranger unto us. [illegible] self to have title, &c. to be a Traitor. He [illegible] the bill to [illegible] same nature added; being also provided for [illegible] it could not, in reasonable construction, [illegible] the realm to be a realm.—After some further debate, the business was referred to a com-[illegible].

*Bill for the Suppressing of Simony.*] April 11, the bill for [illegible] of Simony, [illegible] to Parliament [illegible] time, on which mr. Songg observed, "That [illegible] against [illegible] private uses; wherens the first original of the [illegible] mination, if it be truly used; since that, deal-[illegible].

*A Bill relating to Vagabonds.*] The same day the bill against Vagabonds was read a first time, and, though not usual in such cases, [illegible] abstract:

Mr. *St. John* moved, that an old bill, before [illegible] cerning this matter, might be perused.

[illegible] for the poor; saying, that it might be possible [illegible] Worcester.

Mr. *Treasurer* [illegible] would have a bridewell in every town, and [illegible]

Mr. *Wilson*, a Master of the Requests, ar-[illegible] he said, it was no charity to give such a one as we know not, being a stranger unto us. [illegible]

*Debate on a Bill for reforming the Common Prayer.*] April [illegible] by mr. Strickland, and read a first time, which occasioned another debate:

Mr. *Treasurer*, of her majesty's household, [illegible] it behoveth us to refer the same to her maj. [illegible] ters of her prerogative, quoth he, it were not [illegible] are not to search; whether it be, for that in [illegible] then refer to our consideration, insinuating in [illegible]

Mr. *Pistor*, with a grave and seemly coun-[illegible] how conscience enforced him to speak; and [illegible]

dealt in.

[illegible] The [illegible] Wherefore [illegible] to the [illegible] weight.

[illegible] Upon [illegible] grant was upon this [illegible]

[illegible] church, except they will claim a liberty to sin;

[illegible] naughtiness, and for such as might be of the

[illegible] The parliament was then, by the consent of

house at 7 of the clock in the morning. During

of the Privy Council; and required to attend

the 2nd time; upon which ensued divers ar-

Mr. *Warnecomb* of Hereford; who standing up, said to this effect; that it behoveth all

bill, for, quoth he, this may touch and over-

whereunto to stay; but that lords letters shall

Mr. *Norton* first made explanation of the

teen, by sending of unfit men; and lest happily any thing might be objected to the imperfec-

fit for so great a place and employment, with-

tion, some said, no; but the greatest number

such decayed towns; that it is so, I will not

and nothing so suppressed, but by God's grace

and public consultation in parl.? whether from

whom? I am surely of mind, that neither for

3 purposes employed, and thereby 3 sorts of

Of these 3 grounds, in the first division there groweth, to our knowledge, 3 sorts of men:

necessary, commodious, or seemly for a settled

the rest 'supplementum, consilium et auxili-

shame: 'parva sunt foris arma, nisi consilium

occasion may serve) to alter, constitute, or re-

all. How may her maj. or how may this court

letters of instruction sent; some one, whom

Christ, and so forth 'absolvat te sua dei

perit—relendum,' we look for a mayn[illegible] I mean this wholly to no other end, but since we deal universally, for all sorts and all places,

yet can I hardly call that a liberty which is commonly granteth as a free gift, and by these words, 'et de majori gratia nostra, &c. dedi-

more for a man to have of his own, than to have (by any man's discretion) of another.—

take the benefit himself that is [illegible] and est. nable, that cannot hurt, [illegible] good for me, if it be ever [illegible] and for this reason we

that the state [illegible] must [illegible] our own blood is better than [illegible] [illegible], which may be got further [illegible] as [illegible] to be given to strangers [illegible] [illegible] and inconveniences there may grow by it. There, but a mischief it may do to

Law, nor speak thereof but [illegible] do I say any thing that is amiss at this present, what was done a hundred years since I

[illegible] and thus it was [illegible] [illegible] of his letters to [illegible] I know, quoth he, and [illegible] that a pardon was to be [illegible] [illegible] and that for great causes he was [illegible] and [illegible] has [illegible] and receiving [illegible] amongst the rest, he [illegible] them of [illegible] [illegible] to those two, the latter [illegible] the [illegible] sent and presented, [illegible] on the answer he was written [illegible] [illegible] I embrace so that they were prohibited by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

spreading of the salve, do either smart, fret, or

there is due cause. Let there be therefore

to hurt. And I could wish, according to the

on than thus abruptly overruled; and while

Though now at this present, God be praised,

effect you do nothing, if I guess aright.—It is

Mr. *Bell*, in answer to this, did collect the

the commonwealth; and that some of them

ed council, and who know them, and the country will deal for them. I mean it not so

letters of noblemen; he could not, he said,

were framed. I stand too long hereon, and

many young men, not experienced, for learn-

out cause is not convenient; to give every

default he knew not; whether letters of no-

a liberty; to lose their liberty, I think it a bad

joined together; and that there should be one

penned, "forasmuch as some towns are decayed, and have not of their own, therefore

and the other a man learned, and able to ut-

ticular proposition to make a general conclusion, it is against our rules; and nothing, as

said, was as requisite for consultation as the

saith the philosopher, is more absurd than 'non causam pro causa.' Some towns can-

ill law; if it were to appoint men to take

what given in consideration. Let be that there

thus in answer of this question; 'qui non dat

redressed it; and utterly prohibited the use

and the like did Lycurgus by a law which he made, and seeing the fire, he said, 'he never saw so fair a flame as those books yielded.' He then made a definition of Usury, shewing

ney, it is not mine. And the law is, that

was not hurtful; for to have any man lend his mutuum; the one implying a contract, the

ble. This he seemed to say in answer to that

themselves only, for that he willed they should lend as brethren together: for unto all others

e ploy the same that way; so that her customs must decrease: to the common-wealth,

fectly, uprightly and brotherly; yet, 'ex de-

lost; for most men seeking most ease, and greatest gain, without hazard or venture, will

shewed it to be so hateful in the judgment of

hope; for we are no saints, we are not of per-

forced not much; for if there were not civil

text, 'date nihil inde speranates;' these are no

of Athelred; whereby it was ordained, that

was called torus, and a lesser known by the

commonwealth, that there should be 'homines

them,' he said, was whipping; he said further,

allowed; he said, it might be construed and compared there with the statute of Tithes: where it is said, 'that till for 7 years after

sharp and extreme a law as to lose all, he

for that of some other transgressions, her maj. may dispense afore with; but for Usury, or to

our actions and doings; and therefore, as utterly vain to prohibit it, in vain words of gene-

*Mr. Norton* shewed, that all Usury is biting; as in the word 'steal' is contained all kind of injurious taking away of a man's goods: and

biting, they being both so correlated or knit

apt) when we may not reach to the best, fur-

saying, 'Quod dubitas ne feceris,' and for that 'Quod non ex fide est peccatum est,' therefore

of wares; that the husbandman shall till his

After which debate, the bill was committed to

such a number of sheep; that there shall be

*Debate relating to the Liberties of the*

larity; whereas otherwise, generally amongst

been reported of it. On which Mr. Speaker declared, 'That the queen had as good liking

terly of a pain, it may not be: but thus rather

her maj.'s reign'—The same day a bill for

without Licence, was read a first time; on

deeply.

*Mr. Fleetwood* said, he had read the civil

in mind of a speech made by sir Humphrey Gilbert some days before; he proved his

promise aught: what Usury was, he said, he

all colours, saving white; even so, said he,

As this of David, 'Thou O Lord shalt destroy

yard, since she came unto the crown; and

Mr. *Carleton*, with a very good zeal, and or-

how that a member of the house was detained

man, but to supply the room, person and place of a multitude specially chosen, and therefore

rant might stretch, nor to hazard our good

He further said, that he was in no sort stayed for

examined and considered of.

a private man; (where he utterly forgot the meant; for that place required and permitted of himself a private man but a public; by

Mr. *Yelverton* said he was to be sent for,

sonages, under so gracious a prince, nothing

prerogatives; but yet the same to be straitened

said then, that of experience he could report
could not meddle with so late matters, but
what he had learned in the parliament rolls,
consulered of. In the time of Hen. IV. a bp.
house for ease of their grief in this case; was
to be humble suitors to her maj. and neither
that the house should make stay of any fur-
sendeth but to prove a man a christian, is to-
o man; for that by religion only a
But the conscience of man is eternal, invisi-
greatest
of that
we must t do ill that good may grow there-
by to make him to do what is
not in his power; be fit for so great a mys-
tery God al
pointed, st. Paul hath pronounced it to be
tive church to prove a communicant for
tion; he said, st. Ambrose did excommunicate
too strange
co
be, there must be many minds, and in consul-
thereby the rather to wrest out the best: but
moved, that all suspected for papistry might

se till their pleasure was

[illegible]

mitted unto him, as a commissioner in this

their friends, or negligently or remisly, of pur-

of what is due unto her; such, I say, may justly be charged as men forgetting their duty towards God, and their Sovereign, and to their country. It cannot be denied, that numbers

universal profit of the realm, which is their

universal body; but their imperfection would

heretofore by others. I am to remember you, that all these inbours, travels, and pains, taken about the laws now made, and before time

the charge sustained by the realm about the

hath been said, a law without execution is but a body without life, a cause without an effect, a countenance of a thing, and indeed nothing; serve for correction without hands. Were it unlight? Or for one to provide fair and hand-

those vain provisions before remembered; for hurt; but the making of laws without execu-

makers, and of all magistrates; which is the

it is, that the queen's maj. that is head of the

claimed and published; and yet ceaseth not

mits of their commissions; and yet besides all this, by her maj.'s commandment, a number of

for help of this, that is left undone? Surely nothing, to her maj.'s honour and renown.

executed; and certainly this offence groweth great or little, as the trust committed for the

thus hereafter. Were it possible, trow you,

you, a monstrous disguising, to have a justice

number by a prince to appease all brawlings

ting some for gain, indicting others for malice,

overthrowing others as his enemy; procuring

chiefs; these be they indeed of whom such ex-

here it may be said, the mischief appears,
although I had such hopes, I could find no
more helps but these. The 1st is, having
realm a triennial or biennial visitation in this
nisters, that by virtue of their office have in
I mean, that the queen's maj. should make
choice, every 2nd or 3rd year, of certain ex-
sion should be granted, to try out and exa-
fences of all such as have not seen to the due
doubtless; and reason I see none, but that
a like good ought to follow upon a like visita-
to find out the faults seemeth not hard, for
evident, and easy; and that is where offences
do abound in any country, contrary to the
mation of those offences; I do not see but
this makes a full charge of their unearefulness
sides, to set forth other pains upon them, as
twice done, I doubt not but the examples fol-
them now there is. And the better to under-
might be entered into some rolls; and also
offences he hath also prosecuted for a declara-
careful bees. And like as I could wish this to
do I desire that the same course might be ta-

words will not reform these matters, as I have
seen by proof. And this is the sum of what I
folk to assist her; and, by a formal contract of
release him; which being found out, and the
to call a new parl. the next year after the dis-

*A new Parl. called.*] Accordingly a parl. was
ry lord Norris. There is nothing else entered
defect from a MS. of his own, which gives us
the parl. in these words:

*The Lord Keeper's Speech at the opening of the Parl.*] "The queen's maj. our most dread
of the summons of this assembly for a parl. to
yet I must needs confess, that neither shall
to be done. And yet the often experience

so much encouraged me, that (as I trust) it shall be done, although not cunningly nor elo-

well understood and easily borne away, and

such a matter will suffer. True it is, the origi-

universal consent as in parl. is used, remain firm and stable. Now the matters that are in this parl. to be proved, do consist altogether of 2 parts. The former is in matters of

establishing of the queen's maj.'s royal estate,

cause, which faithfully, sincerely, and diligently done, like as it cannot but bring success to

ger of all the rest. And the greater that the

forgetting it, or not following it so effectually

countenance, and credit to the ministers of his

offices, ought to be preserved in credit and

set forth by them that want credit? Mur-

thing, but all that which the difficulty of time, in so great a scarcity of men meet to be ministers, will suffer to be done, shall by my

be good and yet continue. True and too true

their countries live in what dissolute and incon-

sumony, the very canker of the church, with-

the very ornaments of our religion, are very

to common-prayer and divine service; and

And yet to the help of this there was at the last parl. a law made, but hitherto no man, no, no man, or very few, hath seen it executed;

this discipline is always to be avoided, lest

and shall take [illegible]

finding this her realm in a ragged and torn state, and yet in wars with a mighty enemy, the [illegible] realm's great dishonour and weakening; her Frontier towns not sufficiently fortified, the [illegible] realm also greatly indebted; the land of Ireland [illegible] marvellously consumed: the Navy and Sea-Men [illegible] forced to give ear to a peace with some other [illegible] gerous defaults might be in the time of peace [illegible] neither hath she sticked for the compassing of [illegible] and abroad to the uttermost, and all this for [illegible] vation of common quiet, and for our own [illegible] care or travel in the devising; no more hath she charge or expence in the performing. I may safely affirm it, because I am well able to [illegible] since the queen's maj. came to the crown, in supplying the dangers aforementioned, [illegible] sidies that I can remember; the matter not [illegible] to be continued for that which is to come by [illegible] forbid) should run to ruin: if when any part of the natural body happeneth to be in danger, the [illegible] whole care, and bear the whole burthen, and [illegible] charged therewith? How light a burthen it is [illegible] wisdoms well know, that the office of this place which I occupy, craveth thus much to [illegible]

being uttered, I do assure myself to suffice to [illegible] against a Foreign enemy, that be were able to [illegible] vereign, himself, his wife and children; especially [illegible] other matters of will and pleasure; I mean, [illegible] Yet hath it been seen e'er this, that prince's [illegible] become the prince's delight; a good change, God continue it, a marvellous good example [illegible] it might be moved, that the realm might contribute to the realm's defence; with such dit- [illegible] surety saved) this had never been attempted: [illegible] been devised, this had not been: and so, from [illegible] you.—Oh what a grief it is to a prince (trow you) [illegible] as their deserts do crave! knowing that most [illegible] self to the cannon, the pike, the fire, is either [illegible] they call them) of that perfection, that virtue [illegible] who hold for firm, that 'recti facti merces est fecisse tantum,' but 'rara avis in terris, &c' [illegible] by such. To give good words is a good thing, [illegible] and is indeed 'dare verba.' Marry, [illegible]

dations; for it is as much as can be done: for "ultra posse non est esse." But hereof thinketh little the greatest number. But to a prince [illegible] and feeleth of it, what a tormenting trouble is such a want think ye? These wants when they happen, would be, ought to be most holden. But here I have troubled you further than I [illegible] the defence of the enemy abroad; your office [illegible] matters, which I have the rather summarily [illegible]

The former pertaineth to my office as a re[illegible] usual ceremonies, was allowed. But no further notice is taken of the speeches commonly [illegible]

[illegible] "That this day, by advice and consent of the whole house, a Committee was appointed to [illegible] as it should please them to appoint, for the [illegible] the earls of Oxford, Kent, Worcester, Sussex, Warwick, Bedford, Leicester, and Essex; the [illegible] Mr. Treasurer
[illegible]
Mr. Comptroller
[illegible]
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain
[illegible]
Mr. Secretary
[illegible]
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy
[illegible]
Mr. Vice-Chamberlain of Ireland
Sir Maurice Berkeley
[illegible]
Sir Thomas Scott
[illegible]
Sir John Thynne
Sir Hen. Gates
Sir Rowland Hayward
Mr. Doctor Wilson
[illegible]
Mr. Master of the Dogs
Mr. Recorder of London
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. Mounson
Mr. Sandys
[illegible]
Mr. Yelverton
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. Charles Howard
Mr. Hatton
Mr. Astley
Mr. Shute
Mr. Hen. Knolles, sen.
Mr. Hen. Knolles, jun.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. William Moor
[illegible]
Mr. Tho. Randall
Mr. John Vaughan of Caermarthen
Mr. Greenfield, sen.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. Dalton, and
[illegible]

We hear no more of this Conference in the Journals of the Lords, nor what was done in it, [illegible] result of which was, that on the 4th of June a bill passed the Lords, with this addition to the title, 'A bill touching Mary, daughter and [illegible] queen would not suffer it to pass into a law; [illegible] the end of the session, not [illegible] much in the dark what were the contents of this extraordinary bill. Mr. Cambden only writes, that, "it was proposed, that if the [illegible] English peer. But the queen, interposing her [illegible] However, though this act did not pass, yet [illegible] against all who had designs in favour of the Queen of Scots. On the 19th of May a bill [illegible] Tower, Fortress, Ships, or other munition of war. This passed into a law; and, by it, some [illegible] high treason. On the 21st, a bill was brought in, and read against all such as shall conspire [illegible] This act declared, "That if any person should [illegible] Treason, before his arraignment, the said person should forfeit his life estate, and be imprisoned [illegible] ed, he should incur the penalty of death; if [illegible]

*The Duke of Norfolk's Death.*] Mr Camden observes, that these sort of penal laws was only necessary for the times; and the parl. thought fit to make them temporary, that is, for queen Elizabeth's life. [illegible] duke of Norfolk, out of the Tower, as hastened [illegible]

4 months; and it was not till after passing the [illegible] bill, June the 2nd. He died with great courage and magnanimity, amidst a vast crowd of sorrowful and weeping spectators; for it is incredible, says our author, "how dearly he [illegible] he had gained by a munificence and affability suitable to so great a prince."

*A Case of Privilege.*] A case of Privilege was [illegible] Cromwell, who had been attached, by a writ, [illegible] The Lords [illegible] age; but so, that at any time hereafter, by [illegible] law, or sufficient precedent, the persons of any of the Lords of parl. in such cases as this of [illegible] this order, or any thing, therein contained, to [illegible]

[illegible] wards, which will appear in the sequel. In the mean time, on the 16th of May, a motion was made, 'Whether it was convenient that [illegible] petition to her maj. for the execution of the [illegible] tition or direction from this house.

[illegible] highest degree of Treason; and therein to touch her, as well in life as in title and dig- [illegible]

*A Message to the Commons, not to meddle with Religious Matters.*] May 22, a bill for [illegible] been read in the house 3 times; on this day [illegible] or received into this house; unless the same should be first considered and [illegible]

[illegible] if so it were that her maj. should not like well of the said bills, or of the parties that preferred them: and declared further, that her [illegible] and that her highness express will and plea- [illegible] words farther, That her maj. as defender of [illegible] length agreed upon a joint Petition to the [illegible] presented her a Petition with Reasons to [illegible] nalist tells us, "That mr. Treasurer reported [illegible] sently come from her maj.; and that her maj. [illegible] against the Scottish Queen with a 2d bill, [illegible] minding in that bill, by any implication or [illegible]

...ered the same her like pleasure unto the Lords, by some of the Committees of the same house." The Commons came to a Resolution on the question, "Whether a Petition was to be ... and presented to her majesty for the ... execution of the laws?" That the said Petition should be digested and put in writing against the next morning, and delivered to the Speaker to be presented by him to the Queen. But two days after, May 31, a question was put for respiting the said petition, and, it was carried in the affirmative. "Because, perhaps, her majesty will order it to be done sooner of her own accord than being pressed to it by the house. And therefore it was wholly laid aside." But, however, the bills and remonstrances against the Queen of Scots, took no effect till several years after. The duke of Norfolk, however, fell a sacrifice to the jealousies of the times, being beheaded, as before observed, whilst this parl. was sitting.

The Ceremonies at the conclusion of this Session are omitted in both the Journals; and, we are only told, in that of the Lords, that, on the 30th of June, the queen came to the house, when the lord keeper, by her command, prorogued this parl. to the 3rd of November following. From the time of the last prorogation, we meet with nothing like a parl. till the 18th year of this reign. The Journals of the Lords do not expressly give us the times of the several prorogations in this long interval; but only inform us, that on the 8th of Feb. 15[illegible], their various and ... parliaments, the same parl. met to transact ... matters.

*A Bill against Luxury in Apparel.*] Being ... bill, the Queen's ... to the house, because this was no new parl.; and the first thing we find that was done by the Lords, was to read a bill for the reformation of Apparel. Mr. Camden takes notice, that the year before this, the queen had put out a proclamation to ... Mr. Heywood observes, that ... gallantry ... Observing, that, to maintain this shining vanity, a great quantity of ... was ... out of the land, to ... foreign ... to the ... and the ... who strove to ... with the ... of extravagance. He ... observes, that ... complaints ... against ... the Queen declared ... against ... Burleigh ... success ... former, but ... the ... and ... down to the Commons, they ... reformation.

*A Subsidy.*] There is nothing remarkable else entered in the Lords Journals, till the 27th of this month; when a bill for a Subsidy of two ... granted by the Commons ... the Lords on the 1st of May. The ... Journals mention the ... 15th and ... also an act for confirming a grant of 6s. in the pound, from the Clergy, to be paid in 3 years.

*Mr. Wentworth's Speech in behalf of the Liberties of the House.*] But though the Journals of the Lords furnish us with so little to the purpose, those of the Commons were never more copious for so short a session as in this. In which are many things very remarkable, relating to the Liberties and Privileges of that house. The Journalist gives us a Speech made on the very 1st day of this session, by Peter Wentworth, Esq. member for the borough of Tregony in Cornwall. As the speech and the consequences of it are as memorable as any thing we have yet met with in the course of these enquiries, we shall make no apology for the length of it.

"Mr. Speaker;—I find written in a little volume these words in effect:—'Sweet is the name of Liberty, but the thing itself a value beyond all inestimable treasure:' So much the more it behoveth us to take care lest we, contenting ourselves with the sweetness of the name, lose and forego the thing, being of the greatest value that can come unto this noble realm. The inestimable treasure is the use of it in this house. And therefore I do think it needful to put you in remembrance, that this hon. assembly are assembled and come together here in this place, for three special causes of most weighty and great importance:—The 1st and principal is to make and abrogate such Laws, as may be most for the preservation of our noble sovereign. The 2nd ... The 3rd is to make or abrogate such laws as may be to the ... and ... of this noble realm. So that I do think that the part of a faithful-hearted subject, to do his endeavour to remove all stays and ... that may hinder, or any manner of way hurt, these good and godly causes of this our coming together. I was never of parl. but the last, and the last session, at both which times I saw the Liberty of free Speech, the want of the only salve to heal all the sores of this commonwealth, so much and so many ways ... and so many abuses offered to this hon. council, as hath much grieved me in my very conscience and love to my prince and state. Wherefore to avoid the like, I do think it expedient to open the commodities that grow to the prince and whole state, by free speech used in this place; at the least so much as my simple wit can gather of it, the which is very little in respect of that, that wise heads can say therein, and so it is of the more force.—1st, All matters that concern God's honour, through free speech shall be propagated here and set forward, and all things that do hinder it removed, repressed and taken away.—Next, There is nothing commodious, profitable, or any way beneficial for the prince or state, but faithful and loving subjects will offer it in this place.—Thirdly, All things incommodious, perilous, or hurtful to the prince or state shall be ... so much as ... much good to

tected to all good, needful, and necessary

thereby? Verily I think none, nay, will you

ness of the sun sheweth more excellent and

shadow and darken it, be found out? for it is offered in this place as a piece of fine needle-

there cannot be a false stitch (God aiding us)

cometh thereof, a wicked purpose may the

this point I conclude, that in this house, which

prince and state as free speech; and without this it is a scorn and mockery to call it a Par-

very school of flattery and dissimulation; and

experience, I will utter plainly and faithfully, I will use the words of Elcha, 'Behold, I am

I will speak that I may have a vent. I will open my lips, and make answer, I will regard no manner of person, no man will I spare, for if I should go about to please men, I know not

text is vehement; the which by God's suffer-

offend none; for that of very justice, none

the which I do mean to speak. the one is a re-

lieth of such a matter, whosoever speaketh

The other: Sometimes a Message is brought

inhibiting, very injurious to the Freedom of Speech and consultation. I would to God,

hell, I mean Rumours and Messages; for

now I will set down reasons to prove them

case than any of her subjects. And in the beginning of our speech, I shewed it to be a

honour, to her maj.'s peril, or the peril of the state. And therefore I will shew the Incon-

follow not the prince's mind, Solomon saith, 'The King's Displeasure is a Messenger of Death': this is a terrible thing to weak nature,

and especially have regard unto the matter

Solomon saith, 'In the way of the righteous there is life,' as for any other way, it is the

death and condemnation, with the high and

cording to the prince's mind: and now I will shew you a reason to prove it perilous always

falleth out, that a prince may favour a cause perilous to himself and the whole state; what

and state? Yes truly, we are chosen of the whole realm, of a special trust and confidence

conveniences. Then I will set down my opi-

[illegible] state, and so shall every one of us discharge [illegible] the pit of oblivion, and so no good come the rest."

*Mr. Wentworth's letter to the House.* ... Journalist, the House out of a reverent regard ... ceeding before he had fully finished. The Message Mr. Wentworth meant and intended, ... Commons, in the 14th year of her reign, upon ... kt. inhibiting them, for a certain time, to treat ... queen, (see p. 782.).—Mr. Wentworth being sequestered the house for his said speech, it ... ons had therein) that he should be presently ... and so remaining, should be examined upon his said speech, for the extenuating of his fault therein, by a Committee consisting of all ... and other members.

*Mr. Wentworth's Examination before the Committee.*] Next follows mr. Wentworth's own account of his examination, before the Committee, as follows:—

*Committee.* Where is your late speech you promised to deliver in writing? *Wentworth.* Here it is, and I deliver it upon 2 conditions: the 1st is, that you shall peruse it all, ... me answer all as if I had uttered all. The 2nd ... in the house. Went. Your honours cannot refuse ... will do her maj. good; it will hurt no man but ... Went. I humbly require your honours so to do. ... Com. ... will make you no answer: I will do no such injury to the place from whence I came; for I am now no private person, I am a public, and a councellor to the whole state, in that place, ... freely; and not for you, as counsellors, to call me to account for any thing that I do speak in ... will make no answer; but if you ask me as committees from the house, I will make you ... committees from the house. Went. I will then answer you; and the willinger for that mine ... necessity it must be. Your question consisteth of these two points, Where and of whom I ... heard them was the Parliament House; but of whom, I assure you, I cannot tell.—Com. ... when I can make you no better. Com. Be... use speeches thereupon. Went. I assure ... thing that I heard since I came to town.— ... think I speak for excuse-sake, let this satisfy you: I protest before the living God I cannot tell of whom I heard these rumours; yet I do verily think that I heard them of a hundred or ... cause it was so general a speech, I marked ... monly when they be general: and I assure you if I could tell, I would not. For I will ... any man, when I am not enforced thereunto, as in this case I may chuse. Yet I would deal plainly with you, for I would tell your honours so, and if your honours do not credit me, I will ... that I cannot tell of whom I heard those rumours. ... authorities, I will refuse it; because I will do ... But what need I to use these speeches? I will give you an instance, whereupon I heard these rumours to your satisfying, even such a one, ... is that? Went. The last parliament [by which ... in An. 14 Reg. eandem] uttered a very good ... granted to 4 courtiers, to the utter undoing of 6 or 8000 of the queen's subjects. This speech ... was not one in the house that durst deal in ... words and time in their preamble, requiring ... cils hard handling of the said good member, whereupon this ruffle ... house

cil of the realm is both to consider aforehand

offer unto her maj. such a contribution as shall

sure; yet, for your satisfactions, I will let you

which I dare affirm, having more knowledge thereof than some other, in respect of the place I hold in her maj.'s service.—First, how fa-

than by the law is granted, a matter now drawn

the like whereof was not seen before. Fifthly,

great and continual Charges in Ireland, by the evil disposition of the people there; all which

particular estate; living, as you see, in most temperate manner, without either building or other superfluous things of pleasure; and like

s to them, but wrought great damage to the realm, which we yet feel; and should do more, had not her maj. to her perpetual fame,

time could suffer. The Sale of Lands,

terest, the burthen whereof the realm hath

times; if so then, much more so now. Besides

how the present state is now; and therewith

unfurnished of that which will be sufficient to

given us so gracious a queen over us; and shew

alacritate.' This speech ended, a committee was immediately appointed to draw up a bill for a Subsidy.

to the house, "that whereas a member of the

had, in a set speech, uttered divers offensive

been committed prisoner to the Tower by that

chequer, rose and spoke as follows: "Mr. Speaker; I think that by this whole nation,

as our most gracious sovereign is; a princess

great an offence this was, to reprove so good and gracious a queen so unjustly, and that to

remit so great an offence; a thing rarely found

lightly. The greater is her maj's commenda-

us, proceeding from the just trial of our dutiful a

again, for those were her words; a marvel-

our parts to be forgotten: the rather for that

Srdly, that for so gracious a dealing, it was

duty to so gracious a queen: true it is, that nothing can be well concluded in a council

causes brought in, Deliberation, Liberty, and

as they cannot, nor dare not, speak their opi-

be reputed for a servile council; even so all the proceedings thereon shall be rather to sa-

herein we may not forget to put a difference

Speech; for by the one men deliver their opi-

and is a thing most necessary to be preserved amongst us; yet the same was never, nor ought to be, extended so far, as though a man in this house may speak what and of whom he

non of further boldness; and thereby so much

into necessary and just severity; a thing that I trust shall never happen amongst wise and

*marry.*] A motion had been made in the

present time. Then he made a large enume-

they might hope for a continual Succession of those benefits in her posterity. To which, having added a compendious relation of such

Subsidy, in their names, unto her maj."

] ... maj. commandment, ... followeth:—"Mr. Speaker; The queen's maj. our most dread and gracious sovereign lady, ... thereof may be reduced into 5 parts, whereof the 1st containeth a discourse of sundry kinds ... Majesty's Virtues, and of her great and gracious govt. from the beginning, with a remem- ... is a Declaration of Laws past in the Lower House, with an humble suit for her highness's ... 5th and last, concerning a presentation of the ... sundry kinds of Governments, I see not that this time and place doth require any answer to be given unto it other than this; that you, mr.

manifold benefits that you have received at her

principal parts, together with the great guts of

her, to give God hearty thanks for those virtues

and dare certainly affirm unto you, by her

it is, that these your loving and reverend con-

thankful part, as a special and peculiar pro-

any man can devise any more ready, or any more strong persuasion to move a princely na-

yet I am sure, I were not able to set forth this

Benefits received, is one of the greatest satis-

more than this; for therein she conceiveth that

her maj. to give a gracious ear unto this your

fection grounded upon her good governance of

also: a matter greatly to move her maj. (she

highness is not unmindful of all the benefits

she ever marry were she a private person; yet

meet for such a Marriage; whereof there be

hath assented (as is before remembered) And

4th part, which concerneth a Declaration of

her highness requireth in this point; for she is

royal assent granted in vain; which must needs

been exceedingly pained."

A List of the Public Acts passed in this session of parl. in the 23d year of her reign.

*The same Parl. meet again after 24 Prorogations.*

Treasurer, &c.

Edw. earl of Lincoln,

Edw. lord Sutton of Dudley

Harrowden

Frederick ld. Windsor

Thos. visc. Howard of Bindon

Ch. lord Howard of Effingham

Roger lord North

Audley

Accordingly, a long representation is entered

a former precedent, in a session of parl. holden

queen's household; sir Js. Crofts, comptroller; sir Fr. Walsingham, and dr. Wilson, secretaries

Arundele, to go along with a select number of

18th: on which day it is entered, that the lord chanc. produced a Commission from the Queen under the broad seal, whereby he was

Lords Journals relative to this matter.

Feb. 6, a bill was brought into the Lords, to

first reading.

*A Subsidy granted.*] March 2d, a bill was sent up by the Commons, for granting a Sup-

bill passed the Lords, for fortifying the Bor-

markable entry is made in their Journals: "This day the Commons sent up a new bill, "For fortifying the Borders towards Scotland," and withal, returned a former bill, which the

their pleasure, that this their mashking should

by the Lord's Journal; but we find, that on

the 10th, the new bill was read a first time by

of Lords, and entered in their Journal. In this session, there is a long memorandum made of a Cause between the marq. of Winchester, his lady, and one Mr Oughtred; which at last was referred to a committee of Lords, chosen

*A new Speaker elected.*] The Journals of

and the election of a new one. But as this

gave him this admonition: "That the House

son or Estate, or Church-government."

made a motion, for a public Fast, and daily

actions." This motion occasioned a warm

tion; and mr. Cook, mr. Sec. Wilson, and mr. Serjeant Flowerden, for it. Mr. Norton

the last session with a Speech on the Liberty

lution aforesaid, a Fast was appointed to be kept, in the Temple-church, on the 29th of

in resolving to have a public Fast; and shew-

such sort as he before did fear it would do; and,

Mr. *Vice-Chamberlain* declaring a Message

in committing such an apparent contempt

privity and pleasure first known; blaming first

crease thereof in her own person; but repro-

and the state of this commonwealth; (in re-

or of any member of the same; imputing the

warrant of the house, [illegible]

Mr. *St. Leger* extenuated the said offence;

of the fast; then the imperfections and sins to

supported by prayer, and humiliation; and

out of use in the church; lastly, he trusted

Mr. *Sackford*, urged the same submission, but thought it very fitting, and could wish it;

again unto her highness.

intention in speaking for the Fast; but now

was for the Liberty of the house; but the

of a tender care as it seemeth to give no fur-

proceeding; with one special note, that they

to indict a Form of publick Fast without order and without her privity, which was to intrude

*Motion for securing the Kingdom, &c. against*

of the exchequer, rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, The principal cause of our assembly here, be-

reain, I have thought good with your patience,

weight and necessity of them I take to be worthy of your considerations. Wherein I mean

religion of the gospel, which for a time was

again into thraldom; the rather for that they

wreck, do from a raging and tempestuous sea,

of a most impudent, blasphemous and ma-

intending thereby to make a general revolt of

force, which otherwise he could not do. And

his friends; having hitherto resisted all at-

"Veni, vidi, vici;" so expedite and so bo-

Enterprize of James Fitz-Morice defeated, and himself slain: The Italians pulled out by the ears at Smirwick in Ireland, and cut in pieces by the notable service of a noble captain and

of Religion; but like a constant christian

her, and made us to live in peace 22 years

felt.—But yet notwithstanding, seeing our enemies sleep not, it behoveth us not to be careless, as though all were past; but rather to think, that there is but a piece of the storm

devoted unto Rome; assuring ourselves that if

realm shall find at their hands all the miseries and extremities that they can bring upon it.

malicious enterprizes seem for a time to be as it were at a stand; yet let us be assured, that

cease thus; but if they find us negligent, they

places, and to begin here as their greatest im-

have joined hands together against us; and if they can, they will procure the sparks of the flames that have been so terrible in other

kindle as great a fire here. And as the Pope,

fast in their disobedience to her maj. and her

gospel hath had a free course, and hath been

christian govt.; yet such have been the prac-

the obstinate and stiff-necked Papist is so far

and such other things of Rome. You see how lately he hath sent hither a sort of hypocrites, naming themselves Jesuits, a rabble of vagrant friars newly sprung up, and running through the world to trouble the church of God; whose

land, is both evident and lamentable to con-

only those which from the beginning have

nouncing of that blasphemous Bull against her

or to resort unto our preaching and prayers.

doubt great mischief threatened to this realm;

it behoveth her maj. not only to provide in

terprized, either by enemies abroad, or by evil subjects at home. What difference there is

seen in all ages, and especially in the late maj.'s reign: the commonnesse of which ele-

be levied, that carry with them willing va-

now I say it is time for us to look more nar-

for many years without any new; I dare as-sure you for the acquaintance I have (though

thereby Loans upon Interest, as a most pesti-

being easily taxed and easily borne, whereby

those sudden invasions which other forains

having continued so this 400 years or more.

dishonour, but also prove a thing most dan-gerous to England; considering the nearness

and justice; which the enemies labour to in-

gers, not seen afar off, but imminent over our peaceable govt. of her maj. doth make us to enjoy all that is ours in more freedom than any nation under the sun at this day: but let ... ruled; but let us think certainly that the Pope ... (I trust there be none here) that he cannot con... tries, and there behold what trouble the Pope ... to persuade us; let us think upon these matters as the weight of them deserveth; and so ... to keep our country in order, and to furnish ... resistance, as shall bring confusion to themselves, honour to our most gracious queen, ...

*Mr. Norton* pursued the same admonition, and required the house to proceed to a manner of executing it; which in his opinion was to ... certain other fit persons, to consult of bills ... motion also was well allowed, and Committ...

... points during this session; the bill for a Supply being passed without any. There are also ... tions, &c. but none of them are material ... them a favourable answer to it: on which the ...

... presenting of the Bills to her maj. he spoke to ... service and glory of God; 2ndly, for the sure... the commonwealth; ascribing the sincere and ... lowed by her highness; and also, some other ... state of the commonwealth in general, as for the private benefit and necessary relief of sundry her maj.'s particular good subjects: and ... ness, and especially 2 of them, whereof one ... and reforming of her maj.'s disobedient and obstinate subjects, the utter adversaries of true ... maintenance and preservation of her ma... all the said Laws by her royal assent. And then yielding unto her highness most hum... for her maj.'s most gracious acceptation of ... for Reformation of some Abuses yet remaining in the church; and most humbly renewing the speedy consideration thereof unto her maj.'s ... sure, did further most humbly beseech her ... their most humble suit, the rather) have a vi...

following.

their humble duties; and gave her maj. most

commons, entitled, 'A bill against Jesuits,

*The Lord Chancellor's Answer.*] The *Lord*

March 10th, when a Conference was desired

her honour, good fame and dignity; but yet

up with this title, 'An act for the Security of

was fit for them to do; and giving them withal

speedily, as any other like ever hath been;

returned within 6 months after notice given,

been to her own private use; where in very deed it is to be employed to the general ser-

3 years more. During this period, except the

a Præmunire. That if any of the peers of the

for delivered a Commission from the queen,

and imprisoned at the queen's pleasure. That

the clerk of parl. to be read; by which Com-

met with no opposition, in either House, but,

a citizen; who, pleading against it, said, that "it was a cruel, bloody and desperate law,

confession, &c. in Hollingshead, p. 1184.

a bill mentioned before, for the Surety of the Peace in the Realm. This was a stroke, aimed,

was passed in the Lords, March 13; and by it

with. Thereby it was enacted, "That 24, or

invade the kingdom, raise rebellion, or at-

*A Subsidy.*] March 18th, the Commons

reading, the Lords dropped the 10ths; and it

was committed to a number of members; who, we find, framed a new one, which was read,

appointed to consider of a Supply.

rose up and put the house in mind of a Bill

much therein, that it was at length resolved

said ministers, or a supply of able men in

house would proceed to the reading of a bill,

*and Seminary Priests, &c.*] Dec. 17, the bill

our brethren, uncles, and kinsfolks; and also
full of confiscations, but unto whom? Not,
but that zeal would cause the bill to have pas-
sage both in this House and with the Lords,
stay and rest there; until which time he would
him; in respect that he had said he reserved
better satisfaction of this House; or what other
humble submission unto this House, with a dis-
proachfully against a bill, first travelled in, and
ner of his offence, that it might be the House
as of a good and necessary bill; and that,
his knee in very humble manner, affirmed di-
House; and yet, that he, the said dr. Parry,
had termed the said bill to be a bill savouring
that he had never been of this House before
jects of this realm; and withal, that he would
any man in it; and so humbly prayed their
to this House; but would reserve them only
bound it with a protestation) was without any
be received into this House again as a member
the House; and made repetition of his said
done to her maj. has regarded with grief

Chamberlain declared unto the house, that her maj. considering the great pains and faith-

own house, in the mean time, for their better ease and recreation. On which it was resolved, that the most humble and dutiful Thanks of

rious acceptation of their dutiful care for pro-

*The Queen's Answer to the Address of*

Vice-Chamberlain returned the following An-

careful, and obedient affections of this whole

parable princely account and regard of all

of her highness, her maj. doth most sincerely

attributing the cause of these good effects (next

him; and so referring himself to the residue of

affirming he had not, he ended his speech."

to the 4th of Feb. following, "the said Mr.

the House, 'that besides the rendering of our

Paper in writing in his hand, devised and set

kneeling upon his knees, the said mr. Vice-Chamberlain begun the said prayer. Which

relative to the form of passing a bill to pre-

served: "The open Dangers threatened to

which dangers though the time of them were a

yet the purpose was not; which the r late

already ordained; to provide for the preservation of her maj.'s person; to terrify Ireland, and to provide sufficient forces at home both

meet and draw up a bill for that purpose;

commandment, answered, "That she did gra-

two Houses."

cellant prince and gracious queen; "The

reulin; that I was thereto directed." And as

power; which was of my good will, diligence,

so now, if I should not acknowledge in this witnesses against me) the multitude of super-

our minds, cogitations and hearts: which other-

[illegible]

ing; and what were also necessary for the

[illegible]

avoid things hurtful to the same; to which

[illegible]

t humble thanks; beseeching

[illegible]

the like benefits of your goodness from time to

[illegible]

wealth, as we have done, from the beginning

[illegible]

did the like with such continuance; 2ndly, we humbly beseech your maj. to give your accustomed gracious interpretations to all our proceedings. Wherein if any speeches, motions,

[illegible]

above our capacities; I can assure your maj. that in this assembly, wherein I was always

[illegible]

tion to be offensive to your maj. And for proof hereof, when it pleased your maj. to di-

[illegible]

as it seemed to me, and so I have cause to per-

[illegible]

God's ordinance a supreme authority for that

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I understand not, nor so forgetful that I re- dissolved accordingly

lord Burleigh, lord high-treasurer of England; [illegible] her maj.'s commissioners; in her name, to [illegible] for her in this present parl. Which letters [illegible] said Commissioners left their own seats, and [illegible] the Court of State, [illegible] The lord Chancellor, after [illegible] for his part spake to the House to this effect:—"That the present parl. was summoned for no usual causes; not for making of new laws, whereof her maj. [illegible] sufficient made thereof to [illegible] but for matters of weight, [illegible] which could not be long [illegible] at least be, [illegible] was the more [illegible] for that, not [illegible] great [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] to understand [illegible] the matter [illegible] Queen [illegible] [illegible] served [illegible] [illegible] passed." He then shewed, "what misery the [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Scott, mr. Francis Bacon, mr. Alford, mr Throgmorton, mr. Barker, mr. Dalton, mr. Baynbrigg, and mr. Solicitor: all vehement Queen, and procuring a foreign invasion to should be appointed to consider of a Petition to her maj. to that purpose, and also to request the Lords, if they thought good, to join with them in it. Accordingly, a Committee was George Moore, who averred, "That only Popery is the chief and principal root of all the branches; for that the Papists, in very deed, than for any affection they bear to her person; He therefore moveth, "That it may be joined in the petition for the 'Great Cause,' That

her to him, Charles Pagett, and others. The

a form of a Petition agreed upon by the com-

Lordships to make choice of such number of them in petitioning her maj. Whereupon, the chamberlain, the lord steward; the earls of

in the rolls of Parl.; which their lordships thought better to defer, until her maj.'s liking The Lords then adjourned to the 15th: again tered in their Journals.

her maj. by way of Petition; the effect where-

own, a series of notes, which, he says, were the queen, on this occasion. Which, for fear

*Petition*

*Petition*

"May it please your most Excellent maj. We, your

We do most humbly beseech your most ex-

advised and great consultation, we cannot find

behalf, left us, in the Sacred Scriptures, doth appear. And if the same be not put in pre-

Petition read, the Queen with great majesty, torian, answered to this purpose:—"So many

being in no sort able to express them. And

yet am I not more deeply bound to give him

miracle; namely, That as I came to the crown now, after 28 years reign, I perceive in them

which should I once lose, I might, perhaps, find myself to breathe, but never could I think that I were alive. And now, though my life

should fall into so great a misdemeanor. And so far have I been from hearing her any ill-

will, that, upon the discovery of some treason-

I write this with a purpose to entrap her, for I

safety and welfare of all my people, I would (I

obtain a more flourishing condition and a better prince, I would most gladly lay down my life,

that I desire to live. As for me, I see no such great reason (according as I have led my life)

die. I have had good experience of this world; I have known what it is to be a subject, and I now know what it is to be a sovereign. Good neighbours I have had, and I have met with bad: and in trust I have found treason. I have bestowed benefits upon ill-deservers; and where I have done well I have been ill requited and spoken of. While I call to mind these things past, behold things present; and

these, I am armed with a better courage than

will not so far wrong myself, or the laws of my kingdom, as not to think but that she,

mer laws, though the late act had never been

made to prejudice her, as divers who are in-

seeing it had now the force of a law, I thought good to proceed against her according to the same. But you lawyers are so curious in scanning the nice points of the law, and pro-

selves, that if your way were observed, she must have been indicted in Staffordshire, and have holden up her hand at the bar, and have been tried by a jury of 12 men. A proper way, forsooth, of trying a princess! To avoid therefore such absurdities, I thought it better

cause to a select number of the noblest per-

realm; and all little enough. For we princes

view of all the world: the least spot is soon spied in our garments, the smallest blemish presently observed in us at a great distance.

and perplexities, that I must resolve upon the

allied to me in blood, and whose practices against [illegible] grief and sorrow, that I have willingly chosen to [illegible] me within a month. Hereby I see your danger in my person, which I will be very careful to [illegible] you entered into for my safety I have not forgotten; a thing I never so much as thought of, till a great number of hands and seals to it were shewed me. This has laid a perpetual [illegible] exampled, and of greatest consequence, I hope you do not look [illegible] from me: for my manner is, in matters of less [illegible] you by word. And therefore I desire Your Grace to [illegible] you with all expedition. And whatever the [illegible] you with all expedition. And whatever the best of subjects may expect at the hands of [illegible] that I expect from her to be performed to the full."

The Commons' Journals inform us, that on the 11th of November the Speaker [illegible] reported to the House the [illegible] the Queen's Answer, by Vice-Chamberlain [illegible] and having declared that the Answer's Report was true, he added, that the Queen had commanded him to signify to the house, "That her highness, [illegible] with some [illegible] that the Scottish Queen, in respect of her [illegible] and great [illegible] in her own person, her [illegible] and [illegible] horses, and [illegible] ing of her blood; if, by any other means to be devised by the Great Council for [illegible] the safety of her majesty's person and government be provided, and that experience [illegible] thereof: But herein she left them nevertheless to their own free liberty and power, to proceed otherwise at their choice. For, as her majesty would gladly hearken to the [illegible] of any particular member of this house, so [illegible] added, they might [illegible] other things [illegible] that concerned [illegible] Parliament, being of that nature, as [illegible] to be handled by [illegible] to be moved." After [illegible] had delivered this message, he took occasion to put the House in mind, that at the beginning of this parliament the Lord Chancellor told them, that it was her maj.'s express command, no Laws should be made in this session, but [illegible] to provide for her royal person [illegible] Which [illegible] Nov. 19, [illegible] and [illegible] Peter, with [illegible] House [illegible] ments, the House came to a Resolution, "That [illegible] the said Queen of Scots doth or shall [illegible]

The Lords' Journals say nothing of this Message, [illegible] sent to them; because that authority informs us, that on the [illegible] Attorney's debate in that House, the Lords agreed that the matter should be put to the question, and every person being desired his sentence, answered, with one consent, "That they could find no other way." The same day, the [illegible] Lower House came up, and desired the Lords to be [illegible] to confer with them, upon the Answer that was to be made to her highness. Whereupon the Lords, [illegible] Lord-treasurer and the Lords, [illegible] the Conference of the Lower House, made report that the question was propounded to the [illegible] Commons' House, and that they answered all with one consent, no man gainsaying, "That they could find no other way." Whereupon the Committees of both Houses agreed upon this Answer to be made to her [illegible] which being [illegible] on the [illegible] Lords's coming [illegible] Which Answer, for the Lords, was delivered to her majesty by the Lord Chancellor, and for the Commons by their Speaker, at Richmond, Nov. 24. On the 27th, the Lords returned to the Lord Treasurer's Answer to their last Resolution, the effect whereof was, "If," said her maj. "I should [illegible] petition, by my faith I should say unto you more than perhaps I mean. And if I should [illegible] to grant your petition, I would then tell you more than is fit for you to know. And thus I must deliver you an answer unto these."

Thus much verbatim from the Lords' Journal. And I will add from the same authority, that an entry is made in this day's proceedings to every thing done in the foregoing relating to this affair; with a copy of the Petition at the conclusion. The unhappy Queen of Scots had not one advocate, in either House, that would or durst plead in her favour. The current against her was so

Christendom thought themselves interested in at. But it is certain that the violent party

maj. or to the realm; yet, knowing that in

ple of their nation; and this rabble using to

giving his opinion to the House, "that there

heart to the Petition of this House; and that

tion it was answered by mr. Treasurer, that

for that purpose; and every member might do

Feb. 15, 1587, both Houses met pursuant

was done, because the Lord Chanc. was sick,

Chief justice of the common pleas, read pub-

of the state; on the 11th of March, a Message

of their House for a Conference with a com-

lord chamberlain, the earls of Kent, Worcester, Rutland, Hertford, and Leicester, the

after the Conference, made a Report to the House, "That the Commons made humble

this House join with them in a contribution or

15th; when another Mem. is entered, "That

report unto the whole House, that upon divers

maj. about a Benevolence, or contribution,

their lordships shall seem convenient." Ac-

contribution; when after some conference

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parliament which mr. Speaker sent to her ma-

*Mr. Wentworth's Speech relating to the Liberties of the House.*] March 1, "Mr. Went-

motion until her maj.'s pleasure was further

would not be so satisfied, but required his

Speech and the Questions at large, which are

"Mr. Speaker, forasmuch as such laws as

by this hon. council, I as being one moved and

it, that I do find in myself a willing mind to

faithful, and dutiful service; of the which mind, I am sure, mr. Speaker, here are many

this hon. council, doth hold and stay us back. For us we have a hearty desire to serve God,

Wherefore I pray you, mr. Speaker, eftsoons

state. For I am fully persuaded, that God

*The Questions.*] "Whether this council be not a place for any member of the same here

reulm?—Whether that great honour may be done unto God, and benefit and service unto the prince and state without free Speech in

Whether there be any council which can make, add to, or diminish from the laws of the

cil to make any secret or matter of weight,

prince, or state, without the consent of the

over-rule the house in any matter or cause

the prince and state can continue, stand, and

We are told that

but shewed them to sir Tho. Heneage, a privy

March 2nd, mr. Cope, mr. Lewkenor, mr. Harleston, and mr. Bawnbrigg, the 4 speakers

Sir *John Higham* made a motion, "That

Mr. *Vice-Chamberlain* answered, "That if

house, then there might be room for a petition.

yet he conceived it very unfit for her maj. to

no more of this matter, nor how long these

of all the bills are particularly recited for that

*A new Parl. called.*] A new parl. was sum-

letters patents, directed to sir Christ. Hatton, knt. then lord chancellor, Wm lord Burleigh,

sembled, and the Queen present, the Lord Chancellor opened the cause of the summons to this effect: he told them, say the Lords' Journals, "That her maj. had made it her

invade her dominions; nor had taken arms to

visions of her enemies, nor the frequent solu-

things, could move her to make war. And,

hopes of it aside: for she sent a set of grave,

labouring to effect, behold, a vast navy of Spanish ships were seen on our English coasts. Such a navy, that for number and greatness of the ships, for quantity of arms and military

was never seen to float on the ocean before. But God Almighty, her maj.'s hope, defender, and preserver, rendered this vast armado of

raised-up rocks and mountains of ships; and,

new the fight, they fled for it, and took a long

ern regions, and by those means hoped to re-

make you secure and void of fear? Do not you imagine, I say, that they are ardently stu-

that our navy, which is the greatest bulwark

their Speaker. Accordingly, on that day, the Sunag, serjeant at law, for their Speaker, who,

the Lords went upon was to bring in a bill

raising a Supply. The former bill passed the Lords, and went no further; but a bill against

War, and Victual, which was made felony, became a statute.

*A large Supply granted.*] March 11, an

but, on the 14th, when the bill was first read

bill was read for the Confirmation of a Sup-

Supply was carried in the Commons will ap-

*Debate on a Bill for Regulating Abuses in*

house that several particulars of a speech, he

by a very great Person. And praying that the

of the Exchequ.; who said, "That he offered

tion; but putting the house in remembrance

ment Supply of treasure to be had and levied

and the greater part of the residue of the com-

and weighty a cause doth require, have met

an extraordinary proportion of provision, as

sion of necessity doth require, and that they

also moved might be read unto them; to the

give their assents unto it, mr. Speaker might

have the same framed into the form of a bill

and shewed further, that as the grant of this

the said other note; and that withal the said

learned council for the further proceeding

good. Whereupon the house liking well of

—After the Chancellor had ended, sir Henry

tion, and urged the present Reading of the bill.

Message came from the Lords to desire a con-

cerning a Message they had just received from her maj. On this, a large committee were appointed, who, returning, made report, "That

cases. The one tending to regulate the officers and ministers of her own household; and the

mean themselves ill, her maj. was of herself

length, it was resolved to chuse another Committee to consider of this matter; and, also to

unto the House, "That he and others of this

and that they received from her maj. most

g subjects, yea more than of her own

of Exchequer, it pleased her maj. to tell them, That for the one, to wit, the abuses of Purvey-

late lord steward to address his letters unto all the shires of this realm, for the due inquiry and certificate of the misdemeanors of Purveyors in all places, for some courses thereupon to,

[illegible] of assure also to go to their circuits. So the [illegible] elect a speaker.

[illegible] himself as follows: "Your maj.'s most loving [illegible] speak before your maj.; yet this their nomination [illegible] approbation. For, as in the heavens, a star is but 'opacum corpus,' until it have received light from the sun; so stand I 'corpus opacum,' a mute body, until your highness's bright-shining [illegible] How great a charge this is, to be the mouth of [illegible] small experience, being a poor professor of [illegible] that of a number in this house, I am most unfit. For, amongst them are many grave, [illegible] those of ripe judgments: but I am untimely fruit, not yet ripe, but a bud scarcely blossomed. So, as I fear me, your maj. will say, 'Neglectâ frugi eliguntur filiæ:' amongst so many fair fruit ye have plucked a shaken leaf. —If I may be so bold as to remember a speech (which I cannot forget) used the last parl. in your maj.'s own mouth, Many come hither [illegible] the gravity [illegible] I never [illegible] but I assure [illegible] that ever were before me [illegible] my many imperfections, yet [illegible] I never shewed [illegible] [illegible] gave them also the [illegible]

*Lord Keeper's Answer.*] The Lord Keeper [illegible] Mr Speaker, [illegible] you, [illegible] that which ever she thought was m

It may be answered, "In promptu causa est, I realm."

*Relief of Sheriffs, &c.*] The Lords Journals.

arish was try, to apply all our endeavour, being every

realm; although at some time more vehement

his. Besides this, his possessing a great part

a frontier enemy to all the west of England

a port full of shipping for the war, he is a dan-

a man might enlarge, the danger so great to

dukedom, but he destines all his forces to con-

great officers of the crown; and by them, and

in some of the principal towns of France, as

others, he hath procured a rebellion against

France, even to Paris and Roan, armies col-

lected of Wallons, Lorrainers, Italians, Spa-

and hope on. Besides these foreign armies,

it with matter of defence of Catholic religion,

point, are merely France. These are the

draw England into like peril; without God's

to invade England, whereof I think no good

wise, yet I will remember to you divers man-

arguments or tokens, I will declare to you, the

off with that loss. But it is certain he hath,

the two last years, builded a great number of

diness to serve on the seas, a good argument

England. For now that he hath all the main-

sea to enter into any part of France with this

navy.—How he and the Pope pay soldiers?

to [illegible] a party in England to be ready to [illegible]

to gain so great a multitude of vulgar people;

[illegible]

[illegible]

realm is certain; this that followeth shall

to believe nothing until he shall see it. There

[illegible]

blemen, of the greatest calling in Scotland,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir *Rob. Cecil* rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, as I remember, I have been of this house these 5 parliaments; and I have not determined to

ing, and it is in Latin, 'Nec te collaudes,

other, I do confess, I hope, you will pardon me. The occasion of this parl. as I take it by

from her maj. to us in the Higher House, is

and greatest prove, and at this present in im-

christ of Rome, (for I may well couple them

but trifles and paultry devices, which I mean

in his possession, whither he still sendeth

tinually, and there have this navy in a readi-

he had the wind in a bag. Besides, having

riched and her maj.'s impost increased, being one of the greatest revenues of her crown.

kingdom will be settled, as many by 30 years

latter actions. He hath seen it is but a folly

I be deceived, the last letters, that came from

make a road into the north, and to bring back the lord Bothwell and the lord Huntley. The

you would consult how to withstand such im-

membered. Wherefore I would desire mr.

Sir *John Wolley* spake to the like effect, say-

speech should consist; which he likened to a natural body, in which the more danger the

was a poor admiral now, but yet he doubted

bring such a navy as should terrify the queen

and the confusion of her maj. and her loya-

be in their countries, besides the sickness be-

also exhorted the house to a speedy agreeing

point now, 'Non utrum imperare, sed utrum vivere.' I will speak of nothing but that which

above 100,000*l.*? For it is well known that

of them, 150,000*l.* All which her maj. be-

from war at home. Besides, when her maj. came to the crown, she found it 4 millions in-

she found greatly decayed: yet all this she

thing indebted; and now she is able to match

found when they came to invade us. Yea,

it with artillery of brass; so that one of her ships is not a subject's but rather a petty king's

consumed little or nothing in her pleasures.

maj. with his purse, seeing it concerns his

deal, and stick for no cost nor charges; how

whereof not only a member but the whole is

are less by half than they were in Henry

swered every one fully. I desire the matter may be put to a committee."

lawing; "That which these hon. personages

but the other I should know. I did take great

it was a thing not to be done suddenly nor at

in reforming his laws."—The rest of his argument tending to the appointing a committee,

love her maj. with Subsidies, in respect of those many and great enemies against whose

*Ecclesiastical Courts.*] Feb. 27. Mr. *Morrice*

own oaths, to accuse themselves in their own

shall take such oaths, because they know not

the time they be sworn; and also after such

tion, degradation or suppression, upon such

a corporal oath of their canonical obedience

the end pray a consultation to be had therein

Mr. *Dalton* answered thus: "This bill pre-

to make of a mole-hill a mountain in words, so by a well compiled speech to make a great and dangerous thing of nothing; nay, a thing indeed needless, for that the state hath hith-

as too busy a meddling in such a thing so for-

Sir *Francis Knowles* answered, "That where-

law; it tended, in his opinion, but, to the reforming of abuses, and so restraining of the prelates, that if they meddle against the laws,

Dr. *Lewen* endeavoured to shew, "That as

the other, than a house without a foundation.

the bishops to be such a part of the body

Then it might be that the party accused, if the

like was used in our churches as at Geneva, so

ing, is no other than in the common law; *for*

his oath he may be freed. And so as to the

*Mr. Oliver St. John* spoke for the bill. "It

myself, I am but young, yet will I shew unto

reason; for so were the official prostitute to

they had done so; and set it down that it was answered in the parliament house, 'that thieves

accusers? And for that manner of accusation,

the lawyers themselves speak against it; for one saith of it, 'Ut libere fatear quod sentiam,

subscription in this form. And because it is

Absolution, there is no such oath to be required therein in our writ 'de excommunicato

Sir *Robert Cecil* answered, "I am unwilling to speak, yea, I speak against my will; and

What the bill containeth, I am ignorant of; and whether to allow of it or not, I will sus-

whom I love; yet a bill to be offered and in-

yet not forgetting the cause, she had, in her

it is not fit, and her maj. cannot but be offended at it. For the bill, I protest, I know

unto us. And if I may do this office and service

I fear the things sought will be denied for the

*Mr. Speaker* said, "In favour and freelove,

sently to open it, I cannot so readily understand it, and do it as I should; for indeed it is a matter far above my ordinary practice: and to deliver a thing before I conceive it, I

Hereupon the house was in question, whether it should be committed to the Speaker only, or

was read. Therefore, upon a motion made

by 2 or 3."

that if it might be lawful and open war, there

since the time of the granting of the said subs-
2 entire Subsidies and four 15ths, do negative-
house of less than 3 entire Subsidies, to be
paid in the 3 next years, at two payments in
Committee of this House. But insisting for
and were also imposed, for the most part,
declaring, that he knew one shire of this
living and countenance, but none of them, in
the said last Subsidies, assessed at above four-
no one assessed at above 300l. goods a man,
and that not yet past above 4 or 5 such."
Which speech, in effect, being ended, "He,

*Mr. Francis Bacon* spoke next. "He yielded
ing of it. For the custom and privilege of this
the Subsidies from hence, then to the upper
house; except it were that they present a bill
as the greatest number; nor is it reason the
ours? for the thanks will be theirs, and the
Wherefore I wish, that, in this action, we

an answer from us to-morrow, some answer

"That they had considered of their lordships
do as so great a cause deserved. To join with
pose he cited a precedent in Hen. VIIIth's
time (see p. 485,) where cardinal Wolsey came
that he did infer, that the Lords might indeed
give notice unto the said House of Commons,
done."

Whereupon the House ordered, that the
the house; whether a Subsidy should be yield-

Sir *Wm. Moore* shewed, first, "That her
him. He had a Benevolence, and then a Sub-
sidy, paid within 3 months. Edw. VI. had
paid him. Mary had a relief paid her, which
hath been a continual defence of her own

Sir *George Carey* said, "I speak for the



Printed by S. Gosson, for the Proprietors of Southampton Library, 1793.

than [illegible] enemy; which will be, if, with our forces, we [illegible] ed to us this summer. The Spaniard already [illegible] to corrupt the nobility; and, to the king, [illegible] encounter them with a great navy. Where- [illegible] knew. "He very well discovered the great strength of the king of Spain. And, to shew [illegible] the world. As also, that his malice and ill purpose was evident to this realm: he shewed [illegible] themselves, and to resist others. For, as he [illegible] with 60 gullies, besides other shipping, with purpose to annoy us. We must then have no ships (if he invade us) riding at anchor; all will be little enough to withstand him. At his [illegible] place of most danger, for no ordnance can be carried thither to remove him; the passages [illegible] him is this: to send a royal army to supplant him in Britany, and to possess ourselves there; and to send a strong navy to sea, and to lie [illegible] upon all that come. This we are able to do, and undoubtedly with fortunate success, if we [illegible] That it was the opinion of the majority to [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] up and said, "That he dissented from the [illegible] case. For, that, in his opinion, the same would [illegible]

Mr. *Beale* seconded him, "He insisted [illegible] cient liberties and privileges of this House in [illegible] the Lords: and gave an instance of a former precedent in the like case; and offered to shew [illegible] lowed in the 9th Hen. IV. The two houses [illegible] house desiring a greater Subsidy than was granted by the lower house; hereupon 12, that [illegible] upper house; namely a greater Subsidy; and, to that end, conference to be had with them of [illegible] meet to be done in so general a matter, but thought the conference a derogation to the [illegible] in all things he thought it just to prefer them." —The court party were very earnest for this conference; and thereupon

Sir *Robert Cecil* spoke again. "He put [illegible] house were had with the Lords, as a matter very behoofful: especially for that their lordships [illegible] maj.'s present store of treasure, more or less, [illegible] lordship's said former motion and request for the same."

Sir *Wm. Brunker* stood up, and, "He reciting the said great present necessity of consultation and provision, and that it cannot be otherwise, but that the proportion of convenient supply of treasure, answerable to the greatness of the dangers which are urged, must needs require a greater mass of treasure to be had, than hath been as yet treated of, may resolve by this sense." Then the Speaker put the question, For a Conference [illegible] division of the house, it

[illegible] a Committee to wait upon the Lords, and acquaint them with [illegible] soft terms as possible. Who, returning, made report, "That their lordships well hoped that [illegible] due care for a speedy and a proper Supply, [illegible]

Mr. *Beale* stood up and desired to satisfy the house, "By reason it was conceived by [illegible] the 9th of Hen. IV. the Commons having granted a Subsidy, which the Lords thought [illegible] himself mistaken in the question, and desired [illegible]

Sir *Tho. Heneage* "propounded the question [illegible]

Sir *John Wolley* thought, "That the former [illegible]

Sir *Hen. Knivett* moved, "That for the [illegible]

Sir *Hen. Upton* spake "in defence of the former [illegible] it had proceeded; 1st, agreeing to a double subsidy and four 15ths; this being offered, and the lords thinking it seemed little, and consi[illegible] sired a Conference with the Lower House, giving reasons of great importance for a greater aid; and they gave us a taste of what was needful, as 3 Subsidies at the least; and upon those great causes desired a conference the [illegible]

Sir *Robert Cecil* said, "I desire now I may answer to 3 speeches. Those 2 hon. persons [illegible] a kind of satisfaction for a former mistaking; [illegible] The 2nd man's motion thus far I allow, That [illegible] but if his meaning be, that we may not in[illegible] her, I am altogether against it. This only I [illegible] of 3 points. The 1st was news, the 2nd was [illegible] the queen. This was news. For I heard it not before. The history was a large report of [illegible] Subsidy, but not conclude a Subsidy with them. His manner seems contrary to his [illegible] that we should confer with them about a Sub[illegible] taking of the question; and that since some [illegible]

voice.

*forbidding the Commons to meddle with the*

persons here present, who, if I fail in delivering what was given me in charge, can report it unto you: and I am glad that there are

is not violated; for her maj. in her most gra-

require the bill of me; for this only she re-

of 3 things; 1st, the End for which the parl.

sure and Commandment now is. For the 1st,

her maj.'s person) 'to call parliaments; and

same; it is in my power to assent or dissent

some sharper means to a more due obedience,

State, or in causes Ecclesiastical; (for so her maj. termed them.) She wondered 'that any

tempt' (I use her own words) 'a thing con-

that were not there; her maj.'s present charge and express command is, 'That no bills touch-

allegiance, I am commanded, if any such bill

laments;—"The high court of parl. most high

ancient court within this your realm. For be-

West-Saxons, we read of a parl. holden; and

In the time of the West-Saxons a parl. was

'I, Ina, king of the West-Saxons, have caused

Fatherhood, in ancient time, were these which

maj.'s writ 'de discretoribus & magis sufficientibus & urgentibus negotiis, nos, statum & defensionem

our councils: but yet so urgent causes there

it, I must presume to say that which hath been

their habitations, 'ut in altissima turri.' They

away out of their hives, 'non habentes aculeos.' And whoso assails their king, in him 'invulnerable queen, whom we all serve; being protected,

wish you may ever sit upon your throne over

ut confundantur ne nocent.' Under your

a Confirmation of all Letters Patents, from her."

you, by God, if I knew those persons, or may
fearful in so urgent a cause.—The Subsidy you
your good-will with it; but if the necessity of
it, I would refuse it. But let me tell you, the
coffers for your defence in time of need, and
command in your countries, I require you to
peace, I command and straitly charge you, that
*A new Parl. called.*] A new parl. was called
*The Lord Keeper's Speech.*] "The queen's
clare unto you, my lords and others here pre-
before I can express, I must confess truly,
Wherefore, if, either through fear I forget, or
sent, to assemble this hon. and great council
and inestimable benefit of her subjects, as
thereto; the whole realm enjoying peace in
cruel and bloody wars. This her maj. is

no less unto His holy name; who, of his in-
her highness's chief care and regard of all,
through all the parts of her realm; and as
of wicked and ungodly men; that continuing
and go forward in their wickedness: for 'More
solete and worn out of use; others idle and
vain, serving to no purpose: some again over
a due consideration of the said laws; and
where you find superfluity, to prune and cut
higuity, to explain; that they be not burthen-
which being a service of importance, and very
revenge to requite injuries; but this against
client maj. to be taken away; which hitherto,
Wherefore it is high time that this be looked
thereof, her maj. hath not spared to disburse
a mass of treasure, and to sell her land for

and infinitely more of her own. The taxa-

the payments of the Commons then did far exceed any that have been since her maj.'s reign; which is of record in the histories of

provide needful and convenient Aid, in some

continue at, for the defence of the realm.

will not be forward to contribute and bestow whatsoever he hath: for if, with the common-

in danger, he that would seek then to lay up

him that would busie himself to beautify his house, when the city wherein he dwelleth is on fire; or to him that decketh up his cabin,

those which seek to devour all; and to give,

God, of our most gracious sovereign, of our

that I may not offend in too much enlarging this point, as a poor remembrancer to her maj. I shortly say to your lordships, 'Quod justum et necessarium est;' nothing can be more just

proceed, and wisely consult of these weighty

is, you should, according to your accustomed

for discretion fit, as your mouth, to signify

next, to present in this place."

*Christopher Yelverton, esq. elected Speaker.*] On

presented mr. serjeant Yelverton as their

erectly and wisely used, as was meet.

*Proceeding in the Case of Lord De la Ware.*

four earls, ten bps. and five barons introduced;

parl. His Petition was referred to a committee

report to the house accordingly. This lord's father had attempted to poison his uncle, the

estate; and was, by an order of parl. in the

demned for treason in Mary's reign; but after-

the former sentence, he could not by law enjoy

queen's special favour, created lord La Ware, by a new patent, and as long as he lived

his creation. The queen referred the whole matter to the lords in parl.; who, finding that

ways involved in the same, and that the at-

because it was impossible for him to lose a

because he was not in possession of it when he

the lord-treasurer

mak with his predecessors, betwixt the lord

the Lords Journals of this Award.

*Lords' Journal to be authenticated.*] The same day the Lord Treasurer made a motion, "That forasmuch as the Journal-Books kept

have some errors in them in the misplacing of

scribed by them. 'Taking unto them for their

this order might begin this present parl." On another motion of the Lord Treasurer, such

proceed; for well known it is to a great

tenance of this dignity: for my father, dying, left me a younger brother, and nothing to me

at home, by bringing in a bill, this parl. for took a wife, by whom I have had many children, the keeping of us all being a great impoverish-

maintenance of Tillage and Husbandry; for

lectors, &c. of the public money; and for

choice is, a gracious and favourable censure

But I most humbly beseech you, recall this your sudden election; and therefore because

passed in the Lords, 'An act for a Grant of 3 entire Subsidies and six 15ths and 10ths to yet let this one thing persuade you, that my-

was given to her, as a compliment, 'for her maj.'s wise administration; for restoring religion to a better state; for the security of the

to speak before Phocion at Athens; how much

into a precedent, but only upon such pressing

of our dread and dear sovereign: the terror

pound, to be paid at 6 several payments.

mightily doth the estate and name of a prince

both houses, on a Conference, are entered this session in the Journals of the Lords; no-

again and again, to proceed unto a new elec-

will fall better in our account of the proceed-

hold, as a fit man for that office; the said serjeant stood up, and urged his disabilities in too remarkable a manner to be omitted.—

be your mouth or Speaker should proceed,

thy Providence, we are called from all parts

the subjects of a gracious prince, and members

majesty, a good zeal to thy word, and a loyal
country and commonwealth.—O Lord, so unite
threefold cord not easily broken; giving

Mr. *Francis Bacon* stood up, and made a motion, "against Inclosures and Depopulation of
it, two bills, not drawn with a polished pen,

a shrinking and abate elsewhere: and that
great, yet they seem the less, because [Quæ
and converted them to sheep pastures; yet

benefit of the commonwealth, I doubt not but
tooth-eaten laws, in this point, a praiseworthy

village; 3rdly, subversion of houses, and de-
impoverishing the state of the realm. A law,
state. And I would be sorry to see, within

but the eye of wisdom is the quick-sighted eye;

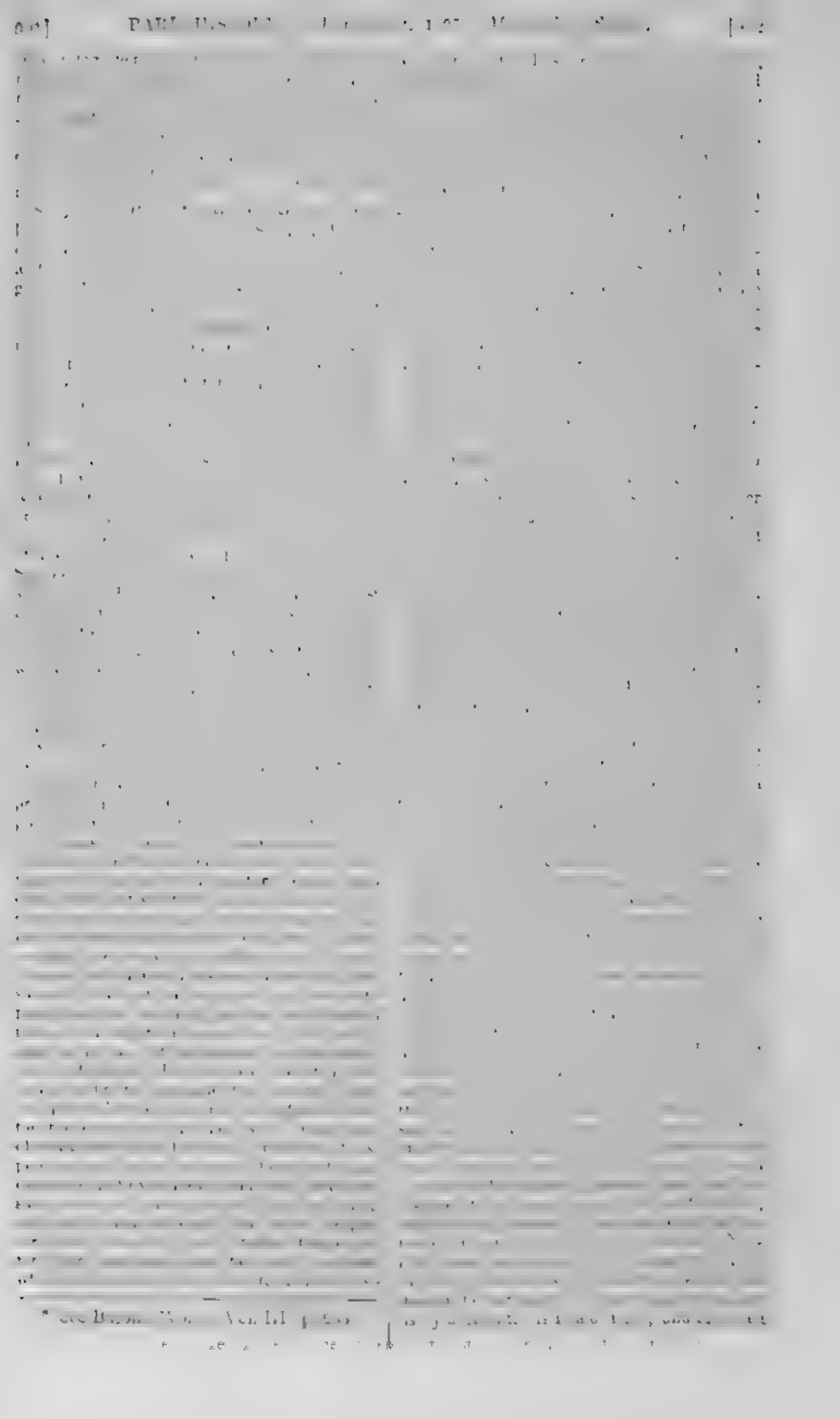
mean, for 'panis sapor vitæ.' And therefore
against those viperous natures, who fulfil the
proverb, 'Si non posse quod vult, velle tamen
counties, no doubt but they will prove laws

Committee to consider of the bill; which was

*of the Exchequer*, made a motion for a Supply.

ing to more than a treble value of the last 3
Spain; and further referring the particulars of
this house, by mr. Secretary; moved for a se-

Mr. Secretary *Cecil* shewed, at large, "The



since the last parl

Spain is more reconcileable, and a greater inclination of affairs to a peace than before

realm. Since the last parl. it is also notorious in every man's knowledge and remembrance, t

of that avenue and place of approach for Eng

of Spain before; and that is Calais; which in

value or service it is, I know not; but in common understanding, it is a knocking at our

run on and raged more: which cannot but be a great attractive to the ambition of the council of Spain, who by former experience know of how tough a complexion this realm of Eng

to scorn: so that no blood can be so froze

venge upon so mighty a disgrace. So at t concurrence of occurrents, all since our l

on and provoke him, but cannot threat an increase of our peril in great proportion. Lastly, mr. Speaker, I will but reduce to the

tained a course they long wished for and were restrained from. Myself can remember both

places of this realm, how forward and affec

Then we would say, a defensive war was eating and consuming interest, and needs would be adventurers and assailants; babes

make it good, especially when we have tasted so prosperous fruit of our desires?—The 1st of

great felicity, ravished a strong and famous port in the lap and bosom of their high countries; brought them to such despair as they

fice, as a good odour and incense unto God for the great and barbarous cruelties which

Hyde Park. The Journal says little more

am it was like a Tartar's or Parthian's bow, which shooteth backward, and had a most

France and Flanders; so that our neighbours and confederates have reaped the harvest of it;

we have a perfect account of all the noble and good blood that was carried forth, and of all

fore, I doubt not but every man will consent

badges: the one, of the danger of the realm by so great a proportion, since the last parlia-

Whereupon it was agreed, "that all the privy

knights returned for the counties into this pre

at their pleasure."—Dec. 7, a bill for a Grant of 3 Subsidies and six 15ths and 10ths, was read a first time. On the 10th it was ordered to be engrossed, and, on the 14th it passed

which the Journalist makes this Observation:

in the next, a still larger supply was given."

ingly urgent; or that the former grants served

of the first grant expressly says, "That these large and unusual grants, made to a most excellent princess, on a most pressing and extra-

hereafter, be drawn into a precedent."

in this session are relative to matters of small

And, on the 9th of Feb. the Queen came to the House of Lords in the afternoon, as was the usual custom in those days; when, sending

effect, as follows:

*The Speaker's Speech at the dissolution of the Parl.*] "First, he shewed the happiness of a com-

jects are held in due obedience; which her

y statutes, and the mak-
ing of new, never before enacted: and that

provision of treasure; therefore, said he,

hearts; the which, I hope and think,
was granted without a thought of a *no*. Sure
I am, without the word of a *no*. The 2nd

a committee.—The 3rd shewed a thankfulness

*The Ld. Keeper's Answer.*] To which speech

leave that to her disposition. And as her

thanks: but, in your petition, I must also join

which had passed both houses, the said great

at this time was as follows:

gion, to reduce us to a tyrannical servitude.

reason we deal with a provident enemy; and
confident, because God hath ever, and he

taketh for our instruction: and 2nd'y, the suc-

a confused govt. and state she brought them

But, 'de mortuis nil nisi bonum.' I would be

her girdle the price of her Blood; I mean jew-

have done that unto her, which I hope God

for treasure is the sinews of war, &c."

and mighty Sovereign; upon your maj.'s com-

most humble servant, being a member of the

weak to undergo so great a burthen, I do most

to make a new election of another, more able

subjects. And I beseech your most excellent

hath pleased your maj. to license me to speak before you. For, I know, and must acknowledge, that under God, even through your maj.'s great bounty and favour, I am what I

being ready, to perform even the least of your maj.'s commandments. I therefore do most

service of so great a prince, and flourishing

be effected, to command your dutiful and

burgesses of the Lower House, to proceed to a new election."

*Lord Keeper's Answer.*] To which the Lord Keeper, [ ], answered thus: "Mr. Speaker; her maj. with

grave excuse for your discharge, commanded

speech of defence for yourself, is a great motive, and a reason very persuasive, both to ratify and approve the choice of the loving

as also to commend their wise

both for sufficiency well able, and for your

in the manner; "Most sacred and most puissant Queen; seeing it hath pleased you to command my service, by consenting to the

And so made a vehement invective against ambition, the rebels of Ireland, which, he said, were like a snake cut in pieces, which did crawl and creep to join themselves together

part, to beseech her maj. for freedom of

delivery or understanding, and not to the

*The Ld. Keeper's Answer.*] The Ld. Keeper, answered as follows: "Mr. Speaker, her maj.

proceeding from a sound invention, and the other from a settled judgment and experience.

greatness of our puissant and grand enemy

charges of the wars of Ireland; which if they

of our gracious sovereign in defending us; but also, the greatness of the charge continually bestowed by her maj. even out of her own

her maj. to continual trouble and toilsome

Wherefore mr. Speaker, it behoveth us to

pectation."

hazard of being rejected. Another way was

Keeper acquainted the house, that he had re-

or 18th of this month at the farthest; that

mained in matters concerning the public, and

been proceeded upon; but the main bill for a Supply was yet to come, which, no doubt, the queen's message expedited; for it was deli-

12th the commons sent up a bill for a grant of

which, in a few days more, had the assent of

*The Commons resent their being shut out of*

Nor is there any notice taken, in the said

their own house and chuse a Speaker. Much

however; and, being assembled, mr. Richard

convenient time; but seemed to impute the

upper house.

*Lord Keeper's Speech.*] Nov. the 3rd. Mr. *Lefe* stood up and moved, "That since many

ceeded: "For my own advice, touching the

hear me, if with your favour, I may particu-

delivered speech, touching the State of Ireland, I shall be very glad, both for my own discharge, and for your satisfaction. The king of Spain, having quit himself of France, by a base and

jects of his father's ambition, England and the

able and for the public good, I hold that neither a wise nor an honest man would im-

conduct of a valiant, expert, and hardy cap-

live and die in this service. These 4000 are

neighbour of the Low-Countries, what neighbour hath Spain, to whom he shall not be troublesome.—I will shew you further what

he is continually over us. To resist the Turk's attempts, he hath sent 10,000 men; to the Low Countries 9000: in an enterprize of his

Ireland, to resist those attempts in being, and the ensuing provisions against us, let us consider the certainty of our estate in Ireland:

army, fed even out of England; with what charge it brings to the queen, what trouble to the subject, what danger it is to them there left, if the provision should fail; what hurt to

this, I assure you, it is beyond all precedent

there, is to defend the Catholic cause: I

for I may say she hath no Catholic obedient

nicate at this present by force of two bulls of this Pope's, by which the subjects are absolved

for a prince that desireth not to do any thing

eth all the neighbouring princes to gain their

prosperities. I hope I shall not see her fune-

living, bestows it to our good; and dying,

Mr. *George Moore* moved, "That whereas the lord-keeper's oration was, 'That the great-

a bill for Explanation of such Statutes as re-

tend; to which only Mr. *Boise* stood up and

nants: to the bp. present, in the maintenance

place or answerable to their living. For, con-

means out of their spiritual function? But this

I myself am further to a bp. and I speak this

after 4 or 5 years, ever to find and take a new

I can certify, that I have the copy of the bill

I having conferred together with the present

and spoke thus: "Mr Speaker, I am not of

their own children: but I, Mr. Speaker, have a bill here, which, I know, I shall no sooner

receive and approve. I liken this bill to that

dox in the fore-front of his book, 'First water,

like a stately gallery for pleasure, but neither to dine in nor sleep in; but this bill is a bill

bill a continuation of the statute of the 11th

even by the most ancient statutes and laws of this land now extant. Hurtful it is to their

whole being a revival of a former statute: for I take it far better to scour a stream, than to turn a stream. And the first clause is,

who is to certify the lord keeper, and so to

Speaker."

struck."

when Sir *Walter Raleigh* moved the house,

up a full Subsidy."

novation."

Sir *Walter Raleigh* said, "That being a

speech."

I do know, it were the safest way for a man's

any precedent argument, for rare is the us-

opinions. And I am of opinion, if we had all

should be higher assessed. Others were of

a Subsidy, because 'subsidium and auxilium are all one. The most voices concluded, That

and confusion. And the whole realm, when

was said by a member of the house, that he

where you see and hear; I dwell where I hear and believe. And, this I know, that neither

that spake this, in my conscience, spake it not

by no means, I would have the 8 pound men

try—I have read when Hannibal resolved to

ladies, and women of Rome sold their ear-rings,

*Sir Rob. Wroth* then moved, "That this new Subsidy might be drawn in a bill by itself, to which should be annexed a preamble of the great necessities, the willingness of the

Mr. *Francis Moore* moved that, "That

this part."

vil, members of this house, "That seeing the

Mr. *Francis Bacon*, after a repetition that the 3 pound men might not be excluded, concluded, "That it was 'dulcis tractus pari jugo,'

Sir *Walter Raleigh* said, "I like not that

alledged, but, I am sure, it argues poverty in

made, of 'dulcis tractus pari jugo,' call you this 'par jugum,' when a poor man pays as much as a rich, and peradventure his estate is

wealth? Therefore it is not 'dulcis' nor 'par.'"

Mr. Sec. *Cecil*. "That for what the genand omega of this parl.:' I think he spoke it

probability; for, I can assure you, her maj.

until some things be amended: for that, that

keep him out, which should be a matter of

but: yet I do not say, it is good he should know we do sell them. That is, I would have

be no need) but not of our poverty in selling, or of any necessity we have to sell them, which I think none will do, neither shall need to do." Then all the house cried, 'No, No;'

8 or 10l."

Sir *Geo. Moore* "Thought the bill most fit

Serjeant *Heyle*. "Mr. Speaker, I marvel

mon, a good law, and tending to a good and

Mr. *Lock*. "I think bare silence is not an exoneration of a man's conscience: the simili-

talked. "Well," quoth serj. Heyle, "all

Dr. *James*. "That it had been said, that

is a great disorder that this should be used;

tion into the church; but for that, under

ceeded, and when he had spoken a little

would be a means of preaching the word; for

sat down. In his latter speech he said, "He

living be taken away, it will be a means to

Stephen, &c." which was the occasion of their

Mr. *Montague* said, "That there were no

churches; six hundred of which do but afford competent living for a minister: what then

ing a 10th fleece of wool, and a 10th sheaf of

is no equality; for 'Inæqualibus æqualia dare

A bill for redressing certain inconveniencies in the statute of 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, intituled, 'An

divinity: this must needs enforce preachers to preach 'placentia;' which is a thing abhorred

'ad minimum artium magister, aut publicus

or equalized with the best."

Mr. *David Waterhouse*. "Because myself am an officer, I mean only to speak of the

Dr. *Crompton* wished "That pluralities of

his office for non-attendance; so for a benefice

ralities allowed; as also spiritual men bound

18 days absence: so that now, if we set this

vation in us, but a renovation of the common law. And I will end only with this caution to

food."

have the two first but not the last. I speak

prince, for my own part I ever allowed of it,

by himself or his deputies for a certain time

there is a scarcity or a small quantity, and the

it, otherwise disallow it. And also I know that

made unto her by petition, and some by 'quo

in this place, but a stranger in this restraint

a number of burgesses, or a corporation, that

I say, and I may again, that we ought not to

rogative. I wish every man therefore to be

careful in this business; and humbly pray this

behalf; and protest I have delivered my conscience in saying that which I have said."

that now which I had not intended to speak before; I mean a monopoly of salt. It is an old proverb, 'Sal sapit omnia;' fire and water are not more necessary. But for other Mo-

they are, (because Monopolies) I must confess, I know, there is a great difference in them; and

Mr. *Lawrence Hyde*. "I confess, mr. Speaker, prince. And for the bill itself I made it, and I think I understand it: and far be it from this dice or derogation of her maj.'s prerogative royal

above 300 years ago, I will offer to your consideration, which time, one John Peuch was arraigned at the king a monopoly for sweet wines. The

a precedent worthy of observation; but I dare And, mr. Speaker, as I think it is no derogation all but evil; so I think, it is no derogation to to some proportion. Yet, mr. Speaker, because two eyes may see more than one, I humbly pray, that there might be a commitment had

Serjeant *Harris*. "For ought I see, the of a petition; it must then begin with more humiliation: and truly, sir, the bill is good of it-

Mr. *Montague*. "The matter is good and by bill well enough in this matter. The grievances are great, and I would note unto you cessful effect."

Mr. *Francis Moore*. "I know the queen's prerogative is a thing curious to be dealt withal,

have a law for the true and truthful carrying of leather; there is a patent sets all at liberty,

rogative? Out of the spirit of humiliation, mr.

Mr. *Martin.* "I speak for a town that grieves and pines, for a country that groaneth

soil and the commodities of our own labour,

Sir *George Moore.* "I make no question

poles of salt; but, if we add thereunto petre, then we had hit the grief aright; with which my country is perplexed. There be three per-

this statute with a 'non obstante,' yet the queen may grant a patent with a 'non obstante,' to cross this 'non obstante.' I think

Mr. *Wingfield.* "I would but put the house

ter the last parl.; in the end whereof, our

dressed; if not, she would give us free liberty

green under the sore, and are still without re-

so now I do it with all humility, and wish all

Sir *Walter Raleigh.* "I am urged to speak in two respects; the one because I find myself

that privilege; and that patent being, word for

summary, I can sufficiently inform this house

the duke's seal. Now I will tell you, that be-

week, finding themselves: but since my pa-

at what price soever, they have 4s. a week truly

ut may, and have that wages. Notwithstanding, if all others may be repealed, I will give

Mr. *Downland.* "If we proceed by way of

and the reason why I think no reformation hath been had, is, because I never heard the

Mr. *Johnson.* "I would we were all so

heard this day; I think verily, in my soul and

mitting the bill or not, and it was carried in

members of

of white salt."

purpose, and the committee drew a speech,

were a course, 'nec gratum, nec tutum.' And
therefore, the best way is to have a committee
for, I doubt not, but we be all agreed of the
fore the law is 1 Hen. VII. 'That the king
cedent, I think it most fit to proceed by bill,

Mr. Secretary *Cecil.* " If there had not been
afraid in these vast powers of our mind, we
things in question; 1st, the prince's power;
2dly, the freedom of Englishmen. I am born
an Englishman, and am a fellow-member of
this house; I would desire to live no day, in
which I should detract from either. I am ser-
vant unto the queen; and before I would speak
or give consent to a case, that should debase
her prerogative or abridge it, I would wish my
in that time, when the king was afraid of the
subject. Though this precedent be a substance,
ture.' And for my own part, I like not these
of access I like it well, so it be first moved
and the way prepared. I had rather all the

tended. I will tell you what I think of these
Monopolies: I take them to be of three na-
tures, some of a free nature and good, some
a penal law that is left to the alteration of
sovereignty, I think it powerful and irrevoca-
cards, &c. And therefore I think, it were fit
to have a new commitment, to consider what
I know, lest perhaps I should displease. The

Mr. *Martin.* " I think the common griev-
verence sake, I must needs name, mr. Mon-
mr. sec. Cecil shewed the committee a large
moved to have them dealt in by petition to
but zeal with discretion. I have been (though
unworthy) a member of this house in 6 or
7 parliaments, yet never did I see the house
in so great confusion. I believe there never
was in any parl. a more tender point handled
did I never know it subject to construc-

before us and cancelled; and this was bravely

for that also was another work, which I take

have wished in so good a cause. Why, it

concerns; but I wish every man to rest satis-

imperfections; which joined with my fear,

in musing of so hasty and free a subsidy; which

councils; and for our loyalty. I do assure you

both then heard, and since know. I was pres-

liberty agreeable to the law. There is no pa-

assented to grant any thing which was 'motum

[All the House said Amen.] "In particular,

non to the patent. I dare assure you from

commandment was given at the Lords the

[illegible] ther, sir Edw. Dyer, a gent. of good desert,

new misgovernment of the time; yet this shall

The patent for Glasses, which though I do least

and slandered; it digs into every man's house, it annoys the inhabitant, and generally troubleth the subject; for this I beseech you be contented. Yet I know, I am to blame to desire it, it being condemned by you 'in foro consifted and tried 'in foro judicii.' Her maj.

consequence and importance. I say therefore, there shall be a proclamation general through-

can buy it or make it, freely without danger of that patent, which shall be presently revoked.

I must tell you the kingdom is not so well fur-

though she be willing to help the grave gent.

liberty. Train-oil shall go the same way; oil of blubber shall march in equal rank; brushes

shall be. Oade, which, as I take it, is not re-

counsellor of state, have done my best endeavour to salve the sore? but I fear we are not secret within ourselves. Then I must needs give you this for a future caution, That whatsoever is subject to public expectation cannot

good disputation; yet for your satisfaction, the

dinary talk in the street. I have heard myself,

tion; only she prayeth thus much, that when

'God pro-per those that further the overthrow

Those that desire to go sprucely in their ruffs,

tive touch not our Liberty!' I will not wrong

wish; for the patent for starch, which hath so

sensibly; yet let me give you this note, That

vereignty were converted into popularity; we being here, are but the popular mouth, and

yarn, a matter that I am sorry there is cause

the patentee; a gentleman of good service

of the Speaker. But I must crave your favours

But I must tell you, there is no reason that all

my life, and I have been told that I deserved to be taxed yesterday of the house. I protest

please her maj. by a harsh and rash proceed-

steel, which one mr. Beale once had; this too

tion, that I said it might rather be termed a school than a council, or to that effect. But

were 'puerilesque & dignos pueris.' And yet that was to a popular state. And I wish that whatsynagogue, who would always 'sepelire senalies and imperfections. If any man in this

I do heartily pray, that no member of this

*Address of Thanks, &c. to the Queen upon*

said, "I must confess mr. Speaker, I moved the point; but I never meant (and I hope this the prerogative royal. But now seeing it hath

city, or country, free; I would be bold, in one house. The 1st, that mr. Speaker might go

thankfulness unto her for the same: the other, have been told her maj. and perhaps ill conceived of by her; I would therefore that

Mr. *Wingfield* said, "My heart is not able to conceive the joy which I feel, and I assure

I cannot refrain to express; there could nothing this message. And I verily think, if ever any of her maj.'s works be meritorious before God, this is. I do agree with all my heart in the but do utterly mislike the latter: for it is not

were a thing in my opinion inconvenient, and

subject; 2ndly, That the hon. assembly of this house would move her maj. and be earnest

Mr. Sec. *Cecil* said, "I promised to be as

in me. I do not speak because I do dislike the

public a matter of this weight. Though the idol of a monopoly be a great monster, yet shall see him dismembered - and I protest there

queen gave order for a draught of a proclamation went even now out of the house; then I read

Mr. *Davis* said, "Mr. Speaker, that which think to be gospel, that is, glad tidings: and as

Sir *George Moore* said, "This eating and tested with my heart; and the greater the grie-

Mr. *Laurence Hide*. "I think the gent. ance of her promise. In that he wished it might be recorded in paper here or parchment, it is

Mr. *Comptroller*. "I think he that first and exceedingly detracted from her maj; who, this house, hath taken such speedy course, as

a strait fast-holding prince, nor yet a waster;

before a higher judge. To whose rule if

burdens on me, I will not hoard it up, but re-

own properties I count yours, to be expended

me, have neglected or perverted what I have

"Mr. Speaker, I would wish you and the rest

grants, yet what danger would not I rather

dear for your good, than I would suffer them

still to continue? I know the title of a king is

a glorious title; but assure yourself, that the

summons from me: for had I not received a

formation. Since I was queen, yet never did

name of a king or royal authority of a queen

rulers or home enemies. I speak it to give

I endure with a princely ease; nor abuse all

for I, O Lord, what am I, whom princes

suffer it; yea, when I heard it, I could give

the house, to whom hearts recommend love,

and further counsels. And I pray you, Mr.

honour! No, Mr. Speaker, I assure you, it

into their countries, you brought in all

for conscience-sake, than for any glory

my hand."

not condign punishment. But I perceive they

a drug make it more acceptable by giving it a

in those days; we cannot avoid giving a note,

this vice, which brings a plague, which breeds | grossed.

with the Bill."

Sir *Francis Hastings*. "I never, in my

but two questions; the 1st, If he would have

the first statute, or in this, an easier way for

the first, I know his scope; if the 2nd, no

Sir *Carew Reynolds*. "The sabbath is ordained for four causes; 1st, to meditate on the

together to give thanks; 3rdly, that we might be the better enabled to follow our own affairs;

fify the same. King James IV. of Scotland, in

doubt not but great reformation will come if this bill pass: to the better effecting whereof, I humbly pray, that if there be imperfections

Sir *George Moore*. "For the gent. that last

his heart; howsoever, I mean not to search it, or answer him; only I turn him to Solomon,

service: I say, none, though one was made

law which takes no force; for 'executio legis

a bill in question for the service of our God,

the commandment of God, who saith, 'Thou shalt sanctify the Sabbath day, that is, every

a commitment."

Mr. *Bond*. "I wish the Sabbath sanctified

may be observed in the manner, 'non jubendo,

thoughts, 'quæ solent esse prudentiores.' Her

chusing rather 'delinquere,' I know not how to

of a wise prince, for an historian saith, 'Timor

and also touching taxation. I will only say thus much with Panutius in the Nicene council, 'Absit quod tam grave jugum fratribus nostris

Mr. *Comptroller*, said, "I am sorry, after

this nature. And I would that any voice durst

tices of peace, ministers to her maj. without

tent unto her, and a scandal unto us all."

Mr. *Glascock*. "In that I am taxed to tax justices of peace, I am to

Mr. Speaker, I will not deny that I spake, and protest it in my conscience, I spake only

busser-justices; against these I will not speak

growth at noon, and dead at night: So these statutes quick in execution, are like a wonder

Mr. *Speaker*. "Mr. Glascock, you speak

Mr. *Martin*. "I am rather willing to speak, in that I would willingly have an end of this matter. I think we all agree upon the sub-

dument, I know it is a grief, but I leave it as

the queen and of her govt. I wish it may be

*Sir Robert Wroth*. "I think the office of

that exclaims against it, and I think he will

they were; otherwise honest men will be loth to serve the queen, when they shall be slandered without proof. Therefore I would be

Mr. *Johnson*. "This bill is an excellent bill;

'A justice of peace is a kind of living creature,

with a dozen of penal statutes.' I think it is

therefore I humbly pray he may answer it at

Mr. *Hide*. "Every man agrees this bill

form: some have more wit, and some have

neatly, let us not in a spleen straight cry,

your patience to hear me. The matter that I

country; two very high points for me to handle, and require a more eloquent discourse than I am able to make. I will use no circumstance, or with superfluous matter abuse the

I have been of the part. 5 or 6 times, and I

are wars offensive, and I do not hear the contrary: how then comes it that such a number

extreme torture, racked, carried away, imprisoned, ransomed, fined, and some executed;

for these ten years, I am sure, the subjects of

and the next day here with us. I must needs

be suffered: for it is a great dishonour both

of the kingdom; but we suffer our ships still to

midst whereof stands a little grove full of

ported unto me by a Scottish man, that duke Albert and the Infanta should plainly publish,

My humble motion is, That it would please the

of the queen and of the kingdom."

Mr. *Peake*. "I must needs shew unto this house (upon so good an occasion offered) how

serve, is vexed and almost undone; insomuch,

ceive great difference betwixt 1 Eliz. when

from massing and superstition: now they are

subject; I think him to be the best and most

1st, That it will be a matter of charge; and

of. For the 1st, I leave it to you; for the 2nd, it is out of my element. Withal I must excuse them that have authority to remedy this; for unless you would have a continual charge

warden presents some and not others: it will

Will not this be a great breach to unity and

*Mr. Daniel.* "I would only move the house

in the statute 1 Eliz. In this statute a wa-

Walter Raleigh, the burgesses for ports and

to charity and 'cranbe recocta;' I humbly

Sir *Francis Hastings.* "I shall speak upon great disadvantage; I perceive this member

*Mr. Bond.* "This bill as it is now in-

with in a Law; and as it is in natural, so it is

cannot do a more acceptable thing to God,

ticular laws against particular offences reduce

I know the Jesuits and priests be out of square, and be at a jarr amongst them-selves: I pray God it be not to make a breach among us,

is the fruit of your labour to have preached

ad no less, but rather a greater imputation

far from religion," pointing at mr. Bond, "that

[illegible] Tobie Matthew, was of the Ave [illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] which [illegible] Rose, [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] that, by order of the [illegible]

Mr. [illegible], I think [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

vence; and though I am sorry to say it, yet I must needs confess, lost it, and farewell it."—And

*Debate on a Bill relating to Soldiers, &c.*]

Dec. 16. a bill concerning Captains, Soldiers,

Mr. *Clostock* said, " Mr Speaker, I have

I have been observed, mr. Speaker, to be an

that I never used any irreverent language to-

justice of peace; the other, the adulterating

And I call him uncircumcised, because he

The adulterating justice is he, that is a gentleman born, virtuous, discreet, and wise; yet

man, I hold unfit to be a justice, though I think

wealth. Because I hold this for a ground authority; my reason is this, he will so bribe you,

saith, 'Munera excecant oculos justorum;' and

by bribery. And such kind of ministers I speak of. And I call him an adulterating justice;

come, and how they be made. It cannot be

be a man both honourable, grave and wise; so

wronged that he ever complained. Therefore,

may, for he only maketh them. No, I may

a certificate from divers justices of the peace

ving subject. And I think this a position both

Mr. *Townshend* shewed, " That in too much

ters, and may be prest; no exception of any,

a lawyer, and therefore unfit to be a professor

lay of the next parl.; or else, that, as a worthy gent. (serj. Heale) the last parl. in a bill of

which the house laughed heartily; and the bill

and said, " Mr. Speaker, because I see the

liver my opinion, with desire of reformation: I

nitions; a testimony of levity for the one, and scant sound judgment for the other.—And

—The church and commonwealth are two ... Rome and Spain; from thence all our rebel- ... ness of the Jesuits, and Seminaries, is greatly ... vereign queen, judge you. For my part, I am, ... cure of them, for themselves do brag they have ... they call them) in England; besides, their re- ... tinue, poor Catholics and Neuters, and I know ... cure, because we find no harm: for it is a true position, that security, without Providence, is most dangerous. I conclude only with this de- ... may do faithfully; and that we may be kept ... set in the upper house in their parl. robes, be- tween 2 and 3 in the afternoon, the Commons ... thither with John Crooke, esq. recorder of London, their Speaker, who being placed at ... upper house, after he had made three re- verences to her maj. sitting under a rich cloth ... more than one medicine for all diseases; if he ... thing to be considered, he would say, Religion. ... vation; devotion breeds zeal and piety to God, ... and observed in a well-governed common- ... religion, had laid such a foundation upon which ... wise, that there was almost no offence but was met with in a law. Notwithstanding her maj. ... a prayer unto her maj. that she would accept, ... unto her, with a free heart and willing spirit, 4 entire Subsidies and eight 15ths and 10ths, ... and having craved pardon for his offence, if ...

*The Lord Keeper's Answer.*] The *Lord Keeper* answered thus in effect. "First, as touching ... for them and yourself; I will deliver her maj's commandment with what brevity I may, that ... suaded subjects did never more dutifully; and ... humble petition; and therefore, that thanks ... willingly yieldeth: but she now well perceiveth, ... under public pretence. 2dly, Touching the presentation of your subsidy, she specially ... manner; for the 1st, she fell into commenda- tions of the commonalty; for the 2d, the ... or persuasive inducements, but freely out of ... same as a loving and thankful prince; and that ... she never was a greedy grasper nor strait-handed ... dom and discretion, that it is much to your ... peace, "That they would not deserve the epi-

rings only five for 2d.; hay salt, (never so dear)

wheat was 3l. 4s. per quarter, at London; and,

by great transportation, 2l. 13s. 4d; a hen's egg, 1d. or, at best, three for 2d.; a pound

2l. 2s.; oatmeal, 8s. the bushel.—In 1597,

reign.

*Taxes in the Reign of Elizabeth.*

had a subsidy of two 15ths and two 10ths:

for a penny.

porality; besides a subsidy from the clergy of

grant of two 15ths and 10ths, and a subsidy from the temporality, besides 6s. in the pound

entire subsidy: which was (according to Stowe)

15ths from the temporality: also 6s. in the

besides which both houses joined in a benevo-

| | |
|---|---|
| Newtown | Sudbury |
| Clitheroe | Eye |

Boroughs - 31 Members - 62

*Acts passed in this Queen's Reign.*

1 Eliz.—1. An act restoring to the crown

craments. 3. Of recognition of the queen's

fruits and 10ths, and rents reserved "nomine

by certain offences be made treason. 6. For

words and rumours. 7. To revive a statute

—In 1561, wheat, 6s.; rye, 8s.; malt, 5s.; oats,

[illegible]

[illegible] 11 [illegible] [illegible] 12 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

For redress of erroneous judgments in the [illegible] and King's Bench. 2. For abridging of pro[illegible] mon Law. 3. For the avoiding of privy and [illegible] war, and victual. 5. Concerning informers. 6. Against abuses in election of scholars, and presentation to benefices. 7. Against erect[illegible] the 12 shires of Wales, to [illegible] county of Hereford, [illegible] statute, intituled, 'An act to redress disorders in common informers upon penal statutes,' [illegible] the following of hue and cry. 14. For the reviving of a former statute, for the true making [illegible] artificers using the cutting of leather. 17. [illegible] Devon and Cornwall, called plain white straights, and pinned white straights. 19. For the preservation of timber in the wilds of [illegible] for the amendment of highways decayed by [illegible] 21. For the preservation of Oxford haven. [illegible] Chichester by a new cut channel, to the sub[illegible] sea-banks and sea-works in the county of Nor[illegible] in the county of Kent. 27. For the inning of [illegible] 29. Of [illegible] others. 2. Concerning errors in records of [illegible] dulent assurances made in certain cases by traitors. 4. To prevent extortion in sheriffs, [illegible] 'An act to detain the queen's maj.'s subjects in their due obedience.' 7. Of one subsidy by the clergy. 8. For the grant of one intire sub[illegible] gracious, general, and free pardon.

[illegible] avoid horse-stealing. 13. For reviving and [illegible] her maj.'s reign, for repairing of Dover haven. 14. For confirmation of the subsidies of the clergy. 15. For the granting of four 15ths [illegible] excellent maj. 16. For the queen's maj.'s most gracious, general, and free pardon.

SCHED. — 1. An act to retain the queen's maj.'s subjects in their due obedience. 2. For the restraining of popish recusants to some certain places of abode. 3. For explanation of a statute made in the 34th year of [illegible] the necessary relief of soldiers and mariners. [illegible] ments, late sir Francis Englefield's, knt. attainted of high treason. 6. Against converting of great houses into several tenements, [illegible] about the city of London and Westminster. 7. For the reviving, continuance, [illegible] 8. For the avoiding of deceit used in making and selling of twice laid cordage, and for the [illegible] within the county of Somerset, and elsewhere [illegible] 10. For the reformation of sundry abuses in cloths, called Devonshire kersies or dozens, according to a proclamation [illegible] 11. For the bringing in of cupboard [illegible] 13. For confirmation of the subsidies of the [illegible] 1. An act for the dying of [illegible] houses of necessary. 2. For main-

maj. intituled, "An act to make the lands, te-

away of women against their wills unlawfully

nance of navigation; repealing a statute made

VII. for fustians. 14. Prohibiting the bring-

18. For the reviving, continuance, explanation,

same, against a certain pretended concealed title thereunto. 23. For the repairing of the

ing of a bridge over the river of Wye, at Wil-

the two ancient statutes, the one made the 28th year of king Edw. III. for repressing of

grant of 3 entire subsidies, and six 15ths and

free pardon,

in law, in her maj.'s courts at Westminster.

tion; and, on the 25th of July, st. James's day,

nations on this happy union, a dreadful plague

short space, carried off, from that city and its

cil from calling a parl. so soon as it was usual

year of this reign. But, at the same time, a

[illegible] Mr. Petyt's MS. Collections, taken from Prynne's [illegible], tom. xvi. p. 561.

*The King's Proclamation for calling a Parl.*] "We [illegible] generall conformity and submission to all such [illegible] of this crowne, according to the right of our succession, as it would ever nourish in us an earnest desire to shew our selves carefull in [illegible] and to [illegible], which by their joyfull manner of receaving us, Wee perceave to [illegible] yield more generall, more cleare, or profitable proof to their people, then by redressing abuses, wherewith they fynde their subjects justlie grieved, either in constitution or administration [illegible] estabished [illegible] rules [illegible] over any defectes in the former policy, or when accidents in the state of any commonwealth [illegible] these things, which are of soe greate moment in a state, have accustomed to be considered and [illegible] governed commonwealthes, by a lawfull assemblie [illegible] commonly called the parliament, Wee were desirous [illegible] soe great a multitude into one place as that [illegible] with [illegible] by the [illegible] hope [illegible] about the said [illegible] a parl. at our citie of Westminster, as soon as [illegible] without the perill aforesaid; in which, as God knows [illegible] satisfaction of any private desier or particular [illegible] suit and resolve with our lovinge subjects of all [illegible] Lordes, [illegible] God in his [illegible] parte, may be matched with a like integrytie on theirs, and as it is the first in our reigne, so it be found not only worthy of the [illegible] the kingdome, but also to be a president for [illegible] Wee have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

retorne or certificate, that then their liberties,

upon him the place of a knight, citizen, or bur-

vileidges have in tymes past consumed a great

ing of these severall abuses afore-mentioned,

and solemne meeting, such a comely propor-

jects in a suer expectation of a happie issue

*State of the Peerage.*

The following are the Names and Titles of all

knt. lord Ellesmere, a little time before,

Thomas, e. of Suffolk,

Gilbert, e. of Shrews-

Edward, e. of Bedford

Anthony, visc. Montague

Ed. Stafford, l. Stafford

Thomas, l. Scrope, of

Edw. Sutton, l. Dudley

John Lumley, l. Lumley

Wm. Parker, l. Mon-

Ralph, l. Evers

Philip, l. Wharton, of

Tho. Cecil, l. Burghley

Charles, l. Willough-

Oliver, l. St. John, of

William, l. Compton

Edward, l. Wotton, of

Francis, l. Russel, of

H[illegible] Grey, of [illegible]

J[illegible] Lord Mo[illegible]

J[illegible] Lord [illegible]

H[illegible] Duke of [illegible]

T[illegible] Earl of [illegible]

R[illegible] Sec. of Worm[illegible]

and Sele

J[illegible], of [illegible]

T[illegible] Warder

W[illegible] Clerk, [illegible]

R[illegible] Nevile, of [illegible]

E[illegible] Nevile, of [illegible]

E[illegible] [illegible]

Edward, l. Denney, of [illegible]

George, l. Carew, of [illegible]

[illegible] Chamberlain of [illegible]

[illegible]e. of Lincoln.

*List of the House of Commons.*

The following are the Names of all the Mem[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1603 [illegible]

[illegible]

Oxon[illegible]

[illegible]

*Bedford* T.

Sir Christ. Hatton, kt.

Thomas Hawes, gent.

[illegible]

Sir F. Goodwyn, knt.

[illegible]

*Buckingham* T.

Sir Thos. Denton, kt.

[illegible]

*Wycombe* B.

Sir J. Townshend, kt.

[illegible]

[illegible] B.

Sir Wm. Burlace, knt.

[illegible]

B

Sir Henry Nevile, knt.

[illegible]

*New Windsor* B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir [illegible]

Fra[illegible]

*Wallingford* B.

Sir Wm. Dunch, knt.

[illegible]

*Abingdon* B.

Sir Rich. Lovelace, kt.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

*Dunhivid*, alias *Launceston* B.

Sir Thos. Lake, knt.

[illegible]

*Leskard* B.

[illegible]

Reginald Nichols, esq.

*Lestwithiel* B.

[illegible]

Sir Wm. Lower, knt.

*Truro* B

Thos. [illegible]

Henry [illegible]

*Bodmyn* B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

*Helston* B.

[illegible]

Robert Nanton, esq.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thomas [illegible]

[illegible]

John [illegible]

Anthony Turpin, gent.

*Portpigham*, alias [illegible]

[illegible] B

Sir Wm. Wade, knt.

Sir Hen. Goodyer, kt.

[illegible]

[illegible] B

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] B

Sir R[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] B

Sir R[illegible]

Sir [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rd. Carvoigh, gent.

*Bossiney* B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Jn. Tregenna, gent.

[illegible]

Henry Pecter, gent.

*St. Germans* B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

*Michel* B.

William Carpe, esq.

[illegible]

*Newport* B.

[illegible]

Sir R. Killegrewe, kt.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

William Rolle, gent.

Sir R. Wilbrahim, kt.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Edw. Musgrave, esq.

*Carlisle* C.

T [illegible]

W [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir John Peyton, knt.

[illegible]

*Cambridge* T.

R [illegible]

J [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

H Moreton LL D.

[illegible]

Sir T[illegible]

Sir Roger Astone, kt.

*Chester* C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir John Harpur, knt.

William Keyton, esq.

*Derby* T.

John [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir John Ackland, kt.

Edward Seymor, esq

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

George Peard, gent.

*Plimpton* B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

*Dartmouth, Clifton, [illegible]*

[illegible]

Thomas Gurney, gent.

*Borealston* B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DORSETSHIRE.

Sir Thos. Frenke, knt.

[illegible]

*Poole* T.

[illegible]

Thos. Roberts, merch.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

B

Sir Francis Russel, kt.

George Jefferye, esq.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir J. Hannam, knt.

*Melcombe-Regis* B

[illegible]

[illegible]

B

Sir Robert Miller, kt.

[illegible]

*Shaftsbury* B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir Geo[illegible]

Sir F. Barrington, kt.

*Colchester* B.

Robert Barnes esq.

Edward [illegible]

[illegible] B

Sir Robert Rich, knt.

Sir John Jame[illegible]

*Harwich* B.

John Barton, esq.

Thomas [illegible]

[illegible]

Sir Tho. Berkeley, knt.

Jn. Engleheart, esq.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

*Lancaster* B.
Sir Tho. [illegible], knt.
Tho. [illegible], esq.
*Newton*
Sir John Hugham, kt.
Sir Rob. [illegible], kt.
*Ipswich* T.
Sir R. Glenham, kt.
Sir [illegible] Rivers, kt.
*Dunwich* B.
Sir Tho. Smith, knt.
Peter [illegible], esq.
*Grimsby* B.
Sir M. Stanhope, kt.
Sir W. Cornwallis, kt.
*Lincoln* C.
Sir W. Woodhouse, kt.
Tho. [illegible], esq.
*Stamford* B.
Sir [illegible], kt.
Tho. [illegible], knt.
*Eye* B.
Sir H. Buckingham, kt.
Sir John Kaye, knt.
*Orford* B.
Sir Fran. Hastings, kt.
Sir Edw. Phelips, kt.
*Bristol* C.
Jn. Whitson, merch.
Tho. Jones, merch.
*Bath* C.
Wm. Sherstone, alder.
Christ. Stone, esq.
*Wells* C.
Edw. Forcett, esq.
Jacob [illegible], esq.
*Taunton* B.
Edw. Hexte, esq.
John Bond, gent.
*Bridgewater* B.
N. Hasselmere, gent.
John [illegible], esq.
*Minehead* B.
Ambrose Purvill, gent.
Sir M. Berkeley, knt.
*Sussex*
Sir Cha. Howard, knt.
Henry [illegible], esq.
*Chichester* C.
Adam [illegible], esq.
Sir Jo. [illegible], knt.
*Horsham* B.
Sir John Dodridge, kt.
Sir Mich. Hixe, knt.
*Midhurst* B.
Fr. [illegible], esq.
Sir R. Weston, knt.
*Lewes* B.
Henry Nevile, esq.
[illegible] Stanley, secretary at law.
*Shoreham* B.
Sir Ja. Weston, knt.
Sir Hen. Bourchier, kt.
[illegible] B.
Sir Tho. Shirley, knt.
Sir Tho. [illegible], knt.

*Kent*
Sir H. Crompton, kt.
Sir Jn. Swinerton, kt.
*Arundel* B.
Tho. Preston, esq.
[illegible]
*Westbury*
Sir T. Strickland, kt.
Sir Rd. Musgrave, kt.
*Appleby* B.
Sir John Morris, kt.
Sir Wm. Bowyer, kt.
*Westmorland*
Sir [illegible], kt.
Sir W. Vaughan, kt.
*Appleby* C.
[illegible]
Rob. [illegible], gent.
*Hilton* B.
Sir Tho. Edmonds, kt.
Thos. Musgrave, esq.
*Durham* B.
Sir C. Raleigh, knt.
Wm. Stockman, gent.
*Hartlepool* B.
Sir Edw. Ludlowe, kt.
[illegible], esq.
*Hereford* B.
Sir Wm. Eyer, knt.
[illegible]
*Westbury*.
Sir [illegible], knt.
Matthew [illegible], esq.
*Cornwall*
Sir Edw. Carey, knt.
John [illegible], esq.
*Devizes* B.
Sir H. Baynton, knt.
Robert Druc, gent.
*Chippenham* B.
Jn. Hungerford, esq.
[illegible], gent.
*Malmesbury* B.
[illegible]
Sir Tho. Dallyson, kt.
*Cricklade* B.
Sir J. Hungerford, kt.
Sir Hen. Pool, knt.
*Great-Bedwyn* B.
John Rodney, esq.
[illegible], esq.
*Ludgershall* B.
[illegible], esq.
Hen. Ludlowe, gent.
*Old Sarum* B.
William [illegible], esq.
[illegible], esq.
*Wilton* B.
[illegible], esq.
Lawrence Hyde, esq.
Rich. Digge, esq.
*Worcester* C.
[illegible]
Sir Hen. Bromley, kt.
Samuel [illegible], esq.

*Worcester* C.
John Cowther, gent.
[illegible], esq.
*Droitwich* B.
[illegible], esq.
John Bruce, esq.
*Evesham* B.
Sir Tho. Biggs, knt.
[illegible], esq.
*Bewdley* B.
Richard Young, esq.
*Warwickshire*.
Sir Edw. Greville, knt.
Sir Rich. Verney, knt.
*Coventry* C.
Hen. [illegible], esq.
Sir Jn. Harrington, kt.
*Warwick* B.
Jn. [illegible], gent.
Wm. Spicer, gent.
*Yorkshire*.
Sir [illegible], kt.
Sir Ed. Stanhope, kt.
Sir Rd. Gargrave, knt.
*York* C.
Robert Askwith, ac-cepted
Christ. Brooke, esq.
*Kingston upon Hull* T.
John [illegible], merc.
Joseph Field, merch.
*Knaresburgh* B.
Sir Hen. Slingsby, kt.
Sir William Slingsby, knt.
*Scarbrough* B.
Francis [illegible], esq.
Sir Thomas Posthumus Hobby, knt.
*Ripon* B.
Sir John Mallory, knt.
Sir John Bennet, knt.
*Richmond* B.
[illegible]
Rich. Percivall, esq.
*Heden* B.
Sir Chr. Hildyard, knt.
*Burrowbrigg* B.
Sir Hen. Jenkins, knt.
Sir Tho. Vavasor, knt.
*Thursk* B.
Sir Edw. Swift, knt.
T. Whittingham, esq.
*Aldburgh* B.
Sir Edw. Sheffield, kt.
Sir Hen. Savile, knt.
*Beverley* T.
[illegible], esq.
Wm. Gee, esq.

BARONS OF THE PORTS.
*Hastings*.
Sir Edw. Hales, knt.
Jame[illegible], gent.
[illegible]
Adam White, gent.
Thomas [illegible], gent.

*Rye*
John [illegible], gent.
Hen. [illegible], esq.
*Winchelsea*
Sir R. [illegible], kt.
Jam[illegible], esq.
*Hieth*.
Christ. Talderby, esq.
Sir N. Knatchbull, kt.
*Sandwich*.
Sir Geo. Fane, knt.
John Griffith, esq.
*Dover*
Sir Tho. W[illegible], knt.
George Rige, gent.

## WALES.

*Anglesey*
Sir Rich. Bulkley, kt.
*Beaumaris* B.
Wm. [illegible], esq.
*Merioneth*
Sir Rob. Knowles, kt.
*Brecon* T.
Sir Hen. Williams, kt.
CARDIGAN.
John Lewis, esq.
*Cardigan* T.
Wm. Bradshaw, esq.
CARMARTHEN.
Sir Rob. Maunsel, kt.
*Carmarthen* T.
Sir Walter Rice, kt.
*Caernarvon*
Sir Wm. Maurice, kt.
*Carnarvon* T.
Clem. [illegible], esq.
*Denbigh*
Peter Matton, esq.
*Denbigh* T.
Hugh [illegible], esq.
*Flint*
Roger [illegible], esq.
*Flint* T.
Roger [illegible], esq.
GLAMORGAN.
Sir Tho. Maunsel, kt.
*Cardiff* T.
Mr. [illegible], gent.
*Montgomery*
Sir [illegible], kt.
Sir Wm. [illegible], knt.
*Montgomery*
Edward Wat[illegible], gent.
*Pembroke*
Alan St[illegible], esq.
*Pembroke* T.
Rich. [illegible], esq.
*Haverford-West* T.
Sir John [illegible], kt.
*Radnor*
James Price, esq.
*Radnor* T.
Sir Rob. Harley, kt.

[illegible]

and that in a double form, first, by my descent

tled and united in him, so it is now reunited

houses is nothing comparable to the union of

And here I must crave your patience for a lit-

union which is made in my blood, being a mat-

united. And first, if we were to look no higher

not the double thereof, forty thousand, a dou-
ble the stronger army? If a baron enricheth

notes; and that at first, kingdoms being di-

the possession) a signory apart, many of
these little kingdoms are now in process of

is it not now the stronger by their union? And

greater strength thereto? Which, though it
was a great principality, was nothing com-

shall we stuck upon any natural appearance,

of manners? Yea, hath he not made us all in

borders themselves on the late
borders, cannot distinguish, nor know, or dis-

mountain nor other strength of nature, but

in a little world with itself, being intrenched
and fortified round about with a natural, and

version from their conquests, for defending

abroad: 'What God hath conjoined then, let

all the whole island is my lawful wife; I
am the head, and it is my body; I am the
shepherd, and it is my flock: I hope, there-

think that I, that am a christian king under
the gospel, should be a polygamist, and hus-
band to two wives; that I being the head,
should have a divided and monstrous body; or
that being the shepherd of so fair a flock

nions, is less glad of this joyful union than I
am; so may the frivolous objection of any that

easily answered; which can be none, except

live in a well-governed commonwealth, and

privileges of any of the kingdoms; I pray you,

another, till they were all united into one. And

fore Sussex, Essex, or other shires, which were

ther conquered by the sword? For even as lit-

ocean: so by the conjunction of divers little kingdoms into one, are all these private differences and questions swallowed up. And

doms, conquered by the spear of Bellona; now much greater reason have we to expect a happy

and most imperfect half of my life; and you

from the other. But in this matter I have far

great; yet seeing that in all good things a great

or long continuance: so hath it pleased Al-

present) for continuance and propagation of that undoubted right which is in my person; under whom I doubt not but it will please

stuff of his blessing, make them durable; for

smith) doth Paul plant and Apollos water, if

of the ecclesiastical estate, and likewise by di-

of my heart in that matter. For I shall never

ing, although I found but one religion, and that which by myself is professed, publicly al-

I another sort of religion, besides a private

pists: the 3rd, which I call a sect rather than a religion, is the Puritans and Novelists; who do not so far differ from us in points of reli-

parity; being ever discontented with the pres

But as for my course towards them, I remit it

stranger to you in blood, no more am I a

of God's truth with the milk of my nurse; yet do I here protest unto you, that I would never for such a conceit of constancy, or other pre-

all reason, and to the rule of my conscience. But I was never violent nor unreasonable in my profession: I acknowledge the Roman church

were when they crucified Christ: and as I am

profession within this kingdom have a proof

ster, their head. And in this point I have no

that profession, I must divide them into two

tion of all things. For if they would leave,

laics, certainly I ever thought them far more

express word of God; so will I ever yield all reverence to antiquity in the points of eccles-

doubtful, and implicit kind of faith in the la-

profess. And again, I must subdivide the same

persecutor) as thereupon, to think it lawful for

drunken-in liquor, upon a certain shameless-

strength in this kingdom; whereby, if not in

being young men, through evil education, have

as I am a friend to their persons, if they be

and that sort of people, I would be sorry to

conservation of their bodies and lives; so will

God, and the true spirit. But the other rank

I never cease, as far I can, to tread down their errors and wrong opinions. For I could

tion of novelty, or discontentment in their private humours, have changed their coats, only

whole isle, as well the part I am come from, as the part I remain in, in betraying their liberties, and reducing them to the for-

in their religion giveth a ground to me the

fore I came amongst them: and, thirdly,

But for the part of the clerics, I must directly

which I should leave again in slavery, having

sufferable to remain in this kingdom. Their

And therefore, would I wish all good subjects that are deceived with that corruption; first,

head of all Christians, but also to have an im-

nual practice, is the assassinates and murders of kings; thinking it no sin, but rather a meat-

disconformable in religion from us, they can-

half service, and I to want the best half of,

out instruction, is but a tyranny;' so ought

careful, vigilant, and diligent than you have

pains, nor extreme peril of their persons to di-vert (the devil is so busy a bi-shop), ye should

st. Paul, 'be careful to exhort and to instruct

yourselves up again with a new diligence in

either do, or leave undone, yet shall, with God's grace, ever press to perform all the days

making of laws at certain times, which is only at such times as this in parliament, or in the

As for the making of them, I will thus far faithfully promise unto you, that I will ever prefer

mine, thinking ever the wealth and weal of the commonwealth to be my greatest weal and wordly felicity: a point wherein a lawful king doth directly differ from a tyrant. But at this time, I am only thus far to forwarn you in that point, that you beware to seek the making of

because, 'in corruptissima republica plurima

more profitable in a commonwealth, than to

bring in confusion, for lack of leasure wisely to deliberate before you conclude: for the

would a large time be given, but to execution a greater promptness was required. As for

ing such a number of judges, and all sorts of

cution of the same: and therefore must I now

both you and I be answerable to God, for the

or pity the misery of the meaner; ye must be

lings, that like a just balance ye may neither

courage, and sincerity: that you may discern both in uprightsincerity. And, as for my part, God, and of this honourable audience, I never

good laws. And as I wish you that are judges so I shall never be weary, with God's grace, to

tion; I do confess that when I have done and performed all that in this speech I have promised, 'inutilis servus sum' unsale, because

of scripture is understood, that in doing all that service which we can to God, it is but

ner, when I have done all that I can for you, I do nothing but that which I am bound to do,

trary: for I do acknowledge, that the special

a rightful king and an usurping tyrant is in

and contentment: and that I am a servant is

not the body for the head; so must a righteous

the prince, as there is to him a certain debt
[illegible] I have [illegible]
[illegible] I have [illegible]
[illegible] I have [illegible]

corporations; the other, the higher house,

stanzas than formerly; therefore to take notice

sir John Fortescue, which must find a place in

nomination. Give me leave therefore, most

admired, sovereign: As the supreme and all

in their misled opinions, by the misguide of

judgment; and rather therein to blemish my

crown, a sceptre, and a sword; commanding

from the virtues of all and every whereof I am

do, and Nestor like, long may, sit; not as a

inheritor, by the sceptre; not as a step-father,

by match or alliance, but as a true tender

the muses: as I remain too bad with the error

expect unto us a paternal protection: the ark

dergo the weight of so heavy a burthen, under

which I do already groan, and shall both faint

and high court of parl.; by whose power

or by your clemency commiserate. I therefore

gated; whose justice therein is such, and so

of mine own imperfections; which if they could

stituted, reformed, or abrogated, but by the

state and life, as the true subject of your gra-

commons proceedings: but in your highness,

cious pleasure; desiring not longer to live, than

affirmatively to confirm; but not to institute.

and pledge."—[Here he stopp'd; but being told

mind may frame a well-joined answer, then may I say, too much, more than too justly, condemn my want of duty: for, although in

rious in my will to do you service; for therein

yet trembling; but, in my desire to discharge the full measure of my duty; but, Pisander

impertections, I fail in that, which I should

this kingdom; which yield more fruits of reasoning terms of eloquence: and therefore to

renowned sovereign, in few and unfiled words,

of a head, of a body, of a life, and of a soul

of a body, of a life, and of a soul. and as, by

ness's common and positive laws; this politic

venteth aftercliaps of danger; so the wisdom

ticular virtues and properties: as, to the head

rightly governed; 3dly, magnanimity, to repel the fury, both of foes and fortunes; 4thly, jus-

despair: to the body, first, devotion, to pray

defence of his royal dignity; 4thly, purses pre-

how as your subjects to command; 2ndly, reign to obey; 3rdly, to instruct your highness's

ledge how to adjudge; 4thly, to teach your ni-

to discipline; for ignorance of laws brings error

serve the authority of laws from contempt; 2dly, solute virtue; 3dly, to protect the oppressed

escape; for lenity and gentleness to such as

earth, and all earthly things, 'summum bonum.'

she did, and your majesty now doth, wear and

such a Solomon, and so heroic a root; whereof your zeal in religion, your unblemished

temperance in disposition, your justice in your

liege and living king: for such was the virtue

zealous, without wavering; in her counsels wise, without levity; in her determinings deliberate, without rashness; in her resolutions absolute, without cruelty; in her mercy tem-

den admission; 1st, trying their deserts by the

their own corrupt-given rewards; misliking

sures; but ever condemning it as an evil of

men in worthy places; foreknowing, they that make them a ladder of any mischief: 2ndly, as a thing to herself dishonourable, unless with deserts in the balance of honour: 3rdly, to her place of justice, a bribing and corrupt magis-

fence; whose example therein, being dead, if

hearts true love; obeyed her with conscience, not by constraint; feared for her, never feared

faith; and lived to die for her in all constant loyalty. The same love, the same obe-

resolute, without insolency; by subjection, to

and obedient, without rebellion; and by law

lic hostility; and yet, 'inter pares,' impatient

rejoice and triumph in it; for that virtue is

nowned, a govt. never more constantly settled, a senate never more justly wise, judges never more judicially just, magistrates never more

[illegible] your service; who desireth no longer to [illegible] shall be his pawn and pledge: who here, upon the knees of my duty, in all humility, do pre- [illegible] to mine own particular, the other two to the [illegible] vice, I have, do, or shall, through my imper- [illegible] performed, or err in that which I ought not to [illegible] same, than out of your justice therein to cor- [illegible] blemish or detraction concerning my course of [illegible] misconceived in causes of this nature,—I humbly, that as occasion shall move, I may, by your [illegible] place shall require. Fourthly, * * * * *" What [illegible]

[illegible] tree election than a descending right; wherein [illegible] approved their loyalty to your approved crown [illegible] precedent time did forbear the public declara- [illegible] confidently I believe, and boldly dare affirm, [illegible] your glory, and by calling her to his heavenly [illegible] pleased to protect us in our religion, to favour us in our loyalties, to cherish us in our obedi- [illegible] solute; to enemies and traitors powerful and [illegible] ears with 'multa,' since to satisfy your gra- cious expectation with 'multum' is denied me, [illegible] Therefore, since I retain not the virtue of the [illegible]

*Affront offered to a Member.*] The first [illegible] were returned to their own house, was, to examine into a complaint, then made, by sir [illegible] the door shut upon him; and one Bryan Tashe, a yeoman of the guard, violently repulsed sir Herbert, saying, 'Goodman Burgess you come [illegible] pardon for his fault, and receiving a reprimand [illegible] for it.

[illegible] no less [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] entitled "An act for a most joyful and just re-[illegible] said bill, and their willingness in expediting it, [illegible]

March 26. On a motion of the lord Cecil, a [illegible] ing the public State of the Nation; and on [illegible] desired might be added another article concerning the matter of Wards; answer was returned back, by the Lords, "That they liked well the motion for a Conference, touching the last mentioned matter. But, with all, because [illegible] cern the public state; of which it was, like-[illegible] vice; and, in regard, the said matters were [illegible] they intended to do theirs. A large com-[illegible] consisting of 9 earls, 1 visc. 6 bps. and 13 [illegible] lord chief justices, 4 judges, mr. serjeant [illegible] of their house; and this is all that the Jour-[illegible] silent; for it was, indeed, a business of importance to the Liberties and Privileges of that [illegible] matter, we shall give a paragraph from this author's History of England, (v. 2, p. 168) [illegible] day. "Immediately after the opening of the parl. the Commons examining, according to [illegible] Francis Goodwin, and sir John Fortescue, for [illegible] Lords sent a message to the Commons, that there might be a conference about Goodwin's [illegible] traordinary a message, answered, They did [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to [illegible] and removing of all stumbling-blocks, that the [illegible] former committees may, in a 2d conference

should from the house be a suitor to his maj. [illegible]

the house: that now the judgment of sir Fra. [illegible]

of his own cause, *ore tenus*; wherein he was [illegible] them. A precedent, an. 27 Eliz. cited; where

until the house had determined what to do. In this mean time the whole Case was at large opened, and argued 'pro et contra,' by sundry [illegible]

affirmative, 'That he was lawfully elected and [illegible]

to the message from the Lords; and mr. sec. [illegible]

from the house, "That they did conceive it [illegible]

March 27. Sr Fra. Bacon, in reporting a [illegible]

torney-gen. dr. Curew, dr. Hone, and mr Fyndall, delivered from the Lords, "That [illegible] the return of the sheriff of Bucks; and ac-

done; and it was resolved, "That his maj. [illegible]

ference may continue between the 2 houses, [illegible] house, with mr. Speaker, should meet at 6 the

fore they desire, for a more clear proceeding [illegible]

March 28. Mr. Speaker, with a great num-

ing, with a purpose to treat and resolve what should be delivered to his maj. (being appointed

not then thought full enough for a matter of

Speaker's attendance on the king, a committee

with these committees, were this day, at 8 in the morning, appointed to attend his maj. and to

served as a member of this house, in the seve-

35 Eliz. 3 precedents vouched. 39 Hen. VI.

seem to be improperly inserted here, and are,

tion of Smyth's case, 1 Eliz. and in the mar-

supposed outlawry, 31 Eliz. against sir Francis

rice it was the same man; and therefore

his maj. answered, "He was loth he should

man, but only to a mistaking of the law. For

purpose to impeach their privilege; but since

dismission of any member out of the house.

Election. That in his conscience the king hath been much misinformed; and that he had

might be removed or lessened in their number.

time; that by this course the free election of

strued any contempt in us, but merely a main-

cestors have left us, and is just and fit for us to transfer to our posterity."

Another, for a law to be made, "That ne-

this matter: and therefore let our proceeding

faction; that is (as he conceived) according to

selves, and then to confer with the judges, not as parliament-men, but as counsellors; not as though they were to reverse our errors, but

A 3rd, "That we ought not to contest with the king; that it is fit to have a conference: gain; for the matters of the conference will be two, satisfaction of the king, and putting in may be said; we are not to dispute with one that is governor of 30 legions. 'Confitendum plainly and freely with the lords, and let them

prerogative; so is it fit that we maintain our privileges. This is a Court of Record, therefore honour and dignity of it. If a burgess be cho-

for which he will serve, and a warrant shall be house, to the clerk of the crown to send forth a writ for a new election for the other place left; which is a direct proof that it is a Court of Power and of Record. We have a clerk and a register; all matters that pass here are entered

leges. It is to be wished, that we had a law

law what our privileges are; and that no man

not our liberty, since we judge after the court

outlawry; therefore it had been fit we should

the material questions that will fall out in the debate of it. 1. Whether this court hath power

here? 2. Whether men outlawed may be of the house? 3. Whether a man pardoned, having not sued forth a writ of scire facias, may be

the sheriff?

majesty had conferred with justice; yet ma-

us. We should taint ourselves with 3 great

judgment: all these have passed us. No court

term here. Every act that passeth this house

down? Shall he be a member to-day and shall

is cruelty. No part torn, but it may bleed to the ruin of the whole.—Let sir F. Goodwin

gestions. This may be called a 'quo warranto' to seize our liberties. There hath been 3 main objections,

could shew no such writ before. Our hands

we prevented. It opens a gap to thrust us all into the petty-bag. A chancellor may call a

of sending a new writ.

the law we had nothing to do to examine re-

private customs or privileges: but we have a

judges informed the king of the law, but not of

swer to your most excellent maj.; for which,

4 things, to impeach our proceedings, in re-

livered the writ to sir George Coppin: and at this time (it being about 4 in the afternoon) and before they parted, sir John Fortescue de-

to us: for that all returns of writs were ex-

Our humble Answer is, That, until the 7th of

Mr. Speaker remembereth the matter of con-

which year a statute was made, That thence-

made; being before uncertainly and imper-

and place where the parl. shall be holden, should have this clause, viz. "Et Electionem

the house to entertain the latter question; and,

of the writ be somewhat altered, yet the power

passage, it was urged for a rule, That a Ques-

again; but must stand as a judgment of the

"To the King's most excellent Majesty. The

cery, to be kept there; which is warranted by

"Most gracious, our dear and dread so-

service is in parl. therefore the return examin-

thun cause to pardon us: we do in all humble-

made and returned, a second was, before the

same: protesting, by the bond of our alle-

lor, and thereupon another election and re-

turn made; and the Commons being attended

and rejected the second. So 23 Eliz. a bur-

gess was returned dead, and a new chosen,

the said 23d year, a borgess chosen for Hull

shire returned himself elected; the Commons

warrant to the Chancery for a new writ to

chosen burgess for two boroughs; the Com-

for a writ to chuse a new for the other bo-

rough: of which kind of precedents there are

your maj. All which together, viz. use, rea-

suggestions or sheriffs returns, send writs for

mination in parl.: for so, when ill men were

to their liking; a thing dangerous in precedents

excellent maj. our sovereign, who had di-

which in cases of *** and motions, though

not of bills (requiring 3 readings), hath been

conceived; protesting, That it was no way

highness's officers in that behalf; but if we

until after our sentence passed; and then we

though we were but part of a body, as to make

mitted for that cause; yet we received so

outlawed ought to be 5 times proclaimed to

proclaimed, or that the coroners gave judg-

ment of outlawry against him, but a clerk

made entries, interlined with a new hand, that

Exigent for an outlawry; and being then paid their money, desisted there; by which we find,

adjudged outlawed, being a thing usual in

times, was never lawfully returned, nor certified by certiorari; without which we take it

places, serving as a council of gravity, in assure him to be rejected as an outlaw: the pargents awarded; * * * the other 7 years past to the Hustings in London: no entry made of

or endorsed; the party plaintiff satisfied, the

the 5 proclamations and coroner's judgement; and now a return made of that old exigent,

*Object.* 4. That we proceeded to examine the

Our humble Answer is, That the precedents

follow the return; as, if a knight or burgess

be untruly returned dead, or lunatic, yet when

manifest before the return. By which discreet

elected them.—Thus, in all humility, we have

ranted in our consciences, imitating prece-

slops before 4 in the afternoon; who immedi-

sengers to the Lords, to excuse their long tarrying. And about 5 o'clock, the committee

aforesaid, at the Council Chamber, according

penned by the committee, touching sir Fran

passed at the time of the said delivery: first,

distinction; that they offered it with testimony of their own speed and care in the business,

but only the bill of recognition; that they had

done at that time.

make any report; and 'tantum pertussum,

so had the Chancery; and that the court that

sheriff's return, there grew a difference. That

during the time. Whatsoever the sheriff in-

to be bound by a sheriff's return. That our

there did arise a schism in the church between a pope and an anti-pope, there could be no

Upon this Report a motion was made,

and therein to be inserted, That it was done

lose more at a parl. than we gain at a battle.

dissention, and to preserve our liberties; and

mission; and that we had drawn upon us a

clamation of the house, was, That it was a

sir John Fortescue and sir Fra. Goodwin shall both be seconded, and a warrant for a new

solved, That a writ should issue for a new choice, and a warrant directed accordingly. A motion made, That thanks should be pre-

cially interested, it were fit he should give testimony

his letter to mr. Speaker; which, before this house, was read in these words: "Sir, I am

and weighty causes, which by this time, in all likelihood, had been in very good furtherance:

county of Buckingham; I am so far from

trary wise, I humbly desire his maj.'s direction

therance thereunto, I take my leave, and rest

April 12. A motion was made, That mr.

afternoon, the same day. Thereupon a com-

the king, with a general warrant to all others

of his maj.'s answer, viz. "That he related

leased to receive a representation of the

maj. answered, "That upon this 2d access,

cast upon him, for he carried as great a respect to our privileges as ever any prince did: he

that our privileges was his strength: that he

thing from him, for our answer was a grave,

be a king of such subjects, than to be a king

mmonwealth; and the last, of any thing that our hands. 1. The union. 2. Sundry public

it is. That the better to bring it to pass, we first with all care proceed in such laws as

therefore that in this 1st parl. we would not take

Then the warrant for a new Election of a knight for Bucks, was read and allowed in this form: "Wherens the right hon. sir John

this present parl.: upon deliberate consultation, and for some special causes moving the

*Act against Witchcraft.*] April 2. A bill

was brought into that house, entitled, "An

into a law; and by it was enacted, "That if

*A Conference proposed, relating to an*

April 14, the Lord Chancellor made a motion, That as in the king's speech, both in the

greatest importance to the state; and espe-

both houses, and a large committee of Lords

was done at this first Conference is not entered in the Journals; but we are told, that on the 16th, a message was sent to the Lords, and

of the commons, "That the committee of that

house, judging this matter to be a cause of

ad deliberation. They therefore thought it

containing a Draught, or Form, devised by the

great work. The paper was read to the house, but not offered as a bill, only as a short draught or memorial, on which a bill might be

* Notwithstanding sir Fra. Goodwin was thus removed out of the house; he was soon

following particulars, which were agreed to by

matter, except that a bill was brought in, and passed into a law, for appointing English commissioners to treat with a select number of

ended in little or nothing, is too prolix and re-

and a Copy of the king's Original Letter to this house, on this affair, in its own peculiar

of it at that time.

"This Proposition which now I make concerning the Union, so far as now I craved to

a particular explanation of a part of my speech

world, was (as I am informed) so well accepted

to make this particular proposition in [illegible] own

in two points: 1. That by a bill, or act, framed

ple's hearts, that, as it is already set down in

men. The 2nd point is, That although it be

body, under [one] head: and therefore, that

decided, and put to a quiet end; but all

it would never have proceeded of me, to have

toms here, as to have straightly thereby pre-

that, for the supply of his memory, I would

house, I was contented to indict it to him as it

opinions I will ever reverence and honour in

thine. ‘Sed melioca spero.’ I hope, that

and St. David's; the lords Cecil, Zouch, Mon-
[illegible]
citizens and merchants. These, or any 3 of the said Lords, and 20 of the said Commons, [illegible] king, and common good of both kingdoms.

[illegible] found the matter unpracticable; for the Scotch, [illegible]

*A Conference appointed for Reformation of Ecclesiastical Matters.*] April 19th, Mr. Sec- [illegible] to the whole house his maj.'s pleasure that a conference should be had, with certain of the lords the bishops, concerning a Reformation [illegible] for a better correspondence to be held betwixt [illegible] mons were willing to have such a conference with some select number of the bps.; but so [illegible] that they approved of a conference, and had [illegible] conciliate the conference, sent a message to de- [illegible] the Commons 20; which were to meet, on the [illegible]

house. The Articles were as follow:—

*Articles to be debated on.*] "1. *Inprimis.* [illegible] an higher degree in schools; having testimony [illegible] any, to have or retain two, or more benefices, [illegible] yearly to maintain a preacher in their absence; [illegible] be allotted to make his residency in one of his [illegible] church a certain and constant minister may be [illegible] is under 20*l.* by the year, that, for the better maintenance of the vicar, or curate (being a [illegible] Also it is humbly desired, that the Lords would confer with us, touching a Petition to be pre- [illegible]

*A Petition for Dispensing in Matters indif-* [illegible] were produced: as, also, the form of a Petition for a Dispensation, with some Ministers, &c

What was done or said at this Conference [illegible] mons, at a Conference, pushed the thing warmly against the bp; and the Lords, after some deb-

Respite of Homage; and a repetition thereof [illegible] that he was sorry for the same. We are told

*The Bp. of Bristol, the Author, asks pardon for it.*] "1. I confess I have erred in presuming to deliver a private sentence, in a matter [illegible] would not do it. 4. I protest it was done out

to the Lords by a message delivered by sir Edw. [illegible] either of the houses of parl. or any particular [illegible] affection to the intended Union, which I doubt

verning a certain Book, which of late, as they [illegible] ter satisfaction, they desired that a copy of the [illegible] the Journals of that House; and that the

ference with the Lords, to consider what course [illegible] was sent up by the Commons, a bill for a Sub- [illegible] a 2nd time in the Lords on the 18th, when the

tender and sensible of it as the Commons; and [illegible] nimously agreed to, and a message sent to the

sisted by those of the Commons. However, [illegible] Commons agreed to a Conference; on which

of it.* This put the House to a stand, what [illegible] ought be by them considered of, for a relief

to attend the House, however, 'in die ad diem,' [illegible]

out of his own generous judgment."

said, "That this was not a time to treat about

lay: and, if it was denied, to press to his

against the motion; on which it was resolved

highly deserving of a place in this work. It

coms to a resolution, the warden was called

talked with the warden, his prisoner; and

his error and obstinacy; and that if the house

us, but, tender in humble sort this farther su-

to a resolution, to send another warrant of Habeas Corpus to release their member; and

* See Peyt's Jus Pad. ch. 10, p. 227. See

were worth for the security wherein we now

your goodness towards us. We contrary use

not at that time, nor of many a day before,

knowledge, that he hath given us a king of

presence to hear, and so in other things to find

most royal and renowned person, and a long-

misinformations, though apparent in them-

hence, dread sovereign, a general hope was raised in the minds of all your people, that

some proceedings so much blamed in this parl.;

been constrained, as well in duty to your

been suppressed or perverted: wherein that

* Queen Eliz. died on that day, the 24th of March, 1603.

it, without which the freedom of elections were

your maj. hath been in three things: 1st. That

That we are no Court of Record, nor yet a

" Against which assertions (most gracious

sembled in parl. and in the name of the whole

kingdom; and desire that this our protestation

the king for our lords by peritum; which form,

House is a Court of Record, and so ever es-
teemed. 5thly. That there is not the highest

" From these unsatisfied positions (most

trary to your maj.'s so gracious desire; by

so extream contempt, as a gaoler durst so ob-
stinately withstand the decrees of our house;

perhaps and folly; but seeing the same God

* Queen Elizabeth.

of rights, liberties, and privileges, both
had its just original;
for the he
the whole re
seeing it reacheth the whole house in general,
subjects of a king so gracious; and forasmuch
maj.; if it might seem so fit in your maj.'s
"And now (most gracious sovereign) these
much for the matter, as for the manner of our
proceedings) we trust will be plain; and to
the Gentleman Usher. 2. Of the Yeomen of

* Assart (as it is here properly to be under-
King's licence."

and further we proceeded to
extraordinary great grace and favo

proachful and injurious to the great

service; in sum, the sole persons of the higher

your treasures are upheld and supplied; thirdly,

advertise such a delinquent of the unseemliness
ment thereof so freely to remit it.

* Brian Tashe, the yeoman of the guard,
repulsed several members of the lower house,
evil and contemptible terms, "Goodmen

ing of ourselves, and yielding in our apparent

* For the Matter of sir F. Goodwin (see p. 933

ought be at all times in a lord chancellor's

p. 1023) our proceedings were long; our de-

bted, as that we held it not fit, in so unreason
able a time, and against so mean a subject,

quaint your highness with our reasons therein,

both the houses in the highest degree: under-
ing out in your maj.'s name are returned also

cery and our court: an usual controversy be-

murmurs, distraction, and sedition, we could

your maj. as to yield to a middle course pro-

" Touching the causes appertaining to State

also are large, and each hath liberty to speak.

words: " It hath not been used before time, nor

[illegible]

of law, and was particular; but a general,

[illegible]

humour, in a petition exhibited to our house,

[illegible]

rected to the counties from whence we came,

[illegible]

which both atheism, sects, and all ill life have

[illegible]

any the way that may be offered; neither desire

[illegible]

served. Our desire hath also been, to return

[illegible]

state, even as into the temporal. And lastly,

[illegible]

upon a demand of a perpetual yearly revenue,

[illegible]

right, which is insaleable: neither yet durst

[illegible]

ts by law and just; how ready we should be to take that occasion and colour to supply

[illegible]

your gallery at Whitehall, advised us, for the just burthens to proceed against them by bill:

[illegible]

"There remains the Matters of Oppression or

[illegible]

able grant and direction, we prepared a petreat with your highness touching a perpetual

[illegible]

out of the lands of your subjects, for Ward-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

compound for, was matter of mere profit, and not of any honour at all or princely dignity: for it

should bring any renown or reputation to a

loving subjects, valiant soldiers, an hon. nobility, wise counsellors, a learned and religious clergy, and a contented and a happy people, are the true honour of a king: and contrary-

" This Prerogative then appearing to be a

and ill-suited marriages; and lastly, with how

gn countries; how small a commodity now was raised to the crown in respect of that,

We fell also from hence unto a 3d degree of

lasting end; and in regard moreover of that

for ever eased of this burthen; your maj. out of your most noble and gracious disposition,

the offer of a perpetual and certain revenue,

nefit that any of your progenitors ever reaped

crave access unto your maj. But that ever it

a slavery under your maj. more than under our former princes, hath come from an untrue

been, that this burthen was just; that the re-

" And thus, most gracious sovereign, with

maj. have we truly disclosed our secret intents, and delivered our outward actions in all

and from henceforward shall remain in great

ful expectation.

" There remaineth, dread sovereign, yet one part of our duty at this present, which faithful-

sing. Our care is, and must be, to confirm the

commons, most firmly to your maj. Herein

people. This love, this joy, let it flourish in their hearts for ever. Let no suspicion have access to their fearful thoughts, that their pri-

or that those, which with dutiful respects to

And if your maj. shall vouchsafe, at your best

cious consideration of our petition for the ease

relief by your maj.; then may you be assured to be possessed of their hearts; and, if of their

terity, serve your maj. and your most royal

A bill had been brought into the House of Lords this session, intitled, ' an Act for the

often dealt with and informed by divers mem-

form of all kings of England, to have a Subsidy

first parl.; that as it was honourable for us to

ple's love toward us) so would it be a thing nothing prejudicial nor hurtful for them to yield unto; and that there was enow in that

only in this point were we careful, that, in

it should receive no public refusal; which could

the people, and yet our commodity never a hair

and therefore it is our express will, that ye

assuring them, in the word of a king, that we will be so far from taking it unkindly, their not offering it unto us at this first session of this our

taste of us offered unto them at this time, for the reasons above-mentioned; assuring ourself, that the said house will, in their own time, be

ourselves to their discreet considerations, in the due time.—*James R.*"

After the reading of this Letter, a motion recorded in their house, for an everlasting memo- of shires may take a copy of it and publish it,

a law; as did also the former, for a Grant of

sion.] July 7th, the king came to the House Commons and their Speaker were sent for;

Image of Man's present Estate, Pattern of the Things to come, and the true Work-mistress of Experience, the Mother of Knowledge; for therein, as in a crystal, there is not only presented unto our views the virtues, but the

ess of public commodity: so is ill govt the

"The Laws, whereby the ark of this go-

Usages, practised and allowed with time's ap-

Plato and Aristotle, framing their laws ac-

tained these *** years, not inferior, but in

evil. Romulus therefore refused to undergo

unto himself a hundred senators. Trajanus called his senate his father; for as the father

ought to know the law, the liberties, the cus-

state is governed; they ought not only to

or subverted; they ought also to know, what

to be just in his execution; and 3rdly, not to

diction of a king, and what is the due right and liberty of subjects; for they are the mean,

the dumb magistrate: and nothing is more

servitude, the king and his people. A coun-

transported with appetites; mortified by years, not inveigled by youth; grave in his behaviour, not light in his condition; justly wise in his

the captain's labour, victory; so the well dis-

perform, then becometh he a good pilot, a prevalent physician, a victorious captain, and a just well-deserving magistrate; but if he be ignorant, remiss, timorous, unjust, or corrupt; then is he to the life of the law a deathful

watchful tower, to the law a graceful orna-

to the people a beloved oracle; but if he be

commonwealth a devouring wolf.—A people,

his disposition; then becometh he to the king a regardless and watchless tower, to the law a disgraceful blemish, to the government a blind dissolute guide, and to the people a contemned

than sons of men; rather monsters of nature,

the magistrate; for in vain is the laws direc-

condition, than professors of religion: from

executed for laws, command, and advice re-

enacted, given, or advised, but when they are executed; not when they are enacted, but when they are observed; and therefore the

king, nay most of all of you, as a most abso-

mild and gentle disposition, 'Sed respublica

that will dread the correction of so sheathed or rusty a weapon? 2ndly, laws are ordained as rules or lines of men's lives; but if the ma-

officers exhorted, and your discerning consideration of our feared dangers; wherein although

so leaden a rule? 3rdly, laws are established

ice (the one never being a true counsellor, nor the other a good subject) yet hath the same

ought, that to right, honour, or prerogative,
good: for your glory is, and must be, our ho-
rity, your content our joy; otherwise were we
king over many kingdoms; so do we, with true
subjects of such a king, than in the freedom of
all oppo-ers and opposition: and as God let
royal and loyal a conjunction between a head
cluding to present you with a Subsidy of
crowns and coin, being but a blossom of the
you; 3. Of as many zealous spirits to pray for
you; 4. Of as equal proportioned hands to
fight for you; 5. And with the treasure of the
to a king so absolute, wise, magnanimous, and
gracious; but out of our endless loves, duties,
give end.*

There is no speech of the king, or the lord chancellor, entered, for this time, in either Journal; and no more is said in the Lords' than
mand, prorogued this parl. to the 7th of Feb. next ensuing.

laboured hard to bring it about; yet, by the
claimed King of Great Britain, France, and
Journals of the Commons, Nov. 5, we find this entry. "This last night the Upper House
under the house, with a purpose to blow up
The Lords' Journals tell us, "That on the
parl. to be kept in his custody till a farther
the 5th inst. the first day of this session, holden
he came there, at this time, (contrary to the custom of any of his predecessors, at the be-
rogation) on purpose to receive the Writing, which had just then been delivered in; that
terwards his maj. made an ample declaration

* This Speech is taken from a book entitled, 'A Discourse of the Manner of the Dis-

against men may be expected; and likewise

men may escape in such a present fury. And

have less pity than men, so it is a greater horror, and more unnatural for men to deal with

unmerciful of all, is the destruction by insensi-

were enticed to invent this tragedy. For if

persons, or discontented upon occasion of any disgrace done unto them; this might have seemed to have been but a work of revenge.

any of them; so cannot they alledge so much as a pretended cause of grief: and the wretch himself, in bands, doth confess, that there

the specials of them, my sworn servant in an

their king, his posterity, their country and all;

that is in hand, cannot be moved to discover

intent. 3dly, The discovery hereof is not a

ever did hold suspicion to be the sickness of a tyrant; so was I so far upon the other extremity, as I rather contemned all advertisements,

secretary, wherein a general, obscure adver-

this time; I did upon the instant interpret and

them, (and in another sort than I am sure any divine, or lawyer in any university would have

of blowing us up all by powder; and there-

prehended: whereas if I had apprehended or

interpreted it to any other sort of danger, no worldly provision or prevention could have made us escape our utter destruction! and in that case, there was a wonderful providence

ready in his pocket; wherewith, as he con-

and in that most honourable and fittest place for a king to be in, for doing the turns most proper to his office: and the more have we all

merciful delivery. And specially I for my part,

semble you in this honourable place; and here

for our general delivery; that I may justly now say of mine enemies and yours, as David

when he was accused by the tribunes of the

them from that matter, calling them to re-

a victory against Hannibal; and therefore it

with one applause: how much more cause have

spoken more like a divine, than would seem

thank God for a divine work of his mercy;

so hellish a practice, so well, as in language

damnable an intention? And therefore may I justly end this purpose, as I did begin it with

his works. It resteth now, that I should in-

the occasion of this horrible and strange accident. As for your part, that are my faithful and loving subjects of all degrees, I know that

errant, and your tongues so ready to

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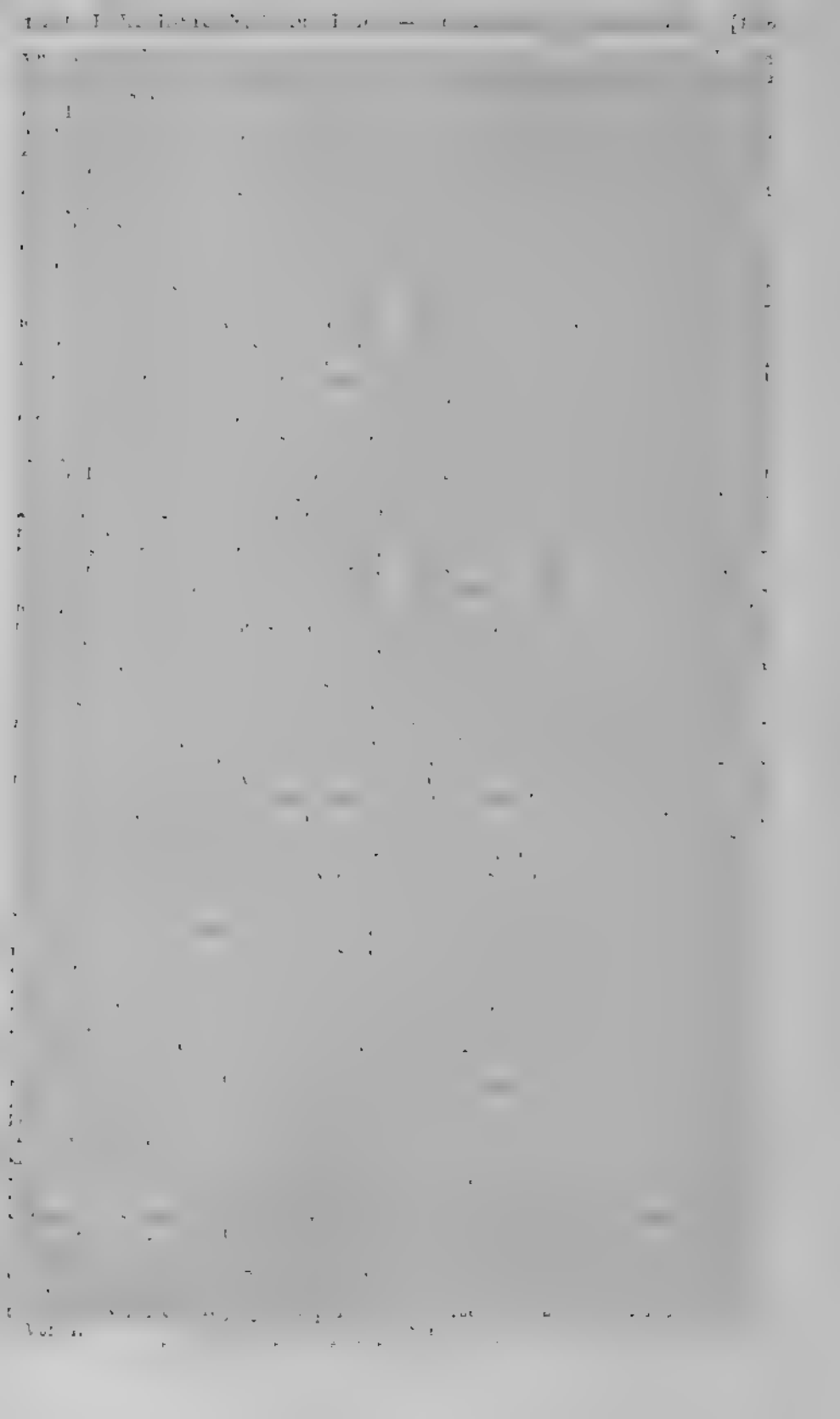

[illegible] entry into this kingdom; it could not become [illegible] mer sort thereof is now, with prophesie, ceased [illegible] that belong to the office of a king: albeit, that [illegible] others; yet in a king may be thought a reas[illegible] though I be but in a manner a new king here, [illegible] that as I can bear witness to the foresaid com[illegible] of the one country, as of the other; so can they [illegible] else but the king's great council; which the [illegible] and well-deservers; wherein these four things are to be considered: 1st, whereof this court is composed: 2ndly, what matters are proper for it: 3rdly, to what end it is ordained. And [illegible] divided into two parts; the upper and lower [illegible] or "nd vitam" of this court. The other house [illegible] and burgesses for the towns. But because the [illegible] fore a certain number is selected and chosen [illegible] than necessity shall require: for as "an corrup[illegible] people: nor yet is it on the other side, a con[illegible] private neighbours, or to the hurt of the whole [illegible] tion that the private meaning of them tendeth [illegible] for a general impost upon them for filling the [illegible] ple: it is no place then for particular men to [illegible] country being well settled in their hearts, will [illegible] ful king to give him your best advices, in the [illegible] that nature, which I have already told, whereon [illegible]

their escape; and we are told by Wilson, the

a prisoner there for many years after.

pected; as for the inferior sort, they were

were fit to be ordained for these offenders.

England in that matter; and being informed

therein."

The Commons were no less anxious: for on

house in mind, "That Richard II. built a

sat when offenders were judged. This tended

Wingfield moved for "a form of punishment

equal to the greatness of the fact. He said,

moved, That a short act might be made for

reasons; and said, "That the common law

court might add a confirmation of it."—Mr

delinquent; and that, afterwards, a law might

being respited."—The Speaker said, "That

them given at the bar; for the rest a continuing

tioning for stay of judgment; and observed, "That there was no precedent when one com-

might be stayed after trial? It was resolved in

Commons framed, read, and passed a bill, and

entitled, "An Act for appointing a Thanksgiving

the happy preservation of his maj. and the

priests; had framed and passed the said bill,

ever going into a committee upon it. And

in that committee: and then presented a short

informed that the Commons were upon a bill

to bring it up to their house, they sent a message to them, to desire a Conference. This

lings of the committees of both houses were

two new acts, one entitled "An Act for

and the other called, "An Act to prevent and

*but better to Parliament.*]

a Supply to be granted this session; by a mes-

at last a bill was passed by the Commons, and

by the Lords, it was committed; but, on a

this a long debate ensued; and the question

ner having been rejected? It was carried in the negative; and a memorandum was entered, by order of the Lords, as a general direc-

10th. The business of a Supply was moved

their Journals, may be thus connected. "He

at great charge to sustain it: for, though we have 'pacem externam et internam;' yet the present maj. into this kingdom, with that of the

the household; with the largesses or rewards,

obliged to lighten this burden; as Moses said, whatever the offer was from his subjects, the king would say 'suffcit' to it; and therefore ately appointed to draw up a bill for a Supply." Berkley; and, afterwards by sir Edw. Mon-

greatness of the givers; and that it should be were to be paid at Easter, and a Subsidy at maj.'s reign. That of a weak, feeble and

Christendom. That we owed 'summam deo, corpus regi,' who was 'non Subsidium tantum tuum 'tidus depositorius.' Sir Wm. Strode, for a Supply; the last urged that some consi-

Sir Fra. Hastings said, "That they ought to not hereditary; and we ought to provide before-

rum,' to give; and that 'qui cito dat, bis dat." for granting a Supply, by several other members; in which there were only two, sir Geo.

in all things: 'Malus miles qui imperatorem

Upon the whole a grand Committee was re-

for a Supply, and whether it should be for

---

and prince's entrance, 10,000l.; the late queen's funeral, 20,000l.; coronation of the king and 40,000l.; expences in Ireland for four years,

" That he has, [illegible] the king, and [illegible] in speech, and votes amongst them: ' in eodem sensu;' alike thanks for both. A dis- [illegible] that house or in the commonwealth; and, lastly, desired that a committee might be [illegible]

[illegible] j[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

done about them.

money might be paid in such time that his

er, clerk, and sergeant. A thing, adds the

made in two years.

preceding session of parl.: his highness began

and said: "That all propositions, made in parl.

both sorts; both concerning Matters of Govern-

to be reformed; or, if they were lawful, and

venient for a parl. to present any, but ap-

were more popular, than profitable, either for

course.—But for his part, he wondered, how

so far as the Borders; and professed, that all

he said, he would make one admonition unto

ter into a double consideration of themselves:

one, as they were subjects in general; another,

and therefore admonished them, to beware,

tum; and if that any such plebeian tribunes

error, they would correct them for it; and judge

judged; and that the whole body receive not a

wound by one ill member thereof.—But the

be had so small a time of respiration, to consi-

der it; but that gold did not need to be guilded,

of his Desire: 3rdly, the principal Heads of his

Desire: and lastly, the End and Effect, the

jection is, that there is no necessity of an Union

break into flaws and into cracks, as a contract

wns necessary, not 'ad esse,' but 'ad bene

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... of ... the ... the ... the

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Wherein, if their lordships are to treat again

mean to proceed, they will be ready to attend

Lords returned an Answer, by messengers of their own, to this import. "That as the strength of both houses consisted in nothing

awered whereof there may arise the least mis-

were only a *lapsus linguæ* in his own person, to which any man may be subject: but, being spoken at that time, and by a person qualified

for if it had been otherwise taken than the

used that freedom which is necessary from one

the Commons Court of Parliament; because there whole house, without the Lords, can make no court of judicature. But now, as to

meant to see so much freedom; their lord-

of Naturalisation. Therefore, they thought

amongst themselves any particular deliberation

same measure conferred of the whole; accord-

matter; lest, when the Lords expect a confer-

which conference there can be no difficulty,

conclusion; and no man's thought can be

on the 7th of March, at 2 in the afternoon."

in the Journals of March 5th but this, viz.

earls and 6 barons. These sub-committees, it

sooner to a conclusion than the larger; but a

way towards an agreement. On the contrary,

strangely prevaricated with them; for that

and purpose to deliver their opinions openly,

mons in hearing and not speaking to the mat-

conference: especially considering that, instead of a free and open debate between them, their lordships had met with such a distinction,

exact formalities; the whole house, upon the

solved to make this farther Proposition: That if the Commons would send a Committee, au-

with one hedge to divide them; the one pasture bare, the other fertile and good. A wise

sure; otherwise they will rush in in multitudes,

Points left untreated of." Answer, "That

you will find many of our own, very worthy

house, intituled, "an act for the utter Aboli-

these 3 years. Our English merchants adven-

gone through the bill; but finding some causes

force. He added, that the care of a sovereign prince is, that his subjects live under him, "hotry is miserable, where the great men are ex-

&c. The other a bare common, without pro-

*Debate in the Commons on the Point of Na-*

cannot make a single village in one, to be par-

will instruct us about it. But the Journals of

as the nature of the thing will admit. Besides

morandums were read, containing the ground-

last session. These we shall omit, and con-

Charta, is not to act against law. A Protection granted by the king for 3 years was not good; for one he may. If king Philip of Spain

pute against a general Naturalization; he argued, "That God had made people fit for every country; some for a cold, some for a

and,' 'Go thou to the right hand, and I will

and Mr. *Moore*: the main points of whose ar-

were 'una et alia respublica;' Scotland, 'alt-

membered, that the king said in a speech, re-

think the law to be one way, not to declare it another. Lastly, if we naturalize them, it is

preface I will use none, but put myself upon

tomed beyond my deservings; neither will I

but now at the first declare myself, that I mean

wherein, nevertheless, I have a request to make

pose I have in hand than all that I shall say

made, Parmenio said unto him, 'I would accept these offers, were I as Alexander;' he turned it upon him again, 'So would I (saith

a private profession, if an English merchant,

should say, "Surely I would proceed no farther

And the like may be said of a gentleman in

cient; or of a lawyer, be he never so wise or

for when a question is 'de vero,' it is simple,

proceed to this naturalization. Thirdly, an en-

nerality, it is necessary for me, before I pro-

these, sir, Speaker, that I will only handle at

two for a committee, because they receive more

of this naturalization a surcharge of people

* See Bacon's Works, Vol. III. p. 200.

subjects of this realm. A grave objection, mr.

virgins, 'ne forte non sufficiat vobis et nobis,'

ad sinistram, &c.' But, certainly, I should never have brought that example on that side;

war of the other, for his rescue and recovery.

ble similitudes, of a tree that will thrive the better if it be removed into the more fruitful

it is set in the better ground, can fasten upon it, and take nutriment from it; and a sheep,

what should let him to graze and feed? But there belongeth more, I take it, to a family or

nation to another. nor if, mr. Speaker, they

I think no man doubteth, mr. Speaker, but his maj's first coming in was the greatest

that nation. Now I would fain understand, in these 4 years space, and in the fulness and

for I do assure myself, that, more than some

interior persons, that have a dependence upon

survey should be made, would be of a number extremely small: I report me to all your pri-

habit. Now, mr. Speaker, as I said, 'Si in

that you will tell me of a multitude of families

shall I tell you, mr. Speaker, what I think?

mitting of a plebeian consul; which whilst it

many years, as I am persuaded, rather a mat-

to this mean inconsequence pretended, of sur-

England is not yet peopled to the full: for cer-

tered by the pail; neither can I see, that this

with people; and whosoever shall compare

been far better peopled in former times; it may be, in the heptarchy, or otherwise: for

state, the greater the population, 'pro ratâ'

desolate and decayed boroughs. Again, mr.

countries and not the maritime, which need to fear surcharge of the people; for all sea pro-

carriage by sea, and merchandising? Wherein

sea, as well as by land; which still is an in-

the ages of the world had, I think, so fair

call unto us for our colonies and plantations.

The 3d answer, mr. Speaker, which I give, is this: I demand what is the worst effect that

than some honourable war for the enlargement

valorous and warlike nation, I know not whether I should term an inconvenience or no; for the saying is most true, though in another

spoken indeed of the patience of an exiled

warlike nation. And certainly, mr. Speaker, I hope I may speak it without offence, that if

great deal for private persons than for parlia-

several; nay more, that it is declared by the

this objection likewise, mr. Speaker, I allow to be a weighty objection, and worthy to be well

shall offer is this; it is true, for my own part, mr. Speaker, that I wish the Scottish nation governed by our laws; for I hold our laws

and I desire therein your attention, that according to true reason of estate, naturalization is in order first and precedent to union of laws; in degree a less matter than union of laws; and in nature separable, not inseparable from union of laws: for naturalization doth but take out the marks of a foreigner,

tion; but union of laws doth take away dis-

mass or lump, without any vacuum or separation? Do we not likewise see in the state of

guages and lineages there is one communion

and general; for the laws are rather 'figura

perfection than bonds of entireness: and there-

that in the kingdom of Ireland, all our statute

ralization; neither need any man doubt but

the degree of the 'post-nati,' that men grown

younger brothers; so as we stand upon 'quid-dam,' not 'quantum,' being but a little differ-

aliens as the rest. A point that I mean not

fore me; and because I do desire in this case

of law, contrary to form of pleading in law,

law. For reason of law, when I medi ate of it, methinks the wi dom of the common laws

of persons, in an excellent proportion. The

woman: marry at the king's suit, the case may

sing or state that is a friend. Unto such a person the law doth impart a greater benefit and protection, that is, concerning things per-

chattels, contracts, and the like, but not con-

they are 'alien nos,' other ourselves, for to

in labour industrious, in courage valiant, in

thing indeed incident to all martial people,

manner. But for this objection, mr. Speaker,

conquests abroad, but to solid strength at home;

conveniences of the commixture of a more

for it. But a more full answer to this objec-

any ancestor paramount; for the law thinks not good to [illegible] with a [illegible] because he was once an alien, and so might have been an enemy: and 'nemo [illegible] potest esse [illegible] ut [illegible] ejus [illegible] sit [illegible] ejus [illegible] sit [illegible] ejus [illegible] sit

effect of nature; for it was thought a fit policy b[illegible]

three provinces of Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia, which were as the very nurses of C[illegible]

sions, to the end they might be the less wasted, only under Waywoods as vassals and ho[illegible]

of the Turkish empire; which policy we by late experience proved unfortunate, as ap[illegible]

mond, prince of Transylvania, a leader very famous for a time; which revolt is not yet fully recovered. Whereas we seldom or ne[illegible]

evans say, 'opposita juxta se posita magis elucescunt:' let us take a view, and we shall find [illegible]

is to say, Guienne, Provence, Normandy, Bri[illegible]

kingdoms of Spain, which are mutually natu[illegible]

once united; so as we now scarce know whether the heptarchy were a true story or a fable. And therefore, mr. Speaker, when I re[illegible]

vation to avoid a relapse into a separation; [illegible]

the old bishop, which, upon a public disputa[illegible]

man; but at last, with much ado, be got to be heard; and when he came to speak, in[illegible]

witty and subtle arguments, I say, that I do [illegible]

yet in the time of my descendants these remains

careless mind, 'manent nostros ea cura ne[illegible]

to be tried by the sharpest sword: sure I am,

me as the most weighty: neither do there want [illegible]

journed to so long a day as this that I have spoken of: for I leave it to your wisdom [illegible] whether you do not think, in case,

or alienation, or unkindness, I do not say [illegible]

to be spoken of, and may do better a great deal in your minds than in my mouth, or in [illegible]

fore, mr. Speaker, I come now to the third [illegible]

Naturalization: the benefits may appear to be [illegible]

both these had as it were their several postern [illegible]

and Spain had Ireland; for these were the two accesses which did comfort and encourage [illegible]

of these two kingdoms, if that it shall be now made constant and permanent; that of Ireland is cut off likewise by the convenient situ[illegible]

closed by means of [illegible]

the kingdoms here on earth have a resemblance

is apt to grow and spread; and such do I take

For mr. Speaker, was it not, think you, a true

him a great quantity of gold that he had ga-

his expectation, "Why, sir, if another come

of all your gold." Neither is the authority of

proverb of state, taken first from a speech of

them founded in poverty. Persia, a country barren and poor, in respect of the Medes,

pastoral beginnings. The Turks, a band of Sarmatian Scythes, that in a vagabond manner

is yet called Taccomanum; out of which, after

descent or expedition upon the Roman em-

prey, and be gone again; but planted themselves in a number of rich and fruitful pro-

their names remain to this day; witness Lombardy, Catalonia, a name compounded of Goth and Alan, Andalusia, a name corrupted

late years, which are bred in a barren and

to rule, yet of ancient time served many ages; first under Carthage, then under Rome, after

to dream of a monarchy in the west, according to that device, 'Video solem orientem in occi-

island of Britain, seated and manned as it is, and that hath, I make no question, the best

the world, shall think of nothing but reckon-

cannot tell what. Mr. Speaker, I have, I take it, gone through the parts which I propounded to myself, wherein if any man shall

own particular, I would have him know that I

ceru it were much alike for my private fortune to rest a tacebo, as to sing a placebo in this

tain of my heart. 'Credidi propter quod locutus sum:' I believed, therefore I spake. So

yours; God direct it for the best."

* He was elected upon the vacancy occasi-

a dispute arose, whether all at once or separately, this knight, with a loud voice, and not

ring in this with the opinion of several others. "But the house," say the Commons' Journals,

nerally; he, afterwards, entered into a bre-

'let us not join murderers, thieves, and the ro-

after, &c.' The house, we are informed, were

of the house; in that the speech was not inter-

'leves loquuntur cure, ingentes stupunt;' and Solomon's counsel was, 'not to give an answer;' 'mu-staun silentium," which then was found in

The prisoner being set to the bar, laboured to

Tower was first named, and also a dismission arose about this last affair; at length being

hold it for that any particulars should be named,

of the shire for B..ks, and a writ issued out for a new choice." Accordingly his warrant for commitment, and a new writ, were made

Journals

in the Tower, he sent a letter to a relation of his, a member of the same house, complaining

confinement; and begged of him to intercede

there might grow a good effect. That the first, and that the silence of the house might have bred some ill conceit; but his maj. is far

might be any interruption to the business in

it pleaseth him so well, that he again returns

it to the same judgment for mercy; and, if

heard, a motion ensued, That sir Christopher again, which was not assented to; but it was

and a warrant was directed to the lieut. of the

[illegible] took place, the [illegible] hath [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

for the ease of your [illegible]
by opening unto you, 1st, what I crave; 2ndly,
modities will ensue to both the kingdoms by
For the first, what I crave; I protest before
people, before whom it were a shame to lye,
that I claim nothing, but with acknowledg-
ple. I desire a perfect Union of Laws and
Persons, and such a Naturalizing, as may
in England. And for Scotland, I avow such
friendship: that as there is over both but *unus*
*rex*; so there may be in both but *unus grex*,
one a greater, the other a less; a richer, and a
the lesser to the commodities thereof; than
to be husband of two wives; whereof Christ
things; for I will discover my thoughts plainly
unto you: I study clearness, not eloquence;
parent glass, for you all to see through, that
speak of a perfect Union, I mean not confu-
Scotland those particular privileges, that may
many particular Customs, in particular shires
Common Law of the kingdom: for every par-
are, as it were, naturally most fit for that
people: but I mean of such a general Union
they may all be governed by one law: for I
I am able to prove it, that the grounds of the
law in the world, either civil or municipal,

law would be clear, and full; so the obscurity
now questions, hath enforced the judges to
cedents; wherein, I hope, lawyers themselves
uncertainty; and I am sure all the rest of
and uncertainty, although a just judge may do
do wrong; and then are all honest men, that
succeed him, tied, in a manner, to his unjust
your laws be looked into: for I desire not the
ing laws in all time to come: for although
have a certain law, with some spots in it, nor
law; since, as the proverb is, "it is less harm
to suffer an inconvenience, than a mischief."
land is to be united with you under them: for
is not possible to be done, without a fit prepa-
provide the timber; and, as Christ himself
will first provide the materials; nor a wise
great works must have their preparation; and
t was my end, in causing the instrument of
the ending of such a work? The Union is an
to bring them, at the first, to shake hands,
, as it were, kiss other, and be under one

such a final agreement. Every honest man desireth a perfect Union; but they that say *Well in ore, fet in earde.* If after your so long desire; whereby the nation should be taxed, and the king disgraced? And what an ill pre-

itself? But this, I am glad, was but the fault of one; and one is no number: yet have your neighbours of Scotland this advantage of you, shall, as long as I am king) in parl. or any

be the husband, they the wife; you conquerors, and that, as it were, but in a posting or hunting of such a change of so ancient a monarchy into and, that you may be the more upright judges,

tion is it which I crave? Only such, as, by the more is intended. There is a conceit entertained, and a double jealousy possesseth many, whereon I am mis-judged; 1st, that this Union herality to the Scottishmen, more than the aid: to you shall be left the sweat, and labour, truth, judge you; and that, not by my word, without exceptions? Do I not offer to bind

equal good of both nations? I could then have poral: but herein I did voluntarily offer, by idlely of transporting of trees out of a barren ground into a better; and of lean cattle out think, I know England hath more people; Scotland more waste ground; so that there is justice, if I be partial to either side, let my your king. I appeal to yourselves, if in favour or justice I have been partial: nay, my inten- I had most power. It hitherto I have done me, that much less I will do it, when a law is to restrain me. I owe no more to the Scottishmen than to the English: I was born there, hands, I have already reasonably rewarded, for whom I mean extraordinary to strain my- closed. To both I owe justice, and protection; which, with God's grace, I shall ever told you of it heretofore: my three first years were to [them] as a Christmas: I could not the Hamper and Petty-Bag, for the Great- English, when I came first, of whom I was received with joy, and came as in a hunting said, if I had not, in some measure, deal and been so thankful to me. I have

the Scottish nation, you all know; and the
between the 'ante' and the 'post-nati' of
each kingdom; which caused me to publish a
proclamation, that the 'post-nati' were na-
turalized 'ipso facto' by the Accession to the
crown. I do not deny, but judges may err,
to swear on all their reasons: I only urge, as
further pressing you to judge, nor to be
here in so far as may tend to the weal of both
nations; so would I have you, on the other
part, to beware to degrade, either my proclo-
offered unto you; and that it is not yet
now procure less reverence to the Judges, can-
that most moves me, for as I have yet
heard, that there cannot but be [illegible] re-
between the 'ante-nati' and the 'post-nati,'
be respected; for if you would have a perfect
and perpetual Union, that cannot be in the
age after age; which, wanting a difference,
in the case of the 'post-nati,' which are to
the contrary, there will then arise Hatreds,
of such, as would have the 'ante-nati' prefected:
of Naturalization; all you agree, that they
see for it hereafter, I doubt not but the e
you make? But for the 'post-nati,' your own

ore, fel in corde,' as I said before; carrying
but indeed a contrary resolution in their
yourselves, I will with indifferency grant what
land. I am, as I have often said, born and
sworn king over both kingdoms: only thus far
let me intreat you, in debating the point at
these kingdoms, they are great and evident;
peace, plenty, love, free intercourse, and com-
kings, that have sent their ambassadors to
and with what comfort do yourselves behold
Irish, Scottish, Welch, and English, divers in
all strangers that repair hither? Those con-
two kingdoms; where heretofore much blood
their lives; yea, that lay waste and desolate,
and were habitations but for runagates; are
now become the navel or umbilick of both
and riches: their churches begin to be plant-
neither robbing nor spoiling; and where there
parts but bloodshed, oppressions, complaints,
ably under his own fig-tree; and all their for-
prayers to God for their king, under whom they
England. If, after all this, there shall be a
the Scots are a populous nation; they shall be
harboured in our nest; they shall be planted
and flourish in our good soil; they shall eat
our commons bare, and make us leim. These
for, set apart conscience and honour (which if
I should set apart indeed, I had rather wish

reason or good policy, that I will prefer those
which perhaps I shall never see, or but by
post, for a month, before those with whom I
as you are; and although they have had the
ed; yet were they ever but upon the defensive
part, and may in a part thank their hills and
make incursions among you? And for my
part, when I have two nations under my gov.
can you imagine, I will respect the lesser,
neglect the greater? Would I not think it a
not a man be more careful to quench the fire
taken in his nearest neighbour's house, than if
a whole town were a-fire afar from him? You
know that I am careful to preserve the woods
and game throughout all England, nay, through
I would be more offended with any disorder in
the forest of Waltham, for stealing of a stag
and in a manner joineth with my garden, than
with cutting of timber, or stealing of a deer,
or the bishoprick. Think you, that I will
prefer them that be absent, less powerful, and
and where I desire to plant my posterity? If
I might, by any such favours, raise myself to a
greatness, it might be probable: all I cannot
draw; and to lose a whole state here, to please
a few there, were madness. I need speak no
a wit, it is not likely; and to doubt of my in-
tention in this, were more than devilish. For
mine own part, I offer more than I receive;
and conveniency I prefer before law, in this
point. For three parts, wherein I might hurt
this nation, by partiality to the Scots, you
in calling them to the parl.; it doth all fully
tishmen can receive either benefit or prefer-
ment by the Union; and wherein, for the care
I have of this people, I am content to bind
in they receive least benefit of any: for in

buy by their purse, or acquire by the self-same

Civil Law, wherein I am a little better versed,

tions, should bear a great sway, it being the Law of Nations; I will maintain two princi-

out of the text itself, in many places, and also

preters of that law: the one, that it is a spe-

make aliens citizens, and 'donare civitate:'

selves do doubt, that in this case of the 'post-

positive law is resolute, 'rex est judex;' for

ple for maintaining of this law in the persons

longeth to a king; although in this case I press

it may be, a merchant or two of Bristol or Yar-

mouth; but if the empire gain, and become the greater, it is no matter. You see one corpora-

ing from Scotland, they are three: 1st, that

to the Union; next, the Union is incompatible between two such nations: 3rdly, that the gran-

ception of the ancient fundamental laws of that

might attain to the substance; and yet you

the Union. This is a direct contradiction in

ticulars, it is an old shool point, 'ejus est in-

pret their laws, nor they yours: I, that made

that word; I will not only deliver it unto you,

hereafter, when I handle the Objection of the Difference of the Laws; for they intend there-

ed, and their kings descent maintained, and

which hath been a kingdom, to which I de-

it, as you do, of their Common Law; for they

confounded, as, for want either of mean-

confusion, as to become like a naked province,

hope you mean not, I should set garrisons

which are seldom found successfully all wise and honest men. This I must say for Scot-

land, and may truly vaunt it; here I sit, and

and by a clerk of the council I govern Scot-

against the Union; it is true indeed, I protest,

sought it, either in private, or the state by let-

rate that business; but on the other part, they

and just desires. I know there are many bi-

gots amongst them, I mean a number of sedi-

clusion; avoid all delays; cut off all vain questions; that your king may have his law- [illegible] ye need never doubt of my inclination: for I [illegible] muse; nor promise any thing, which I will not swear; what I swear, I will sign; and what I sign, I shall, with God's grace, ever perform."

[illegible] Houses again, on the 2d of May, to clear up those points to them which admitted of a double meaning. Accordingly, the king delivered [illegible] —

"My lords and you gentlemen of the lower [illegible] sower, to sow his seed in good ground, where there is hope, it may yield fruit. Since I last spake unto you, I have heard, by common re- [illegible] hope you continue in the same liking still; and I wish, my hope may not be deceived; that [illegible] hearts; whereby what I spake may be mistaken, [illegible] which I may misjudge them, but that they will [illegible] House, there hath been no word spoken of the matter since your last meeting. I come not [illegible] for your going on. I shall do but the part of a [illegible] explications and expositions of my Speech, I was desirous to explain myself unto you; for (as I [illegible] cujus est condere.' I have not hindered* any speech; for it is not my manner, neither have I time to do it; only, for order-sake, I will con- [illegible] be as a fire to consume and burn up the hay

* Sic Orig.

gold and silver. I understand, that some have [illegible] and proposition of a perfect Union. I have not studied (as I said) to give a full answer to [illegible] I propounded ever, and so I crave at your hands an absolute and full Union, but not a perfect [illegible] paration, which is made: and, because I spake [illegible] it is most true, I ever wished such an Union, as there might be 'unus rex, unus grex, una lex.' These men, that thus interpret, mark them well; and you shall find, that they pro- [illegible] 'probate Spirites;' and see, if they give you not guilded pills; whether they have not 'mel in ore, fel in corde.' Something must be done, you all confess; the devil himself cannot deny it: then what preparation can you have, or [illegible] a surgeon should let blood on the contrary side, to let out the [illegible] You will [illegible] Union, when yourselves have, in the beginning, propounded it, have enacted it, that commis- [illegible] for your part, being met, have deliberately [illegible] now, forsooth, you would have a Commission. I will never grant a commission: It shall never have my consent, or allowance.—I remember [illegible] house: the king propounded something which came into the house; one in the house and, [illegible] good, so as it were according to law: I pray [illegible] granted: it is no more unperfect, as now it is projected, than a child that is born without a beard. It is already a perfect Union in me, the head. If you wanted a head, that is me, your king over you all; or if you were of your- [illegible] were unperfect; but it is now perfect in my [illegible] ripen and work.—When a child is in the mo- [illegible] and parts of a man, yet it [illegible] perfect child, yet it is no man; it must gather strength and perfection by time: even so is [illegible] fect in me; that is, it is an Union in my [illegible] and title; yet but 'in embrione' perfect. [illegible]

brought to light; but to make it a perfect

have time and means; and if it be not at the

when I first craved an Union, my desire was to have a perfect Union: then this whole body drew back; said, It could not be dispatched

cedents of the like; as ***; and when I would have had a more full and liberal Commission,

you have a perfect Union, but by this preparation? By bills, by committee, by argument: and yet, I say (using our Saviour's

to make of half a land one future; to add to

unto blessings; to turn blood and rapine into

this is the center? But I confess it is good to

'procul a numine, procul a fulmine.' But

harm, I will make two offers. one, I will keep my seat *alternatim*, in the several countries; I will stay one year in Scotland, and another

kingdoms: the other is. I will keep my court nearer Scotland, at York; at some place there-

alike 'procul a fulmine:' and I protest, I will

good; and if I shall not see this Union likely to go forward, I will do it howsoever. Observe

whether they offer you not gilded pills. I fear

honest, if they be examined and ripped up:

cannot tell what to answer; because neither I

security, or I cannot: if I can, why do you not

accept it? If I cannot, then must you leave all

which your own folly hath brought you unto, because you did not prevent it in time, when

them now but a little, because we must keep them in appetite: for you say, 'Turpius ejiciprecise conditions. 'Res non est integra.' The Union and bargain is already made; no-

ed a perfect Union; but I am sure they ever

strument. Now shall I come to some other

laws is a donative, a great grace and favour;

: hostile laws away,

a cold effect; prejudging the good disposition

legiance. I know not their meaning, except

for which I know no answer, but that I shall

with them. I looked for no such fruits at your hands; such personal discourses and speeches, which, of all other, I looked you should avoid,

bly. I am your king: I am placed to govern you, and shall answer for your errors. I am a

and affectious, as other men: I pray you, do

*The E. of Salisbury lays before Parl. the*

form their Lordships, "First, by making a

and other occasions of expence; and some ne-

tions. Lastly, he made a motion that a Mes-

Lower House, for a friendly Conference there-

day, importing, "That because some things

prove a parl. of consolation. Therefore they desired a Conference, for consideration

and a Conference, with time and place, was

done at the first Conference. There is a long

Feb. 21. The Commons sent a message to

28th, the lord treasurer made a Report to the

a motion, proposed by the committee of the

course might be taken concerning Wardships

on the Supply was, a division of the house on the question, Whether it should be put off for

king's wants cheerfully: time enough for retribution afterwards. That the Supply might

give somewhat." On the whole, a Resolution was taken, on a message from the Lords, to send an answer to this purpose; "That they

shall hear from their lordships about them,

ference."

*The Commons complain of Dr. Cowel's Book*

Feb. 27th. The Commons sent a Message to

a conference for that purpose." The Lords returned for answer, "That they were willing

cherish a mutual correspondence between

therefore appointed time and place for a Con-

forms as, "That the Book, here mentioned,

fore it. At the same time, declaring his approbation of a book, lately writ by dr. Cowel

they should have their lessons to learn over

relating to Tenures and Wardships. "That

to grant it; as on further deliberation, he shall

sured their lordships to appoint a meeting of

Answer touching the matter of Support and

The very next day a message was sent from

Supply and Support. "That the Commons

maj.'s wants, and a due regard to relieve them. But they could not conceive, as their

sider of a fit resolution and proceed therein in due time. That, as to the other point of Support, they hold this matter to be most consi-

word King; 3. On the word Parliament; 4.

Lords, "That his maj. had taken notice of

was; but it may be supposed to finish the

*Proceeding in relation to Tenures, &c.*] lordship observed, "That the committee of the Commons insisted chiefly on 3 particular

meet. And it would be most proper to treat

* Wilson in Kennet, vol. II. p. 681.

not consent to, but trusted to the chancellor's

ference; and how far the committee of the

Tenures, to this effect: "First, his lordship

answer. But, that this was a suit for a valuable

*The Lord Treasurer acquaints the Lords*

maj.'s Answer to it, "That he took very gra-

departed; and an injunction was laid on the love; and will, with all convenient speed, con-

after, a proclamation came out, commanding

a conference as is desired." After this, it was resolved that a message should be sent to the Lower House to desire a Conference with their

informed their lordships, "That the Commons attend in their robes at Whitehall; in order

sum; and had thought good to propose unto

maj. 1. That Proclamation be made forthwith,

places where they are by law confined; and

upon a proper method to do it."

one above another, fit and convenient to receive

shew them the difference between a free Con-

in mind of their first offer of 100,000l. per an-

Wales and Earl of Chester; and a patent there-

matter in the debate, as well as the treasurer.

tained a clause commanding all bps. justices of
, and also all others of
the lords present were sworn by 6 of the privy

June 18th. A Message was sent by the Comm
now desired a free conference with their lordsh
House in 3 points, viz. "1. What more the L
retribution? 2. That the Lords would deliver
mons, the king was to be consulted about it
hasty in giving an Answer to a matter of that
leave in them an implicit trust to treat of what-
that from him
conference, to consider that they are all Peers

and cure of the service and be 'pares in onere,' also."

*Further Proceedings o*

in these words:—"*Mem.* 'quod die Martis
then also present; where, after his maj. had
larly, in a long and exact speech, the nature
taken, and by divers conferences, first had
pleased, in a second Speech, to remember that
distinctly, to read; which accordingly was
hath received no knowledge of any abuse of

expedition.—*Gruemere.* "Imposition upon

of licences; and for the profit it was but an

that it might be done by law, it was warranted

and especially since it seemed to breed a jea-

good terms with his part; and, though small

court till near 5 years after this period.

"That himself, and some other lords, not as

his hand, which was also to be imparted to

"James R. Right trusty and well-beloved

cannot judge of a king's heart may feed them-

July 16, 1610." Superscribed, "To our right

imparted to the other house, it produced more

serve to have it pass into an act

Committee of the Lower House a Memorial,

July 23rd. The lord treasurer read to the Lords a draught of a Memorial, penned by his lordship, according to their last order;

And it was ordered, that both the Memorials

and, after hearing a speech from the Speaker

was pleased to make a short speech to both

fect:—"He first told them, That the time was so far spent, that it was a sufficient excuse for him to speak without preamble; therefore he

the breaking up of this session, give them An-

10th of Oct. next ensuing.

"Touching the execution of the laws of this

our late Proclamation; as also in our late

answer in that behalf.—There hath never been

hath allowed such ministers to preach in it as

discipline settled in it, and maintained by it;

do yield a fresh example, who have and do

deprived and silenced ministers, in regard of

although they be in the same degree offenders by our laws; so we shall be pleased, when we know the numbers, the names, and qualities of

wisdom we shall hold most fit and convenient

though never any Christian king had in greater

where the neglect of the Cure is joined there-

that we should in this, more than in any other cases, abridge any of our loving subjects of that which they have in express words granted

we might lawfully in this case so do, yet we should not hold it convenient, until some fur-

for godly ministers and learned preachers; and that with some difference in proportion an-

lified to enjoy two Benefices, with Cure, will be greatly diminished, if such as have power to

for that cause to abate our's; besides, we will

of our displeasure, that such ministers as e-

Benefices, with Cure, shall carefully observe the 41st and 47th Constitutions, confirmed by us, An. 1603, whereby it is provided, that

(where he doth not reside) maintain a preacher, lawfully allowed, that is able sufficiently to teach and instruct the people in his absence; and in case the bishop, upon complaint made

their hands, or shall not have provided for the

ers in their absence, upon information given

much we tender a reformation in such cases.—

Court, in the beginning of our reign, and upon some other complaints, our Clergy, by our direction, made a Constitution with a condition

original cause was of no great weight, and of private interest, so as there might be a law

cordingly they caused a bill to be drawn for

last Instructions; holding it both just and con-

which cannot be separated; always professing general, that as we are and ought to be slow

"March 26, 1610. *Memorial concerning the*

"*Demands in Matters of Tenures, &c.*—The

"*Concerning the person, viz.*—Grand Ser-

duary, with the respite of them; both these

"*Concerning the possession, viz.*—Wardships

ster Seisin to cease. Livery Ouster le mein,

'diem clausit extremum, Mandamus, quæ plura

ceated Wards 'de futuro,' all Instructions, all

Performance of what tends to Knights Service;

of common persons, viz. All Wards now in

jects, and take it to heart as a matter of great

with least charge and expence; and for those

we conceive it to be a matter of very great in-

found; to the end there might, in a manner,

to double their rent upon a relief to be paid,
and such Services; these all to remain. And

space of one whole year, without interruption,
shall be extinguished; and such possessor or

successors; and against his patentees, and all

same grants in fee-farm: and may Body Po-
joyed the lands, tenements, or hereditaments

guished; the composition for the same to be

lease, and discharge all old debts, due to him

forfeiture." In like manner, in all offenders of

nures."

" Whereas the knights, citizens, and bur-

Committees of this House, a Memorial by

nour and revenue of the Crown than others

of there is this clause inserted, viz. ' that the

these words; ' addendo, mutuendo, et inter-

they were agreed in the substance; but only

and of the last session; and, by the Demand

dys, to retain liberty, ' addendo, mutuendo, et

in this last session, had bartered long for

liver a clear Answer; that is to say, concern-

*The Great Contract relating to Tenures, &c.*

these two qualities; one that it should be a

and other things; in the state that affair was

Their lordships agreed to send a Message to

ruption, impediment, or delay; it was agreed

" Upon receipt of your letter, I have this

accordingly. I rest your assured loving friend,

or used as a precedent; but, that in all cases

the Lords to the Commons had not the wished

again between the two houses, about the Grand

humour with one another; but, since the Jour-

seasoned with 7 years knowledge in his pro-

teries too high for them, being Arcana Imperii,

sions, in 6 yeers time, dissolved the parl by

thone as members of this parl.; because his

evere was, 'That the harte of kings were

but as I then sayd of the nature of a mirrore,

may saye, deffyled ..y mirrore; I cannot save

as I shall answere it to Almyghty God, that

my purety like the mettle of golde in my

I muste divide into 3 parts and branches,

sores; and for my zeal in private, not to vant

of it, for avoydinge vayne glorye, yet I hope

the lawe; and in some places when presented,

that as a lieutenante of myne in one countreye

that I desire to make any newe or more rigo-

perhaps, to be amended. For I will meete

complayante of my subjectes, and I will dely-

and all aspershones and rumores of discon-

tente to your king, and accorded. But I shall

in a sounde oppynyone with the kinge as

For undertakers, I protestc, I nevere was so

patchange a parleamente, I knowe none of

this gives me the lye. I did proceede with a

me, that as I intended gratyously to them,

bulas, reject genealogias:" if anye bringe dis-

kinge and people; that I maye rise with desyre

pered men: if anye man preche anye other

quence as a guildene sepulchere. This I have

proceede of grace, I have put them into

matter was resumed: it appearing to be a business of great importance, and "vexata ques-

that the lord chief justice, and chief baron,

tion occasioned a warm debate amongst the

motion; and the difference not being likely to be

the question: "Whether the Judges should de-

positions, before a further consideration be had

affirmative; and the judges desiring to with-

draw a little into a private room to advise by

Lord Chief Justice, in a grave and eloquent

time, giving his opinion in the case, for

it, as their judgments led them. But, to put

cellor to this effect: "Whether this house

them a hearing touching the point of Impo-

answering "not content," it passed in the ne-

sent to the Lower house." "Whereas the

House of parl. did desire of the Lords a con-

ference concerning Impositions; to which their

messengers of their own; their lordships do

hold a loving and mutual correspondence with

a grave and serious consideration, as well of

Crown.' The other, 'An act for Repeal of a branch of a statute, 34 Hen. VIII. entituled, 'An act for certain Ordinances in the king's

chanc observed to the house, "That these

concessions of the king had no effect on the

and, on May 28, a Message was sent up to

in these words

ing a conference with their lordships about Im-

the Lords from a conference so desired, as

ing, or the same words, viz. 'That the matter,

is a 'noli me tangere;' in conferring, also, that the taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy is an impediment; so, as whoso had

into conference of the said matter. Affirming further, That it did strike, not at a branch,

rul crown; and that he doubted least in such a conference, as was desired, there would,

and his subjects.' That of such scandal their

tisfaction for so great a wrong done to the

chanc. Whether he had in writing the Message so delivered, as aforesaid? Answered, he

"That they had taken notice of the message, and will take the same into further conside-

this, a short Memorandum is entered on the

day, or not? To which the gent. usher, with

order, the abp. of Canterbury produced a copy of one, ready drawn, for that purpose, which

, having received from the Commons a Complaint against the bp. of Lincoln, have

case being different, he being a member of this

Owen argued, "That no attorney was ever

them to a cloud gilded by the rays of the sun;

"That those privy-counsellors who had got

*Debate on the Motion for a Supply.*] April 13. Mr. Secretary *Herbert* moved for a Supply. He said, "that if he was but a private

lousy. But, as a sec. of state he urged it not

we are under. He took them to be ill men-

viam,' by calling a parl. 'Nemo tenetur suam

our country, never in better equipage; yet, in

was not so much a thorn in our foot, but a

leave it, or what trouble and danger to reco-

awakened Tyrone; who is now treating with

cluded, that a chearful and speedy contribu-

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, "That

many months before money came in. He of-

any member privately; and the assurance for

He therefore moved for a sub-committee to be appointed for this business."

tended to one of these three ends; either in-

of these 3 kinds; since the first had been al-

Want. That in times of peace it was proper

lord chancellor and the 2 abps. 16 other bps.

suing session.

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* See Rushworth's History, Collections, Vol. I. p. 30.

† Rymer's Fœdera, Tom. XVII. p. 30.

countries, of good experience and of great in-

well foresee how ill effects the bad choise of

their private protections; or with young and

ture for so grave a councell; or with men of

ring needless questions; but we wish all our

*List of the House of Commons, returned to*

Sir B. St. John,

*Bedford.*

Sir Alex. St. John,
Rich. Taylor, esq.

Sir Wm. Fleetwood.

Rich. Oliver, esq.

Sir Anthony Barker,

Sir John Dorner,

Sir Ric. Lovelace,

Sir Hen. Rolles.

Sir Hen. Carew.

Sir Hen. Fane,

*Cambridge.*

Sir Wm. Brereton,

E. Whitby, esq. rec.
J. Ratcliff, alderman.

*Derby.*

Tim. Leeving, rec. ib.
Edw. Leeche, esq.

Sir Edw. Seymour, bt.
John Drake, esq.

*Exeter.*

John Prowse, esq.

J. Delbridge, merch.
P. Dodderidge, merch.

J. Glanvile, esq. rec. ib.

Sir Edw. Barrett,

*St. Mawe's.*

Edw. Writtington, esq.

R. Matthewe, merch.

Sir Wm. Stroude,

Sir John Strangeways,
Sir Thos. Trenchard.

*Poole*
Sir Walter Earle,
[illegible]

*Lyme Regis.*
[illegible]

Sir Wm. Pitt,
[illegible]

Sir Thos. Hammond,
[illegible]

*Colchester.*
[illegible]

Edw. Grimston, esq.
[illegible]

*York.*
[illegible]

Wm. Convers, gent.
[illegible]

*Richmond.*
[illegible]

Wm. Bowes, esq.

*Pontefract.*
[illegible]

Sir Edwin Sandys, jun.
[illegible]

Sir Christopher Hyld-
[illegible]

Tho. Nicholas, esq
[illegible]

Sir Rob. Berill,
Sir Rob. Payne.

Sir Hen. St. John,
[illegible]

*St Alban's.*
Sir Tho. Richardson,
[illegible]

*Canterbury.*
[illegible]

H. Clerck, esq. rec. ib.

Sir Fras. Vane,
Sir Fras. Barnham

*Queenborough*
James Palmer, esq.
[illegible]

*Stamford.*
Sir Rich. Cecill,
[illegible]

Sir Clement Cotterill
[illegible]

*Leicester*
[illegible]

of the duchy.
[illegible]

Geo. Garret, esq
Roger Downes, esq.

*Oxtherow.*
Sir Tho. Walmesley,
[illegible]

Sir Gilbert Jerrard, bt.
[illegible]

Sir Tho. Lowe,
[illegible]
R. Bateman, merchant,
[illegible]

*Monmouth.*
[illegible]

*Northamptonshire.*
[illegible]

created a peer,
[illegible]

*Higham Ferrers.*
Sir Cha. Mountague,
[illegible]

Sir Geo. Chaworth.
[illegible]

*Castle Rising.*
[illegible]

*Northumberland.*
[illegible]

Sir Hen. Anderson,
[illegible]

Rob. Brandling, esq.
[illegible]

*Oxford University.*
[illegible]

Sir John Danuts,

*Woodstock.*

Sir James Whitlock,

Sir Nicholas Carew.

*Ryegate.*

Sir Tho. Glenham,
Rob. Lewis, esq.

*Guilford.*

Sir Wm. Bowyer,

*Lichfield*

John Ferrers.

Sir Rob. Vernon,

Sir John Heyward,

*Ludlow.*

Fra. Nichols, esq

Southampton.

Sir John Jephson.

Sir Rich. Titchborne,
W. Savage, esq. rec. ib.

*Yarmouth.*

Sir Rich. Norton,

Sir Wm. Uvedale

Sir Rich. Gifford,

Sir Wm. Harrington,
Sir Tho. Barrington.

Sir Rob. Oxenbridge

Sir Rob. Crane,
Tho. Clench, esq.

Chu. Glenham, esq

Edw. Osborne, esq.

*Bury St. Edmund's*

Sir John Crompton

*Bristol.*

John Guy, ald. ib.

Sussex.

Rich. Amhurst, esq.

Attorney-general made

Sir Arthur Ingram,

household

*Downton.*

*Calne.*

Sir Henry Ley,

*Chippenham.*

Rich. Harrison, esq.

Rich. Diggs, esq.

*Commons.*

Sir [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

*Commons.*

Sir [illegible]

[illegible]

Wm. [illegible] esq.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

J. [illegible] esq.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nich. [illegible] gent.

[illegible]

Sir [illegible] Temple, jun.

[illegible]

Hugh Middleton, esq.

[illegible]

Sir Roger Mostyn

[illegible]

Wm. Booth, esq.

[illegible]

Wm. Pierrepont, esq.

[illegible]

Wm. Pierrepont, esq.

[illegible]

Wm. Sacheverell, esq.

[illegible]

James Wood, esq.

[illegible]

Charles Cheyne

[illegible]

James [illegible] esq.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

away crowns. Next, I was not a fit judge be-

he said to Moses, 'who made thee a judge

that they should judge whether I were a king or not.—Lastly, because I had been a med-

unproper; and yet I left not off, so far as nature compelled me, to admit his good. I permitted a Voluntary Contribution to preserve the Palatinate, which came to a great sum; for that purpose I borrowed also 75,000l. of

tribution: and I am now to take care for a

will leave no travel untried to obtain a happy peace; but I thought good to be armed against

with a sword in my hand. Now I shall labour to preserve the rest; whereon I declare, that

blood also, but I will get it for him: and this-

trust your cares; and I think if a man could see all your hearts in one face, it would testify

could; and if they prove unjust, I will not spare

gone this 8 or 9 years; but I think the fault

hath been the ill govt. of those whom I have trusted under me: for Bounty, I will not make every day a Christmas; and yet it may be I

is not the errand: deal with me as I deserve at your hands; I will leave nothing undone that becomes a just king, if you deal with me accordingly. I know this parl. hath been of

coming, when I know not the state of this

may be there was a misleading, and a misun-

name which in my nature I abhor; which caused a dissolution; now you have the advantage, that I call you out of my free motion,

I hope I want not good subjects; and I assure

"May it please your maj.: I am struck with

your speech. It is a saying of Solomon, somewhat dark, but apt, 'That the words of the

through and through; first into the memory,

in a chancellor to be silent, when such a king

of his mind, as for me to speak. Only, sir,

and lower house briefly in two words: 'nosce teipsum.' I would have the parl. know itself; 1st, in a modest carriage to so gracious a so-

may be as good in the conclusion; that it may be generative, begetting others hereafter.

ble custom, to elect one to be your common mouth or Speaker; for which purpose you are

or having concluded, [illegible]

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offence to the prince and contempt of the house.

1620. A Message was sent from the Lords to the Commons, [illegible] to desire a conference by committees of both houses, touching the matter of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln's Answer to the Petition of the Commons against Popish Recusants. [illegible] Lord Keeper [illegible] Answer [illegible] Petition [illegible] Commons [illegible] Lords [illegible] Petition [illegible] Commons [illegible] Lords [illegible] Petition [illegible] Commons [illegible] Lords

*Debate on the Supply.*] Mr. Secretary

a Supply, in these his urgent necessities, and

subjects; except the Benevolence, none in 10

household, navy, ordnance, Ireland, &c. The

only, but to kingdom also; for they are relatives

just causes, had hitherto been neutral for Bo-

of no delay, one day's neglect may overthrow it.

ed all but Heydelberg and 2 or 3 other places; Bohemia defeated; all the confederate princes

been referred to a Council of War who have

nary embassage was ready; but the best treaty was with sword in hand.—That all Christendom

Countries, Sweden and Poland; the Turk had

time of Solyman; which was to be ready by

nces; the king had promised a gracious hear-

of it, betrayeth his country for which he is trusted. Lastly, he moved for a com-

Sir *Wm. Cope* spoke next. "He professed

held a year ago; but now it was sitting to look

nate, and for the king's other wants; but a Committee was not fit now for any of them. That he expected a committee of the whole house would sit every afternoon; to consider

on. This to be done by a general committee;

Sir *John Davys*. "I expected not this motion, this day; but I think it fit, since it is now moved. All men run together to quench a fire; which is our case. Though we are not so here; yet the Palatinate is on fire; Religion is on fire; and all other countries on fire. Though

them; commissions, levying, paying in, &c.

son for a Supply, since the Conquest. I shall mention 4 other causes. 1. For Recovery of Rd. I. 3. For the recovery of France. 4. For saving of Ireland; but, the recovery of the Pa-

Jerusalem, there was a perpetual war, for 100

Pope's commands and imposture; which was

cursed, but, his end, to usurp their temporal

for it. This was a noble work, and better than the French did; who left their king here, sese-

then in question, as it is now.—So for the wars in France; the title was just, and though reco-

at all. But, the Palatinate otherwise; this is

6 Subsidies and 12 fifteenths given here. Yet,

endured Spanish tyranny. Therefore, I move for giving this very day; and no doubt, God

Sir *George Moore* said, "That since diverse

Proclamation before parl.; and since, by the king's own mouth, We live under laws made

by ourselves; other nations are governed by

matters of a parl.; Grievances and Supply the

pointed, to consider of both; but no speech

Sir *James Perrot.* "If we differ with our

rew precedency. That there was a Procla-

was, also, a restraint put on petitioning in re-ligious matters. Moved for a Petition to the

pass of the prerogative: even, for the Palati-

State. A committee may form such a Petition,

gainst conference with the Lords; 'Frustra

He truly honoured all the Lords in general;

dice. Moved for a committee to consider

The *Master of the Rolls.* "I commend

be.' I hope that none will abuse this liberty of

dom; all who have spoken have done it to one end; every one hath a special interest in

lief is thought necessary by all; the question

speedily, it will do no good; necessary delays

it be received. I agree that Supply and Griev-

sity is a law, against which there is no reason-

king hath more desire to redress our Griev-

Sir *Edward Coke.* "Virtus silere in con-

tholics; it was a grievance complained of the

saints were not executed; I would have all those Grievances, 8 Jac. reviewed, of which that was one; if any new increased to take

God then, and in 1588, delivered us for reli-

cern the whole kingdom; which, like a circle

not our liberties, by petitioning for liberty to treat of Grievances, &c. No proclamation can

a proclamation comes against this; the law is

Stannary court; but was fined after the parl.

Thereupon, a law ensued, for freedom of speech

Grievances may be set down; those that are nought in radice, or tractu temporis, first. The

the subject; therefore the king can be no beggar. And, if all the corn be brought to the right mill, I will venture my whole estate, that the king's will defray his ordinary charges.

question was put, Whether a Petition to the

should be referred to a committee of the whole house? And it was resolved to go upon them

Mr. *Glanvile* saith, that there is a general Scarcity of Money; which is a business worthy

it best to consider, 1. Whether there be such

there is a want and scarcity of Coin, because of the general complaint of all men; for that

the want of money are divers; more than, he doubteth, can be found out, or will be revealed. Some say, there is too much coin carried

both.

Sir *Jeremy Horsey*. That in 35 Eliz. there

and precedents " per importunitatem impe-

Sir *Tho. Hobby*. Sheppard said, that, if a

hath divers prerogatives, as 'nullum tempus,' | keepers.

our gold is; which was raised; and so was

surplusage.—6. The French merchants for

for 5l. a piece; and they that sell them will

but tobacco: nay, that will not pay for all the

140,000l. for tobacco every year. There is

own country wines are sold; and yet we per-

Money; and "felix qui potuit rerum cognos-

the Dutchmen's money is a great cause of this

doth not export above 30,000l.; and that the

Sir *Edw. Giles.* The year that I was sheriff

so low a rate, of that it doth in foreign coun-
tries (and foreign coin being prohibited here)

shall bring in money here shall lose 8 per cent.
—It was then ordered, "That a Committee

Feb. 27. In a Committee on the above be-

Sir *Edw. Coke.* That 10,000l. per ann. was

Sir *Edw. Sandys.* "There are 3 principal

out of Spain, is, for that we have our return in tobacco; which, if we would bring out of

worth 2 years since but 4s. the pound, and it last year for 8s. That it will be a double pro-

return for our merchandize in tobacco, but in

cause that there is a greater Scarcity of Money than there then was. Another cause is,

formatted custom and the like: and that the

Mr. *Guy.* There is not now so much lead is imposed on it as so great. At a monastery

standard for money, is as well the cause that

dia &c.

Mr. *Secretary.* There may not be a prohi-

from them: for that, by the Treaty with Spain,

kingdoms, and their merchants, or others, for

theirs: nay, it would be happy for this king-

therefore desire a present message to the

grosseth to himself what should be free for all

doors, and keeps none but a shepherd and his

mittee of Grievances is of opinion, that a mes-

sent the reader with a narrative of the proceedings against sir Giles Mompesson, a member of parl. a Projector, and a great Dealer and

him, to take care that all officers of the customs

to make the like search for this extraordinary

desired that a more private search might be made for the offender. Accordingly, a war-

March 8. A Message from the Lower Commons had entered into a due considera-

Speaker; and the lord chamberlain, the earls

a Conference about them; leaving the time,

been deceived and abused by this offender, sir

house; the time and place, March 5th. at 2 in the afternoon, in the Painted Chamber. Sir

matter of cavil, and that he desired only a legal trial by due course of law.

moos, as above; and that their lordships would give their best aid and assistance for finding out

to explain his message a little further; and de-

sand sir Giles standeth charged; which they had

sired for a conference so soon: but that his meaning was, That if their lordships would be

would prepare the business so as it might give

to give further direction, about delivering them.

suspend the time, till the Commons were ready for the Conference.

with.

*Motion for an Academy for Youth of Qua-*

quaint them, "That they had appointed a

ingham, moved, "That since the Education of Youth, especially of Quality and Worth, is a matter of great consequence; therefore to provide that such persons, in their tender

the first, to confer with a number of the Com-

for and apprehend the said sir Giles, if he should

and tender age: and for a free and voluntary

then, how to be maintained, and to what kind

in certain papers sealed up, also, a trunk and a

of the Commons in all its points; and will give

Giles, to have a Patent to reform abuses in divers innkepers, and a warrant to compound

several judges, for the point of law; and to de-

ved the same to be returned into his maj.'s

ree divers persons to manage it; but that this

others, pro tempore; that the authority grant-

the subject; and, lastly, that much impostute

*Order to prevent Lords from speaking in*

Spencer and agreed to, "That no Lords of this house are to be called Great Lords, be-

to desire a conference, and after a long stay,

their house to meet them at 9 in the morning.

conceived it a privilege, belonging unto them, to protest only upon their honours, and not to

had invaded, to their disadvantage; by en-

errand to him; and therefore besought him

man said, "That he understood it so, but de-

their degree, a far greater charge. Adding,

March 19. The nuncs of the committee

the earl of Arundele, "That the whole house

bate, it was concluded and agreed to, That the

said Lords of the committee; and should take

the [illegible] house; he told them, That their proceedings

and all the Lords. And the lord of Bucks,

this effect: he first said, "That the king was

both passive and active in these affairs: passive

who would seek for their punishment."

viz. "That whereas, at a meeting for a confer-

only all letters-patent and other writings, but

enter into dispute, or to give any verbal inter-

rity for the same: they do now humbly im-

ships shall appoint; and they will come pre-

"The Lords have considered of this their re-

"That as every man ought to have a high

moved error, nor will contemn order; and

grants of Monopolies for Gold and Silver-

e nature have been questioned in former

lord to grant the like, much more for a king

swallowed up thereby: that it was contrary to

their care in these 3 points, viz. 1. Not to

preserve the king's honour; 3. To restore the

bill should be read, until the business of six

*Proceedings relative to the Grievances.*]

Thread, was read. The lord chancellor open-

conceived to be five: 1st, the Patents, which

of these points to begin; and that it might be

whole house should be a committee, and thitum;

as a peer. It was moved by the lord Spencer,

the patentees and their agents; and, as there

because the Lower House could not, nor did

on oath, therefore that the witnesses might

pointed for the 3 Committees, with the order of

the times for sitting.

kut.; sir Fran. Goodwin, knt.; John Drake,

esq; and Rd. Weston, esq. A message was

for answer, "That as it was a matter of great

teth here as a judge, and hath a vote nega-

ing it, and can testify in it; but, if their know-

served with a subpœna ad testificandum in time

wherein we desire them to join with us, than

Lords, and so hinder our proceedings in the great business we have in hand: that we may

Sir *Edw. Coke.* That for a member of this house to be examined on oath in a business desired: that we were best to answer, that we that there is no necessity in it, because the to answer by word without oath to affirm what

*The Chancellor of the Dutchy.* That, if we will not have a member of this house to be cellor, which is principally testified by two the delivery of the corruption and bribes, that worthy to sit as members in this house.

Mr. *Alford* holdeth it a preposterous thing to be called as witnesses in a business, where

March 17. A Message from the Lower House, by sir E. Coke, and others, intimating, "That the Grievances complained against that wretch- to be sworn; and therefore that house will not aforesaid 5 members desiring a day's respite to

March 19. A Memorandum is entered, That the Lord Chancellor, a commission was awarded to sir James Ley, knt. and bart. lord chief

The same day a Message was sent from the "That that house have sent up to the Lords a bill of Subsidies; which, as it passed that house with the king a Supply.

[*Journ. Brit. Mus.*] Mr. that house, and, at last put to two questions, engrossed, or no? which last was carried for mentioned. We cannot omit, that a Message bill. "That he returned them thanks for their ing him their hearts and all."—When this bill for granting two entire Subsidies, by the temporality, was read a first time by the Lords, of the act, which declares, "That since it is not usual to grant a Subsidy at the beginning of a parl. they desire it may not be drawn into a precedent, nor be prejudicial hereafter, as or otherwise, for the speedy levying of the brought by Sir Rob. Philips, and others, "That, found Abuses in certain eminent persons; for the which they desire a Conference, that such well pleased to accept of the Conference required; the committee to be of their whole Chamber.

Mr. P. M. the Conference; and, being to make the Report, told the lords that he desired respite till day concludes with a Memorandum, That this matter, at that time.

to look back a little into the Journals of the
against so renowned a man, as sir Francis Ba-
lips made a Report from the Committee, ap-
parts; the person against whom; the matter;
a man excellently well endowed with all parts
nature of the evidence to prove it; but, as this
left the time of cessation to that house: that
his maj. named Tuesday, the 10th of April,
if they thought proper; but this of their own
choice."—His majesty taking notice of the
"That he was very sorry a person so much
advanced by him, and sitting in so high a place,
would, if it be thought fitting here, grant a
toned, and hoped he would be cleared; but,
fully taken by the Commons; but, the matter
ed; the place he holds magnified, from whence
bounty, justice, and mercy were to be distri-
intrusted; whither all great Causes were drawn,

nent place; of which two Cases were alleged,
lord chanc. 100l. which he delivered to his
chancellor. The proceedings in this business
letters, and delivered them to the lord chanc.;
but could n
chancellor told him, that "if he importuned
Hastings related it long since to sir Geo. Mon-
tague. 2. The lord chanc. fearing this would
thereof; which was not voluntary, but urged,
mised redress for the wrongs done to him." 5.
being a suit depending in chancery, between
former presented his lordship, a little after he
of 50l. and above: and afterwards he delivered
to sir George Hastings and sir Rd. Young, 400l.
Rd. Young presented it; and his lordship took
only enriched him, but laid a tye upon his
ings, and one Merefill, a scrivener, this far,
That he took up 700l. for mr. Egerton; who
then told him that a great part of it was to be
given to the lord chanc.; and that mr. Eger-
ton afterwards told him that the 400l. in gold
a bishop's character was touched in this affair;
to the lord chancellor: his lordship first de-
stand to the said award, and a new bill was
assigned unto sir Rowland Egerton; and he
to put the same in suit in his lordship's name.
The bishop of Landaff, as a friend unto Edw

to procure a stay of the decree upon that

persons; and a recognizance of 10,000l was

performance thereof. The bishop's share of

he decreed to mr. Egerton, and out of that the money to be levied; and, if this matter was

herein; but his lordship denied to meddle in

failed in that also: so that the good they intended for mr. Egerton was not effected; and

The treasurer also declared, "That the

concerns a person of so great eminency, it

his lordship had written a letter to the house;

*Lord Bacon's Letter to the Lords.* "To

it is no feigning nor fainting, but sickness both

my mind at this time, in great part off from

Answer in a higher court; your lordship's would

For I shall not, by the grace of God, trick up

I may be allowed to except to the witnesses

master of them, especially, against a Judge that makes 2000 degrees and orders in a year, (not

I may answer them according to the rules of

and favours; I pray God to bless your councils and persons. And so I rest, your lips. humble

Accusation of Brocage, in a Bribe intended to the lord chancellor, in mr. Egerton's cause.

grieved; a man weak and mad with affliction;

denied it; at last the party himself requested him, at whose tears he yielded thus far; that

ledge unto him a recognizance of 6000l. it was

to be enrolled; he was only trusted with it for

now not far from heaven, whereof I feel the first fruits: and, because, whether I live or die, I

message was sent to him to this effect: "That

ing to the right rule of justice; and they should

sit as a committee, whereupon the lord chief

Lords, "That he returned them humble

fice returned to his seat as Speaker; and it

cause, and well-wishes to him of success. The

the Commons, declaring, "That the Lords,

Commons have made use of 3 letters, written

n your dire, &c. after which he delivered a Pe-

to Chancery; 'cujusquidem tenor sequitur in hæc verba.'

bers of that house, if cause shall require, upon

*chancellor Bacon.*] "To the rt. hon. the Lords

cordingly. As for the general request, That

Egerton, and his heirs; which said convey-

ment in writing, under his hand and seal, hav-

the lord Ellesmere, late lord cha

Heywood-Barnes, being a great part of your

nefit of a subject to recover his ancient inhe-

over, by the chancellor, saying, "Your peti-

e upon him to do your petitioner justice

an obligation to his lordship

10,000 marks, to stand to his lord-ship"

petitioner was, divers times, sent for by Tho

that is to say, 1000l. for his lordship,

sir Rowland, who should sue for the same in

any other hath to his use, concerning your

eth any estate in the lands, to the end your

After this Petition was read, mr. Egerton af-

March 21. At the request of mr. Egerton,

his Cause, and many more witnesses offering,

the Lord Chancellor, 3 several committees of the Lords were appointed, with a judge, or an eminent counsel, to attend each, to take Exa-

be urged to accuse himself.—A Message was brought from the Commons by sir Thos. Edmonds, and others, "That the Commons ac-

At the same time he added, "That they had sent to their lordships a bill against Relators,

was read a first time, notwithstanding the

March 21, P. M. Sixteen more witnesses

take much time, it was agreed that the com-

consisted, he said, of two points, the one [illegible] year."

mittee appointed to enquire into the Griev-

made subject to a base of fee 5s.; and, in

only tried two suits. Lastly, his lordship deli-

delay the time, but their lordships were not to

in the execution thereof, since the authority

ceed all kinds of warrants; of which there are

razed; and the other hath a date by a new

That several houses were violently broke up

Silver-Thread they sold, and to whom. That sir Giles confessed divers of these wrongs, and

of Gold and Silver-Thread was much sophisticated, since the grant of the sole manufacture

obtained a commission to himself, to call all officers before him; by virtue whereof he fetch-

warrants, and the abuses in the execution, are

but as private gentlemen and friends, gave their

down in the said declaration; and, for their

1. Process used by George Geldard, sir Giles

man as his agents: Geldard to be Commis-

man gave the evidence to the Jury, and, though

in their book an Advowson and a Rectory at 4d. per ann.; and lands, called Pease Marsh, at 10s. a year; which was affirmed by sir Geo. Moore, the tenant to it, to contain 700 acres, and to be better worth than 300l. a year. That

his book; whereby, his vexing the subject, to fill the same, might continue 7 years. Lastly,

and moved the house, "That care might be

the king and commonwealth; and to new pa-

thought fit. He shewed further, "that the

consider how the multitude of officers in the

during his life, but to provide for the future;

Concealments was first granted to the said sir Giles. It was ill foreseen, that a man of his

ture out for his own profit; but, at that time,

value at small rates; which, when his lordship

first allow of. That, thereupon, the said sir Giles, in the hearing of his lordship, delivered

"That, although the Proofs given before the

his agents, for their misdemeanors, were good and manifold, yet, their lordships will hear the

That a collection be made of all the proofs, concerning sir Giles only; which being read

light is an eviction in law: and for that the expectation thereof is great as well as the

A debate arising, in what manner to pro-

made a motion, "That by the ancient Orders

the Lords; and many foul abuses proved

committed for a contempt against them, and

chancellor, a message was sent from the Lords

Subsidy bills: also, to acquaint them, that the

ence a Conference with them, about the safe

them of that house; and that they come pre-

in." Answer returned, "That the Commons

Subsidies annexed to it. Which commission

from all parts of the country: I will be never
ther formality will leave you time for proceed-
freely with me, in giving me, as a free gift, two
ed by me; and since I cannot yet retribute by
a general pardon, which hath by form usually
I can do (which I can forbear no longer) is to
not to derogate or infringe any of the liberties
or privileges of this house, but rather to for-
as I have done, and will ever be ready to do.
I think, I will afterwards freely leave the judg-
ing the Alehouses, I would have to be left to
fore: and I pray you be not jealous, that I will
for it was a kind of false coin. I have already
freed the persons that were in prison: I will
govt. can warrant, I will allow. For I acknow-
instead of a pardon. All these three I will
you, neither can I give you any greater assu-
you against Informers: I desire you, my lords,
land. This I profess, and take comfort in,
For I remember, that since the beginning of
house of yours, I have always found it respec-
it will be accounted a happiness for you, that
—And now I confess, that when I looked be-
then remember that he was once a member of
your house; and so be bound to maintain all
at this time talks so much of Bribes, I have
the midst of them, I found them all bitten

long debate, the lords agreed upon a Judgment against sir Giles: the earl of Arundel

against him hereafter, if more matter, or matter of a higher nature, was found out.—Accordingly a Message was sent from the Lords to

morning." Answer returned, "That they

time the lord treasurer reported, "That, ac-

words; adding, "That the Lords had taken the right way to catch a king, by speaking to

The *Lord Chief Justice*, as Speaker of the house of peers, answered: "Mr. Speaker, the

plaints brought unto them against sir Giles

ships received several instructions from them; and, thereupon, proceeding by examination of

hereafter, their lordships will proceed against

lords against the said sir Giles is, And, the Lords

children; the ceremonies of degradation to be

court, whensoever he shall be taken. 2. That he shall stand perpetually in the degree of a

passes. 3. That his testimony be received in no

Westminster. 7. That the king's majesty shall

a sermon day throughout all England, especi-

town to resort unto it." Ordered further, and decreed, "That in all future parliaments, the March, 'in perpetuam rei memoriam.'

Chamber, for the conference; before the Lords

tion from the house. "To make a short re-

sson; and that, out of his grace and favour

nt, perpetual banishment. That the lords

gainst Mompesson, should be drawn up by

Then the Lords sent a message to the Com-

happiness in their departure and return

take examinations in the Lord Chancellor's

*Bacon and sir Edw. Villiers.*] April 17. The

he was a member of the lower house, his

but to prove it to be no monopoly; he denied

colour a monopoly; he did it in duty to the

take bonds, and signed a docquet, shewing his

city thereupon; whereas the recorder was not acquainted with it. *Resp.* He utterly denied

recorder to acquaint the city; but denied that

many signed by him, he confesses it; but, till

lordships favour. Adding, that if ever he de-

patent than by any other; and, as he takes it,

said, "That he thought himself happy in these mists of his maj.'s disfavour, that he was pleased

have a particular of his charge in writing, and time to answer the same; that he might have

and to his house, to search his papers; for that

his actions for 4, 5, and 7 years of his serving

make his further answer; which was more than was made for it accordingly.

a speech to them to this effect: He first made a short repetition of the speech, used by him,

unto him, on Friday last, viz. "That, at that time, he made a recantation unto them of his

ending of a parl. But that the Commons did

as occasion shall require. His maj. did put

parl. which were these: To relieve his wants

years; and for the relief of the torn estate of

his maj. told them that he had more cause to

cured a short truce and did hope to get a go-

country again; but was to be at great charges

sidies may be granted at the next session; lest when the same are given, his maj. might dis-

time the important business now intended cannot be finished: his maj. protested before God,

of all informers; and, amongst other good laws

a reformation of abuses by Informers, and

Grievances, his maj. commended those for pub-

he grievances; protesting, that he would pre-

punished, so a libel against his maj. in open

complained of and redressed; which are, That

this session; and added, That when he had

The king said, That it seemed strange to him, that sir Henry should be examined upon any

Thread; for his maj. did not conceive that any

mato against a multitude of Innkeepers: and

or Henry, before he questioned him; and said

signed a pardon for murder also.—That sir

inconvenient. Hereupon his maj. intended to

the said sir Henry, with many deprecations,

from him; yet, at last, he made a good sub-

message from the Commons to this effect: first, "That the Commons desire a re-conference

Bennet, knt. late a member of their house, but now expelled by them for the same; that they desire a conference also about him." Agreed

the whole house, "That h. r. h. the prince

April 24, p. m. His royal highness signified to

presently read, in hæc verba:

ment in the Upper House assembled. The

"May it please your lordships, I shall humbly

tion of that which I shall now write: for words

I hope, obtained of your lordships) as a protection, to all that I shall say, I shall go on; but with a very strange entrance, as may seem to your lordships, at first: for, in the midst of a state of as great affliction as, I think, a mortal

The next, That after this example, it is like that judges will fly from any thing in the likeness of corruption (though it were at a great distance) as from a serpent; which tends to the purging of the courts of justice, and re-

and wrought, I take no small comfort. But in

and his lieutenant: I do understand there hath

fication; and therefore I have chosen one only

mission and Confession which I shall now make unto your lordships, I hope I may say, and justify with Job, in these words, 'I have not

tion which I will use.—It rests, therefore, that without fig-leaves I do ingenuously confess and acknowledge, that having understood the par-

and memory: I find matter sufficient and full,

me. Neither will I trouble your lordships by singling those particulars which I think might

nullibus una?' Neither will I prompt your

dits of the witnesses. Neither will I repre-sent to your lordships, how far a defence might, in divers

cumstances; but only leave these things to

ships as judges, I shall say a few words unto

tuary course of courts, or precedents, in points

which I shall move, might be contrary to your

a reformation) I should not seek it. But herein I beseech your lordships to give me leave to

his general: not many years after, the like se-

senate, spread: whereupon Livy maketh this

is a great downfall, and may serve, I hope, in

your house; and never such a prince, whose

will your lordships forget, that there are 'vitia temporis,' as well as 'vitia hominis;' and this

first cast in; and, for my part, I wish it may

me, as a member of your own body: and one

vine affections, which, I hope, was not a lightning

This Submission being read by the clerk, and

the house adjourned, 'ad libitum,' for the bet-

[illegible] bond, at one time; and the like sum at another

[illegible] sent to him in writing; was much debated.

[illegible] use, likewise, he had in the same cause 100l. for sir John Lenthall's part: proved by Rd. Scott and Edw. Shurborne.—XI. In a cause

Submission, for 3 causes: 1. His lordship con-

[illegible] chanc. staid it and wrote his letter; on which

[illegible] lordship decreed Counton to pay Huxley the

[illegible] from Aubrey 100l.: proved by the depositions

George Hastings, Ralph Merefeild, and Tris-

In a cause between Rendell and Peacock, the

Hody and Hody, he received a dozen of buttons of the value of 50l. a fortnight after the

diamond ring worth 5 or 600l.: proved by John

of sir Tho. Pervent and John Churchill; who speaks of a greater value by the report of

the chancellor received of Barker 700l.: proved

There being a reference from his maj. to his lordship, of a business between the grocers and

grocers 200l.: proved by sir Tho. Middleton,

* Sir Thomas Coventry, so appointed upon the re[illegible]

tore them." - A Petition from sir John Bennett

and ordered, "That whereas sir John had presented a Petition, setting forth that he was kept a close prisoner, &c. their lordships would

this security; to give into this court the names

April 25, p. m. Mr. Baron Denham and

required his lordship's Answer; who said he

The lord chief justice received a letter from the lord chancellor, directed to sir James Ley,

"That the lord chancellor's Answer was not

own mouth." Upon this a long debate arose,

to be sent to this effect, "That their lordships,

kept a court, made officers and divers unwar-

stand upon his defence?"—*Answer*. "That the

Corruption: to make a particular confession

submission: but he humbly craves liberty, that

Sir F. Mitchell being called to the bar, was

denied and others confessed; and then having leave to speak for himself, he made a discourse

and Silver-Thread; and that he mistook the

person told him, weekly, that he had a com-

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in their robes, and give sentence against sir Mitchell, in the afternoon; and Fowlis was

of the patent of Gold and Silver-Thread; but

threaten these silk-men; but adds, he hath

The lieutenant of the Tower was called on to

sworn to this; and besides it was ordered, That the Earls of Dorset and Warwick, the bp. of Bangor, the lords Hunsden, Walden, and Grey

that his maj. in a late speech in this house, had said, "That the objections of the writs of quo

satisfaction of the reasons thereof. A committee was therefore appointed to wait on his

admit them to his presence; and to inform him,

cers of the crown-office; and how few were le-

appearance at the bar."

*The Lord Chancellor Bacon's Confession.*

chancellor baron a paper-roll, sealed un-

"Upon advised consideration of the charge,

guilty of Corruption, and do renounce all de-

of your lordships. The particulars I confess

head of the charge against him; but as that

recognizances in 10,000 marks a piece; that

after, the sums mentioned in the charge were

have the award confirmed; and a decree was

ceived the 400l. mentioned in this article, of Egerton; but, as he remembered, it was for

Tho. Monk 100 pieces; but it was long after

sutors, with furniture for his house.—VIII. As

value of 800l. of sir John Kennedy; a cabi-

Vandore; but looked upon it as a debt, and

article, of Counton; but looked upon it as a

—XVII. He confessed his receiving 200l. of

nature; but thinks this was before any suit be-

to be worth 5 or 600l. it was not of near that value; though, he confessed, it was too much for a new-year's-gift: he also confessed his re-

the seal, as a present, and that he afterwards

Henry Russel 3 or 400l. about a month

with taking of the French merchants 1000l. to

vent a suit, propounding such a price as the vintners might gain 6l. a ton; and the king

a day or two, restrain some of those that were the most stiff, in a messenger's hands; and af-

—"This Declaration I have unto your lordships with a sincere mind;

have declared them, there is a great deal of corruption and neglect; for which I am hear-

For extenuation, I will use none concerning

estate. I never was noted for an avaricious man, and the apostle says, that 'covetousness is the root of all evil.' I hope also that

none that are not almost two years old; whereas those that have a habit of cor-

precedent degrees of amendment, to my present penitency; and, as for my estate, it is so

satisfy my debts.—And so, fearing I

"FRAN. ST. ALBAN, Canc."

"My lords, it is my act, my hand, and my heart, I beseech your lordships to be merciful

thus; which his highness readily condescended to; and the former committee of lords were

ness reported to the house, "That, according

*Further Proceedings against Sir H. Yelverton.*] the charging sir Henry, in this house, with

chief justice read the charge, which was made

May 2. A new commission from the king

chief justice of the king's bench, to supply the

a message to their lordships of a double nature;

a Signification of what was to be done.—As to

the lord chamberlain, and the earl of Arundel,

and declared the same to his maj., who, by

effect, he was so far from extenuating or ex-

jesty's pleasure is, that himself will be the

ham, since he had besought his maj. that it

wholly to their lordships.

had referred it back to him: wherefore a mo-

That a committee of the whole house should attend his maj. at his pleasure; and that the

him: "Whereas it has pleased your maj. in a

justice upon sir Henry Yelverton, in a matter concerning your own honour; since which time

resolution; otherwise, this change may strike

render and zealous, in our dutiful affections,

Chancellor to morrow morning; therefore the

summon him to appear at the bar by 9 o'clock,

*The Judgment against the lord Chancellor Bacon.*] May 3. The officers sent to sum-

but found him sick in bed: that notwithstand-

giving judgment upon him, and entering it as

of judicature; and yet, so to proceed, as that

having sufficient proof of his speaking the words

ments ensued on what punishment to inflict upon him; and, amongst the rest, sir Edwin Sandys said, "That the house ought to be well

in a great part of the christian world: that the

religion, and consequently, to the state. There

who was much praised by all her enemies*

proceeding; was it not for the great business

but his offence in tongue; for that would

slander; therefore to punish him with as much

Commons agreed on a sentence, which the

two princes; saying in this manner, 'I have heard, that Prague is taken; and Goodman

their heels, and run away; and, as I have

most despiteful and scornful manner, with a

those two princes; and that at other times he

a part of himself, who is head of the parl. did

thereof did question him; and thereupon so far

place there, called Bolton's Ward; and shall

the pillory, from 9 until 11 of the clock, in the

inscription, in capital letters, of these words; 'For false, malicious, and despiteful Speeches, against the King's Daughter, and her Husband;

horse, without a saddle, with his face back-

him, a fine of 1000*l.*"

the matter, the lords sent a message, in writing,

ing, that, "the Lords, during all this par

houses: that their lordships have an earnest

happy continuance of it to the end; with a full resolution of all possible endeavours, on

having heard of a censure lately passed in that

* [illegible]

selves? But the question is, Whether that house

a member of their house, and for a matter

to pray a re-conference about the same; and,

matters concerning their own house."

is so dear unto him as his honour; yet, as be-

copy of the first charge upon him; and his

May 8. p. m. The house being to meet the

liberties and privileges; and whereupon their lord-

ference in their defence thereof: yet being de-

mons would agree to a sub-committee, to end

Southampton were appointed for that purpose;

come a precedent to wrong the privileges of

M. ... conference held yesterday between the

as a committee, will attend your lordships at

May 5. p. m. After consulting a precedent

1 Hen. IV, which proved, That the Commons were not judges in parl.; but that judicature

whole house went, as a committee, into the

house was resumed; when it was agreed, that

his maj.'s answer was, "The lords knowing they enjoy their honours from him, and under

der of his honour for that cause; therefore he

"That the house of commons is a court of re-

house be a court of record; nor whether the oath by them alledged to be ministred, in a

house, or by a master in chancery, then one

[illegible] fear of a servant, not to offend so gracious a [illegible] mat.; and, in this, with the sight almost of my [illegible] the quiet of the people, I am yet drawn in [illegible]

I received a message from mr. Emerson, sent me by sir Giles, that I would run myself upon the rocks, and that I should not hold my place [illegible] himself, and, like a herald at arms, told me from my lord of Buckingham, that I should not hold my place a month if I did not conform [illegible] could I but startle at this message? I saw here a great assuming of power to himself, to [illegible] saw myself cast upon two main rocks; either, had set me on, or else, to endanger myself by [illegible] y-blow and to hazard my fortune.—I hum- [illegible] means of living thus assaulted; for now it was [illegible] to this, whether I would obey his maj. or my lord, if sir Giles spoke true. Yet, I re- [illegible] the message, in part, made good; for all the [illegible] of my lord's worthies; that I remained in- [illegible] r the loss of a suit to come to me; my [illegible] posts.—Howbeit, I dare say, if my lord of [illegible] and displacing officers about a king, he would [illegible] fans, in the patent of Alehouses, in the Irish [illegible] ration of his place in the court of Wards, have been my overthrow. For these I suffer at this [illegible] ar, as I take it, but as I know, for my opposi- tion to his lordship) above 20,000l. I know well that I suffer unjustly, in my restraint, for [illegible] I sought no riches but his grace."

The foregoing minutes of sir Henry Yelverton

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tenced Floyde; but they leave him to the Lords [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] between them.—A Protestation was immedi- [illegible]

"That the proceedings lately passed in the [illegible] lawful rights or privileges of either house: but [illegible] as before." This protestation is also entered in the Journals of the Commons, without [illegible]

lord treasurer delivered a representation of sir [illegible] king; with his maj.'s pleasure signified that it [illegible] wi[illegible]

"Sir Henry Yelverton, in Michaelmas Term [illegible] breach of trust, in the unwarrantable passing of a charter to the city of London; tending to the disherison of his maj. both in matter of kingly power and high prerogative, and also, in matter of revenues and profits of the [illegible]

The sentence consisted of these 3 parts: 1. Imprisonment in the Tower. 2. A fine of 4000l. 3. A declaration of disability and unfitness to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

bar, where serjeant Crew and mr. Attorney General opened the charge against him; and

Sir Henry, having leave, explained himself

the afternoon.

came on again; when the question being put,

being far spent in settling this affair, the heat.

sir Henry, at 9 the next morning.

sir Henry Yelverton; the Memorial of which is entered in these words: "Whereas, on the

to his maj. viz. for drawing without warrant a

by the court of Star-Chamber to be a person

General; and was further adjudged to be im-

Hosteries; and being required to make An-

if ever he deserved well of his maj. it was of

more abused by it than by any other; and that

to the bar, the said sir H. made a long and

as touching the said patents; and in his an-

throw, unto his opposition against that patent

the said sir H. in his Answer uttered several other words of scandal; which, though directly

words reached his maj. and fastened a scandal upon his highness, in tolerating and giving way

quis; glancing, and, in a sort, resembling them

the same; but the day being far spent, their lordships did forbear to proceed to a sentence

for his speeches uttered in this court, which do

at the bar, either in the king's presence, or, in

maj. in honour; and the prisoner being with-

marq. of Buckingham, lord high admiral; and

ney general. And, whereas, the greatest mat-

a message which the said sir H. did affirm was

message: and the said sir H. having leave to

and, being fully agreed about it, the lord mar-

sir Henry's fine, and h. r. h. the prince offered

him by the Commons; nor does it appear that

set at liberty; reconciled to the marquis; and was esteemed, says Rushworth, "a man valde

pleas. He was author of The Reports; his la-

A message was sent from the Commons to

other witnesses. Whereforu the Commons de-

*Answer.* The Lords have been busied with many matters of great importance; but they

against him; and moved the house that mr.

nations. Accordingly, the deposition of 6 per-

pened to the king's daughter and her children.

affection unto them. 3. For speaking basely

the Attorney said, "That Floyde relating

daughter and her children; he the said Pen-

deemed her from captivity: he the said Floyde replied, I am sorry upon such a tool; and

the 3rd, mr. Attorney shewed, "That the said

and Goodwife Palsgrave;" calling him "That

lated a stage-play of the princess, running away with two children, the one under one arm and

taken; and the said Cole answering, "That is

now we may freely speak it, I, or any noble-

Bohemia."—Here mr. Attorney opened "that point of the ancient oath of allegiance; of

such case, the said Floyde, being a lawyer, could

words, 'Goodman Palsgrave and 'Goodwife Palsgrave? To which he answered, 'I spoke [illegible] down in the deposition.' 'Did you speak those [illegible] replied. 'It was but a folly for him to deny [illegible] the prince and princess Palatine? he answered 'I remember it not.'

The prisoner being withdrawn, though the [illegible] and Floyde's Answers, yet, for order sake, it was put to the question, 'Whether Edw. Floyde be so guilty of the offences of which he [illegible] cured?' It was agreed by all, *nem. diss.* But one gentleman: this was also put to the question, [illegible] bar, when the Attorney General praying judg-

his forehead. 3. To be whipt at a cart's tail, [illegible] pillory there for two hours. 4 That he shall [illegible] tence quickly executed; and the paper to be on his head was to contain these words: "For [illegible] and princess Palatine, the king's only daughter, [illegible] every part of this Sentence was executed on Floyde; but the Lords Journals assure us, 'That some days after on a motion from the [illegible] flicted upon Edw. Floyde, be suspended and [illegible] executed according to the former order. It [illegible] that judgment thereupon be not then given, but [illegible]

*Parliament.*] May 28. The Lord Treasurer de- [illegible] for these causes: "1. The season of the year, [illegible] people, may breed infection. 2. The use that [illegible] the profits of his maj.'s revenues are, as it were [illegible] ment keeps a kind of being in pari. 2. Whereas [illegible] same state they now are. 3. It will keep many [illegible] laws in continuance which will end with the [illegible] pardon is not yet prepared; which he intends [illegible] tributed, his majesty cannot, in so short a time, [illegible] grievous to his subjects; so his maj. cherisheth [illegible] will send a Commission for the adjournment of [illegible]

[illegible] is proved, may have a bill of review, if the [illegible] reported and delivered into the house; and [illegible]

Sir *G. Moore* saith, that the first reason of calling of a parl. was to redress mischiefs and grievances; and, since we want time to redress the mischiefs, he would we should forthwith take [illegible] might be a short bill or clause, that the ses[illegible] ing of such bills.

[illegible] to have thereby ended; but those judges said, it was a [illegible] dents.

Sir *Warwick Heale* saith, that there is a precedent in sir Tho. Shirley's Case, that a bill [illegible]

Sir *E. Sandys* would have all those bills, that are [illegible] the [illegible]

Sir *Rob. Crane* would have us petition his [illegible] term, that we might pass some bills, and not return without some fruit of our labours into the country; which will otherwise with a heavy [illegible] committee,

Mr. *Crane* saith, that since it pleased the king to [illegible] be worse welcome than we were after [illegible]

sire a present Conference with the Lords, that they and we might join in a petition to the [illegible] termine: that in this king's time, in sir Thos. [illegible] such a clause might pass, and the sessions not [illegible] Lords for a Conference, and desire them to join with us in a petition to this effect.

[illegible] in one day, for it is here to be read but once; [illegible] strictions: that the bill for repeal and con[illegible] be also soon ready: that we, at a conference [illegible] petition to the king, that we might continue [illegible] this term there is but little business to be dispatched; for usually this term is but to settle [illegible]

[illegible] take 3 things into our consideration; 1st, his [illegible] these he would have us do something: that he [illegible] success of this parl.; but now we shall be [illegible]

thing: I wish that it had then given something,

go to, he would not go into his country with

shall be a mock and scorn to the country.—

"That the whole vote of the house is, that, it

with the Lords about this; even to be humble

special bills; to the comfort of his subjects." A message was sent to the Lords to this effect.

and a prorogation: that for the general Par-

brought nothing to perfection: that there were

prorogation the same parliament men are to

in a Petition to the king for further time. He

the midst of business, should break up the sessions.

ed a Conference and thereby a Petition to be made to his maj. for a longer continuance of

therefore, "That though he is willing to

unto him by parl. yet, a petition of this nature cannot be pleasing unto him; it seeming to be

parl. than to prorogue it; and therefore his

judges, Whether the royal assent by commis-

ment or prorogation of the parl. His pleasure

rest he will advise of afterwards. Lastly, that

The prince moved the house, "That the

to desire a Conference, presently, with the other house: which being agreed to, and the Lords

ing, at 9 o'clock.

every man cried out "rise! rise!" and that

Mr. *Delbridge*, a Devonshire merchant, saith

cometh an honest man; and therefore profess-

from the king, doth dislike him for his parti-

let them rest.

riously defend them: that trade is decayed

for and the lord Haddington, as he thinks; but

he agreed with dr. Field for the recognizance,

suit. He was to pay the money to dr. Field and Davenport; but how much each should

this purpose: viz. "Whereas the house of com-

judgment in that cause, the Lords having taken

were informed by examinations taken in their

lordships."—Then the question was put, Whe-

zance; when, after many delays, and a year's

Thus ended this Affair, of which, there is not

of Durham* stood up, and, in a speech, re-

guilty of much Bribery and Corruption; of

rose up and said, "That dr. Field, the now

* Richard Neile, who had himself been

† The circumstance took place when dr. Field was only a private clergyman; nor does

administrator's accounts, sir John had 100l. to

Whorwood, a younger son, and a daughter offered to prove a will. Tho. Whorwood, the

father's will; a caveat being entered, he sent

Kelvert promised but paid not: Proved by

administration; for 50l. paid sir John and 5l.

have had a cause heard in chancery, which concerned that estate: Proved by Wm. Bass,

two kinsmen of the intestate, agreed with Sam-

had, besides, a piece of plate, which cost 4l.

Francis Winscomb pretended a will. Sir John

50l. more, 8 months after; and 25s. for ex-

it was ordered that he be brought there again

Cause of sir John Bennet; and the Attorney

tration of her husband's goods; wherein she

contract, sir John pressing to have more.

am.—He took of Wm. Auchmore, for the

more, 15l. Proved by Rd. Williamson: and of

for his favours in proving a nuncupative will of

ality, nor so much as a superscription of the

making a report into the court of chancery.

[redacted]

assed of a personal estate of 11,210l. 2s. 7d.

[redacted]

proved in common form; and, for sentence,

[redacted]

law. Mr. Tighe, brother to the said doctor,

[redacted]

paper for gold. Upon this, administration of

[redacted]

dr. Bancroft; and Lyster said, that a halting

[redacted]

hamson.—Mary Hawley, 6 years ago, died in-

[redacted]

Printed by John [illegible] Printer. [illegible]

[redacted]

bury, during the minority of his children, or

[redacted]

said Kenbury. Proved by Tho. Gear.—

[redacted]

effects unto Peter Scarlet, until the said Peter

[redacted]

spoke as follows:—"I come in all humility, to

[redacted]

at this time, I hope you will excuse me, as being surprized with such a tempest of malice thro' the compass of 19 years, the whole time

[redacted]

seech your lordships to give me some time, not

[redacted]

I humbly desire to have a copy of my charge,

[redacted]

fess, after I have had time to consider thereof. Those wherein I am otherwise accused, as of many, I desire, as by the law of nations I ought,

[redacted]

exhibited, to use cross interrogatories, to

[redacted]

council allowed me. Lastly, I humbly beg at your lordships hands, even for justice sake,

[redacted]

man as I am accused for. I am the first eccle-

[redacted]

uses, amounting to a great sum, I will engage

[redacted]

not above 200l. per annum, ever since I was judge; whereof, if I cannot give a good account, I will beg my bread all my life."

[redacted]

into their consideration these requests; and,

[redacted]

pleased to grant the same, thus far, viz. "1.

[redacted]

parl. to make his defence. 2. Council to advise with only; but no council here in court to defend his cause. 3. Liberty to examine wit-

[redacted]

[illegible] University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

in court, with such sureties as the court shall

of her money, left with him as a deposit; and

of Oxford, which I intended to have done,

misfortunes happened. As for my bail; I am in debt and disgrace, and doubt whether I can procure bail to enter into so great a sum. I

giving us leave to touch businesses of a high na-

ment; which judgment is better far than ma-

fame and scandal our religion; for corruption

things. 1. Of our Religion at home; and, for

formation, the Papists were never more impo-

For the honour of the king's children: this

ing that business to a good end; for now we see, there is a labour to bring all Christian Re-

commonwealth: which if we consider in its

dered in 2 things: 1. What we shall presently

thereof as he list: for the 2nd, that we should

and appointment, and we have received a mes-

sureth, that we should prepare a bill, that our

bills they have in their hands with speed, that

where the people are of our religion, can be

never saw any prince more favourable; and

king's children.

that his maj.'s message is so taken: that it

doth call it and appoint the beginning of it.

a right understanding of each other, and cursed

Secretary, all the house cried Amen! and then albeit we were never less able to give it. We

thing in this short time.

*Dr. Gnoch* saith, that it is discovered, that that he never knew, after so long a sitting, an ad ournment, but still a sessions, nor subsidies

rupted; and is not the time yet come that we given without a general pardon; and is sorry

says, he can trade no more: the artisan says, they must now be severed: that there are pas-

There were a people brought out of a great

es it begun, very well, and give a remedy to cess in it: but we have sat here these 18 weeks,

our grievances. He saith, the commonwealth yet are we no nearer a good success than we

were at first: that we have given two free Sub-

the kingdom; beseech him, that he will be

is a good case at our return, when it shall please his maj. to call us.

is divided into 3 sorts of speakers, free, silent,

house; for, at first sitting, while the king's ear was open to us, there was a good harmony be-

hearts of this house.

It was on this motion resolved, that a message shall go to the Lords, to desire a free

pointed a meeting for the free conference, and

of both houses, and the time at 4 this after-

May 30, p. m. Sir *Noth. Rich* saith, that it

us any thing, and that his maj.'s ears are stop-

are well pleased to give over; wherefore he

sented to the Lords, that the king may know it.

for all the inhabitants there have, and are ready to leave them. As for bills, he would not have us present to his maj. a few bills; for

bring forth a mouse. As for Grievances, he

have no Grievances to be presented, but only

would have us go on with them; but he would go with us to the king, to represent the lament-

may, for they are not to be taken as a retribu-

Sir *Ed. Sackville* would have us pass those

a discontent, we shall repent it; for that may after the recess.

by a longer stay: that time will manifest, that

but they expected fit being a free conference,

ships will send us a note, how the state of the

May 31 Mr

sions; so as, if this be but an adjournment,

sessions: and, if it be now a sessions, then all

of

regni sui attainted of high treason, but as soon

the ground: that in 1 H. VII. bills did pass the

sented some bills to take away the same and,
if the bill against Monopolies and that against

an adjournment rather than a sessions.

cannot, in so short time, prepare the Griev-

a question in 1 Jac. but then it was resolved

itself: that in 27 Eliz. there was a commis-

then adjourn itself, on notice by a message
from the Lords: that the commission of adjourn-

selves and their servants: that in a year book

royal assent was a sessions: that in 1 and 2 of

sessions: that there cannot be a royal assent

royal assent, that this shall be a sessions or pro-
rogation of parl.; but, if he say no such thing

to enable the subject the better to live: the

between man and man. These things are the
most weighty causes of the parl.; and he wish-

adjournment, there hath a commission used to

Speaker; whom he would not have use such

Sir *D. Digges* saith, that it is true, that it

no bills to be passed at this adjournment; and
he thinketh it will better content the country,

goeth home with a sorrowful mind; but not
with a repining sorrow, but a sorrow that in all

Sir *Edw. Coke* saith, it is a maxim in law,
that every court must adjourn itself; and, if

then the adjournment is not good; but the

commission to adjourn alone is not good; but,

on both sides.

it is: that trade is as great as ever it was, but I have been at.

have begun. | pardon.

was the other's opinion, that it would be for the king's honour not to pass bills. He wish-

Conference with the Commons, yesterday;

journment of the parl. "Three things at the

3. Their desire to have finished them: with an enumeration of a mass of business which they

desired to know how bills rest with us, that we

pass; and that we may advise together what

bills, but also such other matters as they have now in hand."—The Lords then sent a message

had passed, and specially recommended it to be expedited with all possible haste in their house. This was a bill of a very extraordinary nature; in the sequel.

May 31, p. m. The Lords then considered that they were to meet the Commons, at a Con-

propositions, to give them no answer at that

be so adjourned, as that each house may have

*Prorogation.*] A motion was made, that the

adjournment of a parl. by the King, and an ad-

and privileges, were ordered to search the re-

June 1, Mr. Attorney General read di-

shewed also, that a parl. being adjourned by

commission, and brought into parl. were or-

declaration.

in that cessation: but it is otherwise, when we

there was a difference of an adjournment

alone do adjourn the parl. then it is a deter-

be by a record, it is an end of the sessions; but, if it be but by a remembrance, it is otherwise: but it is ordinary, that there is a commission

breed a great question, whether the sessions determine or no; and his opinion is, that it

time of recess, when there was an adjournment

Mr. *Mallet* saith, that in 4 Ed IV. there term; and thereon the judges did adjourn the term: and it hath ever been the use of all

took notice, "That upon Monday last he sent a message to them, and another to the Commons, declaring his royal pleasure for the

ment of the king's power to call, adjourn, and commons in a petition to his maj. as they desired, for a non-adjournment at this time: also for leaving the form of the adjournment unto him; and for expediting the bill which

ment, discussed in that house yesterday, and *statu quo prius* until the next sitting; but that then no committees were to meet: but if the

are to be heard in that house; but yet the privileges and liberties of the Lords were to be

writs of Supersedeas and Certiorari: but his maj. first demanding the opinions of the judges,

so return?" his maj. put the Lords in mind of

ten days longer; but now he would not yield to their request: yet, if the Lords thought that 8

be now in the house, he will grant it."

taking it into consideration, they thought fit to sent a message to them to desire a free con-

some bills, and so to make a session."

maj.'s *free* grant of a choice, whether the continued for a fortnight longer, and then prorogued; The Commons having considered

form whereof they leave to him; because they

three Petitions; first, for matters of trade, that

committee of 12 lords to join with a committee

June 2. In the Commons. Sir *Walt. Earle*

by question in the house, for the words which

town, for which he serveth: that he taketh

a monopoly is procured upon false suggestions.

with words, for we had to deal with a wise and

his maj.'s govt.; saying, that, amongst all the

his maj. in the govt. of the kingdom, whereof

being put, it was resolved that sir E. Sandys is

not above 14 or 15 days; but, after an adjourn-

committee appointed to sit during the adjourn-

adjournment, or no; and, whether there were

accordingly a report of the labours of that

man and a good subject to say: and therefore

trading: that his father did long since set on

house, which hath 3 principal ends. 1. To

merchants. 3. That it shall be hurtful to no

7 years; for now every merchant comes here

and go live in the country; or else give

spectacle: for there are abundance of vaults

in that town; and there was a very good haven,

customs at a medium of 7 years; for this was

his customs, than now he hath; for now the

be a great ease, that they may send up their

cause it consisteth of many heads, that the

D. Dizzes is a worthy motion; for freedom of

tomers, and ammoners sinners; for they

matter concerning monopolies; whereby he

"That yesterday, in the afternoon, the com-
from the Commons, attend d his maj.; where

sented unto him the 3 Petitions, recommended

monitions to expedite good laws; and that

his maj. would also advise with his council,

rity. And the king, as general bishop of the

"That at their return into the country, they

was adjourned for so long a time, as now it was intended to be; they could not satisfy

nuance of their privileges during all the time

ships delivered their opinions. "That the lords

After several other orders were finished, h.

he state as they now are, until the next meeting."

*The Commons' Declaration for the Recovery*

And, least the slackness shown in it should be

draw up a Declaration of their sentiments in

Sir *James Perrott* who said, "That since the

mover humbly beseecheth the house, that in the cause of religion (which is God's cause)

make a public protestation and Declaration,

on our return to parl. (being thereto required

claration being here made, he would that the

foreign princes, concerning this cause: or at

mained with much joy and a general consent

make such a declaration; viz. because that

the king hath his sword drawn; for the whole

march."

gion, not of the wrong done to the count

and a general consent of the whole house, and

they could hold them, as a visible testimony

Then there grew a little question, whether we

Palatinate: but it was resolved, after a little

which done, the house selected a committee

in writing, that it might be entered and remain registered with the clerk of the parl. house.

When the committee had drawn up the Declaration, it being reported and publicly read

"The Commons assembled in parl. taking

threatened, but also with one heart and voice

p. 1291.) This I made bold to annalize a little,

four circumstances in the same; to which I ap-

of treaty. I declared, from him, that all this was done; I wish I could have said as profi-

over-much lingered and delayed. I shewed from the king, that no more it was; and pro-

maj. was petitioned, upon the non proficiency

the king, that this petition was likewise granted;

I touched upon an heroical act of his maj. which I called a Pattern for this assembly; and

nute; the which had otherwise been dissolved before this parl. could be assembled. I noted that, without this, their resolution had been lost: and so will all this be still without their

some men not to be so punctual; and shewed

sion. For, in matters of this nature, as I noted out of a good author, 'quæ legitimum,' &c.

cedents, That all, &c. and all cunning and ina-

soundly, really, &c.—In the last place, I came

his maj. limits, at this time, to some 7 or 8

sented your lordships the natural bird, as it came from the nest, without so much as a fea-

ther of my own invention: for this is no speech

long as he was represented by such a son: a

spirit to be present and president in this as-

*Spain, &c.*] The Lord *Digby* also made a short

In the delivery of the message I had from the king, I presented these 3 considerations; 1. his

what Redress was fittest. I began with his

ditions as his majesty should think fit. His

Albertus, to propose a Reconciliation; and sent

command over the Spanish army; in regard the emperor had all his greatness, saving a few

unto a reconciliation, in favour of his maj. and,

archduke.—Sir Edw. Villiers and I returned into England about the same time; I bringing

was ready for a general treaty, which his maj.

touching the reconciliation; and I was em-

tions which I was to make to the emperor

* This paragraph and the next are le-



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grave's submission. But the emperor referred the conclusion of this business unto a diet.—Then I made a 2d proposition, viz. That war

After this the emperor hastening the Diet, the

wer to the propositions, which I received, think-

of Bavaria and the Infanta, for a cessation from arms: and that himself had granted a promise,

the duke of Bavaria: 1. in regard of the empe-

sent of the said duke; which happened because

Bavaria. 2. in regard the said duke had a great

Rensorpe, and Budmuus.—I coming to count

ror. The duke of Bavaria, in his letters to me,

for a truce, for the wars were at an end; in that

final agreed. And here, I noted, That this nu-

was the emperor's mind also; whereupon I ob-

present state of the Palatinate, I shewed, That count Mansfield was come down into the lower part with 16,000 men, and sir Horace Vere had about 5000; all these having endured the hard-

which must have been spent in raising, arming, into that place.—I said further, That the people and rapine under the Spanish army; and that soldiers, thro' want, should be driven to fall to spoil those of the Palatinate, and breed a liking in them to the Spanish government. I noted consist of men, which fought for their country, wives, or children, but for money; which they the count, for want of pay, should take a dis-

off to the emperor, and then all were lost.—I state of all Christendom; the power of the em-

ing of Spain: that the forces of the princes of the Union were disbanded; and that the Catholic League did continue to hold firm.—I observed how bravely sir Horace Vere and capt. Bo-

Palatinate; and that, by the wisdom and va-

the enemy, being a place of small strength; Manheim, a very strong town; Frankendale,

Touching what redress was fittest, I concluded, That it was proper to cherish and keep up that army which is already there, which must be with supplies of money; and that more forces must

Princes of the Union. This I recommended

about the Palatinate. That the business, now in hand, required a great and a speedy Supply,

his own; and his lordship doubted not but that

make his maj. in love with the parliaments."

bills; which, with some other matters of less

plaints and redressing matters of privileges,

letter, sent him from sir Edwin; whereby he signified, that he received a discharge from the

Nov. 22. Mr. *Alford* saith, that the king

none should meddle or talk of state business; and yet hath again commanded, by the three lords, that we should not meddle but with the business of the Palatinate; that this is a precedent wherein we are warily to proceed; for hereafter the king may else say, we shall med- with other things, and so we lose the Privilege of the house: we are to hasten to dispatch the business of the house; for the end of the may be

Hen. VII.'s time one Terrill, a member of this

ting or serving again in this house. We are taxed to be cunning and malicious, but he

gave, without precedent, a free gift of two Sub-

clamation, to speak of state business; and yet

which is state business; thereby taxing his

Sir *D. Digges* saith, that he hath served the

sitteth about the Chair, that it hath ever been

so likewise of this parl. It is well known, that sir Ed Sandys hath suffered: which if he knew

house: but, since there is a day prefixed for

conscience

letter to mr. Speaker may be read again; for,

was a member of this house; and, for aught

the Privileges of this house; but we have ever

questioned for matter of state; but howsoever

there is a murmur abroad, that he was com-

or no

Mr. Secretary *Culvert* saith, that, though he

cateth; and some say, they are not yet satisfied that sir Edwin was not committed for par-

entered.

with a great deal of difficulty, and desireth that

have 1,500,000l. in bank here. the usurers of

ployment here, to be compelled by a law to go and live in the country; and, though many say their wives draw them hither, yet laws will rule

have us consider, what will discharge the charge of a war; and, as we should provide for that, home, whether we want provision: "Parva

would have us give as much for a present Sup-

as, if he be 10l. he should pay 10l. fully. For

war. Only he desireth, that we may have first safety at home; that we be not here supplanted by those of a contrary religion whose hearts are at the king of Spain's service; and they think they ought to be so, because he is the protector of their superstition and religion.

would have us consider of 2 things. 1. What

He would have us bestow such a sum on the king, as will suffice for the present supply of the

thing else till this be effected.

up, and that he will speak with a royal heart to

king's children: that the propositions now on foot are, 1. For a present supply for the Pa-

is needful, the other necessary: that the states

states; who

now fight against us with a victorious sword. Those who are for us may be those of our re-

against the Spaniard will put them in mind of

up by a civil war, so as there is no hope of help thence. It is true, that the king hath carried the affairs of the Palatinate wisely, and

treated of peace, they have still gone on with

of Spain is our friend, but every one knoweth,

but a petit prince. He would have us consider, first, the honour of this kingdom; for he

is angry with us for not keeping the crown of

cil have wrought no good effects at all; so as

that all those papists, who are here amongst us,

grown insolent; they call us already the pro-

are grown to such a head here, may not turn

grant any Subsidy; but first to proceed with

Sir *Edw. Giles* would have us make a tho-

ourselves. He saith, there was a Jesuit lately taken in the West Country, and is now at

Jesuits here in England at this time; and his

He would therefore have a course first taken

popists; and that afterwards we should con-

good by treaty, and would therefore have us

hath hitherto done much for us; but we must not look for that help from him still, if we be

Mr. Sec. *Calvert* would have us remember,

want of a Supply; but, how or in what manner they did it, he will not mention. But, if

reunited, and the king of Denmark and other

selves for the assistance of the Palatinate; for

forbear in that action: that the friendship

rest is; and he would not have our king to

the delaying of a Supply any longer, if we do it our supply will come too late. It is said,

but they, who shall speak to defer a supply, seek to keep it longer in the scabbard.

Declaration, that our hearts are ready to

if we do nothing, it will be a scandal to our

what we shall give; and would have us do it

dissent from a present given. We have heard

tick decayed, we may think it a difficult matter to proceed in a war. He would have us

the Spaniard; and against him, as he con-

is no halting between two religions, and there-

not now, we would give at our next meeting

Nov. 27. Mr. *Wylde* saith, that it was a

only on the defensive, and permitted his ene-

mise of the Spaniard: those who are of that

latinate; but would have us let the king know,

whether he (having made so many fair pro-

the emperor. He would not, that we should, by our discord, add grief to the common and

Mr. *Neale* acknowledgeth his disability to speak of the great business in hand, and will

speeches of those who have debated well here-

he got it: 'Dolus an virtus quis in hoste re-

more forward and willing to give than himself.

more than a plain war, and therein they will venture their lives and estates; but those of

the ancient order, by the lands: that money is bought beyond sea at a higher rate than the mint here will give for it; and that is the reason, why so much foreign coin brought in hither is not kept here, as it would be otherwise:

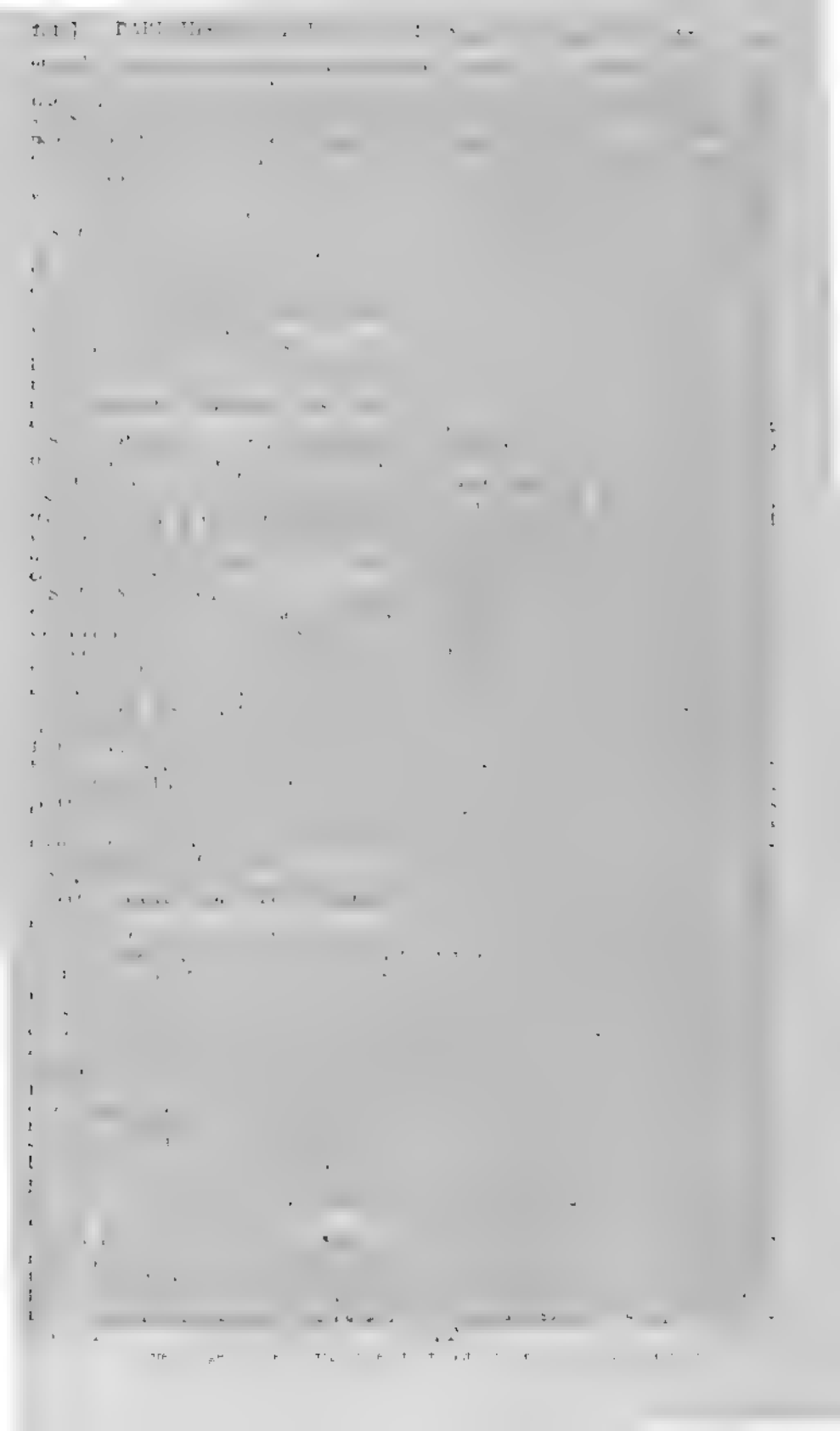
Mr. *Pymme* saith, that, if we should not now

and effected no bills. This is a ground that,

desires.

23 Eliz. she made the first laws against Papists;

gether.



poorer sort should not be taxed at all.

and that [illegible]

Sir G. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. *Secretary* says, [illegible]

*lles*: there is a great necessity of a present Supply: that the king hath already disbursed 40,000*l* [illegible] that sum [illegible] of the subsidy [illegible] shortly, and, if this [illegible] than August, [illegible] be what to [illegible]

Sir *Hen. Poole* would have the Subsidy paid in Feb. next.

Sir *Tho. Wentworth* would not have us capitulate with the [illegible] on condition to have a sessions before Christmas, but we [illegible] a session [illegible] have [illegible]

Sir *Edw. Coke* reported, "that the committee [illegible] drawn: the 1st for the Advancement of Religion; the 2nd for a Sessions before Christmas: that it had also resolved, to give one entire Subsidy, to be paid in Feb. next, for the Supply [illegible] shall pay (as strangers) double subsidies, and [illegible] subsidy, in the place of their mansion house, [illegible] for all those lands or leases, whereof they, or [illegible]

[illegible] Speaker: If we shall suffer the council table to call in question such as sit here for parliament [illegible] sons: 1. Because that which was said or done was so done or said in private, whereas sir E. [illegible] England. 2. Because mr. Secretary is a party, [illegible] for [illegible] not [illegible]

*Mr. Spencer.* That sir E. Sandys be sent to, [illegible] for parliamentary matters in the house or not: [illegible]

*Mr. Mallory.* We are intrusted for our [illegible] leges; and losing them, we deserve to be hanged. Let us not look upon ourselves only, but [illegible] or treason. Therefore I desire, that sir E. S. [illegible] our lives. Sir E. Sandys, a worthy member of [illegible]

For he said, it was not for any thing done or spoken in the house; yet it may be for speaking of parliament business out of the house. I would gladly know, whether we are not as free to speak in Westminster-hall, as here: and whether we are a parl. in the forenoon, and [illegible]

Mr. *Chancellor of the Dutchy* saith, it is an [illegible] concerning the commitment of sir E. Sandys were great; and king's hearts are inscrutable: that, since sir E. S. was innocent of what he [illegible] farther stir in the cause of his commitment: it [illegible] business hath been questioned 8 times before [illegible] man: take heed, you see what is become of sir E. S. You are brave fellows whilst you are together; but what becomes of you when you are parted? My council is, to send for sir E. S.; and if he be sick, that he be required to [illegible] much loquacity, I should have kept silence at [illegible] doth seem to call me up in particular, I crave [illegible] own safety; and it beseems their wisdoms, [illegible] though I am very near unto him, yet I know

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recusants, but only a mere remonstrance, and that it is a Petition for the sessions only.

involved one in the other; and therefore he

prerogative; lest we thereby lose something of our own privileges, to treat in this manner of

clause, "That we seek not to make, hereby,

all scruples and misinterpretations; which be-

to the king:

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

"Most gracious and dread Sovereign; We,

standing your maj.'s pious and princely inten-

quire; and finding, how ill your maj.'s good-

of Rome and his dearest son; the one aiming at as large a temporal monarchy, as the other at a spiritual supremacy. 2. The devilish po-

professors of our religion in foreign parts. 4.

Confederacy of the princes of the Popish Re-

advantages conducing to that end upon all oc-

in the behalf of Popish Recusants, for connivance and favour unto them. 9. Their open

rences there. 11. The education of their

less than a toleration. 13. The licentious printing and dispersing of Popish and seditious

"And from these Causes, as bitter roots, we

Popish Religion is incompatible with ours, in

ces. 3. It openeth too wide a gap for popularity, to any who shall draw too great a party. 4. It hath a restless spirit, and will strive by these gradations; if it once get but a connivance, it will press for a toleration; if that

will never rest till they get a subversion of the true religion."

"The Remedies against these growing evils,

evitable necessity is fallen upon your maj.

and pious king can avoid; your maj. would not

to take your sworn [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

a diversion or otherwise, as in your deep judg-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

securing of our peace at home, your maj. would

[illegible]

annexed; and to put in execution, by the care

[illegible]

to be made for preventing of dangers by Popish

to frustrate their hopes for a future age, our

[illegible]

married to one of our own religion. 7. That

[illegible]

such whose wives are Popish Recusants, be

[illegible]

now, in their tender years, the seeds of true re-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

your maj. And seeing out of duty to your

[illegible]

[illegible]

effected but by passing a bill in a parliamentary

[illegible]

time shall be prepared for your maj.'s honour,

[illegible]

accustomed) with your maj.'s gracious Pardon

[illegible]

reign; to the discharge of Alienations without

[illegible]

year of your maj.'s reign. Which gracious fa-

[illegible]

or prejudice to your own profit.—And we, by

[illegible]

the great King of kings, shall contend for a

[illegible]

maj.'s long and happy reign over us, and for

your children's children after you, for many

[illegible]

[illegible]

stantly dispatched a Letter to the Speaker to

[illegible]

a Letter, even now received from his maj. directed to mr. Speaker; which mr. Speaker desired liberty first to read privately to himself:

[illegible]

"To our trusty and well-beloved sir Thos.

[illegible]

"Mr. Speaker; We have heard, by diver-

of our person, at this time, from our high court

[illegible]

[illegible]

capacity: and so tending to our high dishon-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

message to sir Edwin Sandys, to know the ten-

of doubt of any question of that nature, that may arise among them hereafter, you shall re-

are desirous, that we should make this a sec-

be not made, at this time, for the weal of the

would rise, and consider, till to-morrow, what to do in this great business, so nearly concern-

It was accordingly ordered, "That two

that have been sent."

labour of our adversaries to make a breach

on a discontent-
versaries.

the body: that in Elizabeth's time, in the

it being a matter of a high nature and consequence. And so he would have us do in this

of it, the better to consider till to-morrow what

digested it; and therefore would have us now

ness, it being of the greatest consequence for

rise but not as in discontent, but rather resort

great business.

Dec. 5. Mr. *Drilmidge* rose up and said,

Impositions; and now, of late, they are almost

fry over a faggot. And therefore, the State of

by mr. Secretary: that his life and fortunes shall ever be at the king's feet and command;

out of a tender respect not to distaste his maj.

be. Hereupon we presently took into our consi- [illegible]
medies of our present estate; and, if we have [illegible]
faults. He would, first, have us now endeavour [illegible]
here: 3dly, defend the privileges, which were [illegible]
sixth, that there may be a committee appoint- [illegible]
of our privileges and liberties, without which [illegible]
business at a committee.

Sir *Francis Seymour* saith, if we do now, out [illegible]
of our liberties: that we could not expect bet- [illegible]
our own house, the king is misinformed; for [illegible]
members, to be complained of, for speaking of our consciences freely. He liketh that we should sit as a committee of the whole house, for the debate of this business; but, because we [illegible]
member of this House should make here a pro- [illegible]
to hear our Petition, or else to give us leave to go home, or sit here and say nothing.

Sir *G. Moore* saith, that we now stand between the indignation of our king, and the privileges of our house, which are the spirit of the [illegible]
touch the hem of Christ's garment; for which [illegible]
ing our humility, love, and care of his honour, encourage us to proceed. He would have us [illegible]
to his maj.; and, for the preparing of this, that we should appoint a committee.

Mr. *Hackwell* saith, if good kingdoms were [illegible]
storms in this house: the first in 5 Eliz. when [illegible]

as now, to beseech her to marry; and, though [illegible]
perance in that petition, and on a 2nd petition, [illegible]
her marriage here: 3. that the king heretofore, [illegible]
give us leave to debate thereof. He would [illegible]
...s royal prerogative; and that, when we have [illegible]
our former petition, together with such a one [illegible]
in the like cases; and to that end view, at a committee, all our proceedings in the business of our petition; and endeavour thereby to sa- [illegible]
of the most dutiful subjects. He marvelleth, that any amongst us should dislike our proceedings in the Petition, since, when it passed [illegible] He [illegible]
hibited by the king's letter, to treat of any [illegible]
or of any thing that hath its motion in any [illegible]
incensed against this house upon a misinformation; but being told (though not from us) [illegible]
ceed in that business: but hereupon the house [illegible]
proceed accordingly.

Mr. *Pymme* saith, that the words of 'fiery, [illegible]
the whole house; for, since we have not pu- [illegible]
act of the whole house. He desireth, a Pe- [illegible]

Sir *Dud. Digges* moveth, that, since we

[illegible] 1628 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

inheritance received from our ancestors; with-

mand.

maj. had been truly informed of our proceed-

for we have been preparing of a Petition for

ing the business of Gouldsmith and Lepton, and a member of this house: That there are good

the Pardon, without which a sessions cannot

time; neither, if we would or could pass more

any more, than are already in their hands. If we receive a comfortable and gracious Mes-

dispatch the same; and then we shall soon be ready for a sessions.

that bill, and then with that Grievance; and so

but we shall have a command for it from the king. He would have a committee to consider hereof, as sir *R. Phillips* moved; and he believeth from a misinformation.

Sir *Lud. Diggs* would have a committee to

Sir *Geo. Moore* saith, that, if we do proceed

mund it) infringe our liberties: but, if the king

siness committed to the consideration of a com-

bated here in the house.

would have us proceed in it with great delibe-

morrow, before we debate hereof by a com-

commands from the king: 1. Not to deal

in a court of justice: and now 3dly, to go on

Sir *Ed. Giles* saith, that the honester men the more loyal subjects sat in parl. than now: and

poses here.—It was then ordered, that mr. Se-

whole house; and mr. Speaker to be present.

"His Majesty's Answer to the Apologetic

sented to His Majesty by a dozen of the

by a Polonian ambassador unto her; that is,

first message, from your house, should have been a message of thanksgiving for our conti-

six or seven and thirty articles, all of several

unto us, in both their names, by the right rev-

bury; and likewise for the good government of

ment; whereas, on the contrary, it is your duty,

in, in our conscience, fit out of any king above,

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orations among you: And, for proof in this par-

ded a conclusion unto it, which could not come

with nothing, but that we have judged your

the contrary; as if a robber would take a man's

to meddle with, were not a meddling with them.

nourable lords; yet, by so much as yourselves

advise forthwith upon a supply, for keeping the

should tell a merchant, that we had great need

army; that thereupon it would follow, that

omitted; so as this plenipotency of yours invests

yours we can give no other answer; for it will

make a good commentary upon it: for so did

Pope's power over Kings, "in ordine ad spiri-

so long maintaining a settled peace in all our

experience, that a number of our subjects are

will labour by all means possible, either by

their antient dignity and inheritance: and

nourable purpose to a good end: neither shall

religion; but only caused by our son-in-law's

us a cooling-card this year for that heat: and

and plenty) may not make God permit us to

secution of our recusants at home, irritate foreign princes of contrary religion: and teach

children of papists, as also for preserving at all times hereafter the youth that are or shall be

some good proofs, both in this kingdom and in

as to your request of making this a session, and granting a General Pardon; it shall be your de-

still in this case, is, that we should of our free grace send you down a pardon from the higher

so bad and unjust a commentary upon some

and liberties in parliament. Truly, a scholar

and restrain our former words: and then, after,

of state: so as ye err, 'a bene divisis ad male

although we cannot allow of the stile, calling

heritance; but could rather have wished, that

from the grace and permission of our ancestors and us; (for most of them grow from prece-

royal assurance, that as long as you contain

will be as careful to maintain and preserve your

our predecessors were, nay, as to preserve our

their privileges, that would pare his prerogative

hope, there shall never be cause given. Dated

hath to deliver, by word of mouth, 3 messages

maj. doth appoint Saturday sennight for a

of Statutes. 2, concerning the Pardon, his maj. is desirous that the lord treasurer himself and mr. Solicitor should peruse it, 'ne quid detrimenti rex capiat.' 3, that if Gouldsmith hath offended the house, he should be punished; if not, he thinketh it justice, he should be remitted

Sir *Rob. Phillips* saith, if the king's Answer

defer, till tomorrow, the consideration of this

us the stain laid on us of rashness; and that

Sir *Hen. Poole* would not have us always

empty hands.

opinion, that our privileges are yet touched, that we then first clear that: but his own opinion is, that our privileges are not touched; and

prepare for a sessions.

[illegible]'s Answer doth carry it in a way as [illegible] ...ness, and [illegible]ge, that [illegible] ...to us. [illegible] ...it, and [illegible] ...s.

Mr. *Pym* [illegible] ...ath, that he is much comfort, that [illegible] ...ssion [illegible] ...have the Petition [illegible] ...t, but [illegible] ...to [illegible] ...ce of [illegible] ...the last, that we send [illegible] ...to-morrow, at [illegible] ...ses, how [illegible] ...up, and [illegible] ...to-morrow [illegible] ...to-day, to desire [illegible] ...day, that [illegible] ...prepare against to-morrow, and [illegible] ...the cause.

Sir *Edward Hoby* [illegible] ...member [illegible] ...

Mr. *Secretary Calvert* [illegible] ...reat [illegible] ...of the [illegible] ...desire [illegible] ...

Doctor *Steward* [illegible] ...saith, that [illegible] ...that grievous [illegible] ...

Sir *Edward Sandys* [illegible] ...

Mr. *Secretary Calvert* [illegible] ...

Sir *James Perrot* [illegible] ...

Mr. *Pym

means, we may have a sessions before Christ-

of the things now here in agitation: wherein,

on his maj.'s Letter; wherein we are to observe

house, how we ought to proceed; on which

could he, with a perspective, see our hearts, he

great comfort to see, that so great a prince

grace of princes, and not by a right descended

to have a sessions now; for that which will content the country is not only bills: and, if

content; for they look to have some ease of

as to have a few bills. As for the bill of Sub-

of the house; and, in 5 or 6 weeks, he doubt-

desired to have a sessions; and since that time

Sir *Tho. Wentworth* would have a committee

permission and toleration: and this of our Pri-

a sessions or no, till he seeth how our privileges

Sir *Dudley Digges* would have a committee

for he must say still, that our Privileges are our right and inheritance, born with us. He would

privileges by custom or prescription; for, 'nullum tempus occurrit regi.' But he thinks

directly.

that, as we are to

with bills. Since the bill of Monopolies is

not be worth our labour to have a sessions,

great grief to us, to hear so wise a king to

have us stile them a liberty derived by the permission of princes; and he thinketh this doth

right and inheritance: that, by Magna Charta,

of the rivers, bars, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[illegible] in his maj.'s Letter, that dutifully may be consist on the rectifying and settling of our privileges; for thereby shall we be able, at another [illegible] and [illegible] tion to the country, that we have left our pri[illegible]

Mr. *Recorder* saith, that it is a great grace [illegible] himself. And he believeth, that our privileges [illegible] that he taketh himself bound to maintain our [illegible] which we can claim; and that, of grace, he will add to it, if we shall deserve it. He would [illegible] for the [illegible] ourselves from the rest; for the king will say, [illegible] he would have a Protestation entered here for the better satisfaction and settling of our privileges. [illegible] of the commonwealth, and that thereby we [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] would have those Privileges, [illegible] precedents or otherwise; and for this would have a committee appointed.

Sir *Geo. Moore* thinketh, the king hath given us [illegible] and yet no bills have been passed, he would have us [illegible] and then go on with bills, for the conclusion of a sessions.

[illegible] bills and business of the house if it be but to shew our thankfulness to his maj. for his gracious message; but would principally have us appoint a committee to consider of our privileges. He is glad to see by a precedent, even [illegible] hath used to be silent, and it is now no new thing.

Mr. *Tho. Crewe* saith, that we have now more need of a committee to consider of our Privileges [illegible] matter, he would not have us conclude any thing, till a committee hath considered of it. [illegible] us do our best to establish a concord. He would have it entered here in the house, that [illegible] our [illegible] and this to be done by protestation. He would have a general committee appointed to clear us of those things we are charged by his maj.'s last Letter to mr. Secretary; where[illegible] on the particular words of his maj.'s Letter; [illegible] explain himself: and would have a select, but not a general committee to go on with the con[illegible] have also on with [illegible]

Mr. *Chancellor of the Dutchy* protesteth, that the king's heart is [illegible] that the king [illegible] of us to give him the amplest [illegible] that ever was.

Mr. *Glanvile* saith, that this last Letter to the Secretary is a very gracious letter, but withal it is a very wise and a very wary letter. He would have a Declaration made here in the [illegible] particulars, (and so name in the Declaration [illegible] ties whatsoever in general words.

Mr. [illegible] that the [illegible] was [illegible] that the [illegible] and was not [illegible]

Mr. *Solicitor* saith, that we, in our Petition, [illegible] words and petition; and he thinketh it fit, we should lay a law on ourselves, not to take ex[illegible] would have us, at a committee, recollect all [illegible] and then to set down, that, having received [illegible] and so to go on with other business of the house.

[illegible] Protestation for our Privileges, as the house [illegible]

Mr. *Hackwill* saith that the privileges of the [illegible] to be relieved: that it will be ill news when the [illegible] house are called the Custom of the Commons of this house, and the Custom of England: the privileges which we claim, especially that for freedom of speech, are the very essence of a

part. There is a statute 2 H. 5. wherein it is written, that the Privileges of this house are the inheritance of the subject: that till 1 H. 4. the

the Speaker of this house. But he would not

it left out, for we see the inconveniences that follow it; for that makes the king conceive,

(made here in the house) for our privileges, in

of the council, to desire the king that we may

sible to have a sessions before Christmas.

testation for our Privileges: That he can tell

both the lords and the commons: That the de-

be done still at the first meeting of the parl.;

protestation for our privileges, and then send

It was then ordered, that a Committee of

thereunto; shall sit tomorrow morning.

fall again into a parliamentary course, to avoid

" Mr. Speaker.—Whereas, at the humble

nus; to which purpose we gave them time

Dec. 1. Parl. 3 Car. I. Parl. 3 Car. I. Letter to Mr Speaker. [1 ..

for the most part rather judge things by the

them; We have an earnest desire to make this a sessions, to the end that our good and loving

grace and goodness towards them, by our free

by proclamation. And therefore, calling to

effected before the end of the sessions, we wish them, that, as we have given order for the

a session. Thus much we thought good to give them to understand; and withal to assure them,

sessions; and in such case we must give a larger

Mr Hakewill, that this is a most gracious Letter, whereby his maj. desireth a sessions,

be a sessions: That the Pardon will do as much

pointed concerning our Privileges, and, if we then thought a committee fit to consider of our

that that committee may consider of our privi-

humble thankfulness to his maj. for his gracious

Mr. *Solicitor* offereth a short bill for to con-

long a debate for so short a time. And he saith, the Pardon is also ready. He saith, he

gracious Letter, and that the house held it fit to give his maj. thanks for it.

Mr. *Tho. Crewe* saith, that this Letter is full of oil, and "non est dignus datus, qui non est grat[us]." He [illegible] husbanding of our time, against our next meeting, if we now, by a committee, settle our Privileges: then we may go on, without interruption, with the bills which are here: That of Statutes, in 3 days; for it will ask a day's

our Privileges.

king, which his maj. in his Pardon, doth mention to pardon: but, being granted away before, they are not pardoned by the general pardon; and therefore he would have us (before the Pardon come here) appoint a com-

patentees. He would have a committee to consider of our Privileges, and of our thanks to

therein the reasons, why we do not, or rather cannot, proceed for a sessions.

thanks for his gracious Letter and satisfaction that we cannot go on with businesses for a sessions, at this time. Mr. Speaker, by order,

should consider of it, so as we may end it

Mr. *Glanville* would have our humble thanks to his maj. and our presenting to him the rea-

sons of our not proceeding for a sessions, according to his maj.'s Letter.

Of our humble thanks for his gracious Letter:

thing on misinformation or misinterpretation.

A Select Committee of four was accordingly

freely our minds: that, if (as it hath been here

joy them, as we are bound to his maj.: that his maj. said, that there is a difference between an absolute king, and a politic king, as himself is:

privileges. We are to be the more careful of

covered. He would have us view all the king's

liberties have been impeached; and also to

violated or impeached: and would have us take

king, by petition or otherwise; and that afterwards we make, and enter here our Protesta-

Mr. *Noye* would have us resort to the pre-

us do the same again in this case; but, if it be

bills, by the same reason may he command us

nish any capital misdemeanours in parl. but

privileged man in any of his maj.'s courts, notwithstanding his privilege; but it is other-

Sir *Tho. Wentworth* would not have us debate of this time, of the right and privileges which we have to treat of under the War, and the Marriage of the Prince; because we did, in our former Petition, decline the further meddling therein; but would have us search out that our Privileges are our ignorance, and [illegible] it is at our election, to go on with [illegible] other businesses.

Mr. *Wentworth* saith, that he never yet read of any thing that was not fit for the consideration of a parl.; and, if there be a negative bound, or *ne plus ultra* set in any matter of parl. then he wisheth it may be known, that we may know our bounds.

*Petition of Thanks to the King.*] Mr. Speaker going into the chair, mr. Serj. *Ashley* reported the Petition of Thanks to the King, in haec verba:

"May it please your most excellent Majesty;—We, your most loyal and humble subjects, the knights, citizens and burgesses of your commons' house of Parliament, having [illegible] your royal assent, hear your maj.'s Letter, sent to our Speaker, full of grace and goodness to us and all your people, have thought it our duty, forthwith, to return our most humble and hearty thanks to your sacred maj. for so royal a favour vouchsafed unto us. And [illegible] your may to be truly informed from us, that, although we have [illegible] to your most [illegible], and to our country, by whom we have obtained laws now to have been passed; and that there might have been a sessions before Christmas, to which your maj. upon our humble Petition, was graciously pleased to give way; yet, entering now into a serious consideration of the nature of those things, which must of necessity be prepared for the finishing of a sessions, and the [illegible], we [illegible] are driven by [illegible], which have taken [illegible] to [illegible] we are entered [illegible] your high grace and favour, humbly submitting ourselves to your royal wisdom, what time will be the fittest for our [illegible], and for our recesses, to perfect those beginnings, which are in preparation with us; which time, by God's grace, we resolve to spend with that diligence and care, as shall [illegible] to our country, and to our own consciences, that we shall [illegible]."

This Answer, or Petition of Thanks, was then ordered to be engrossed presently, and [illegible]; whereupon the Speaker [illegible] the chair, and the debates on the Petitions of the House was resumed.

Mr. *Alford* would have a select committee appointed to consider of the points of such [illegible], as are [illegible] and to draw a Petition for the said Privileges, in particular [illegible] of the rest, in general.

Mr. *Pym* [illegible] that, though the calling of a parl. and the continuing, prorogation and [illegible] of it be in the king's power, yet, when we are called we are, without [illegible], to debate what business [illegible] best; for otherwise shall we not be able to do our business, for which we are called, which is that of the country. He would not have the Committee [illegible] such a number of particulars, as on the general level of our privileges.

Sir *Edw. Coke* would not have us here, at this time, in the handling and debating of our privileges, to meddle with War or Marriage; and would have a sub-committee appointed for this: and this sub-committee shall consider of all those matters, which are mentioned in the writ of parliament, and also of our Liberty of Speech, and of our power to punish those that speak too lavishly, and of our power to meddle and debate what we shall, of ourselves think fit. The Heads to be considered of by the sub-committee for Privileges. 1. Concerning Freedom of Speech; and therein to treat 'de arduis et urgentibus negotiis regni,' according to the writ of summons, whether it be concerning the king, or otherwise. 2. Touching the Liberty of this House to punish the misdemeanors of any parliament man or parl. for things where this house hath cognisance, whether he ought not to be censured here by the house. 3. Whether, when we receive command of restraint from the king, the house shall thereon desist, and not proceed, notwithstanding such command in any business. 4. Whether our privileges be not our right and inheritance. 5. That the sub-committee shall consider of any thing else, incident to the liberty of the house. 6. Whether it be not fit for us, to make an expression here in the house, that it is an ancient Privilege of parl. that no member of this house shall presume to request the king with any business to be done here, but by order from the whole house, or from the Speaker.

It was then ordered, that a sub-committee shall reduce all these Heads, which have been propounded, into the form of a Protestation; and that they shall render an account, and their reasons of such things, as they shall think not fit to be reduced into a Protestation; and the sub-committee is appointed accordingly, and is to sit this afternoon in the committee chamber. The Speaker being in the chair, was ordered, that the Speaker shall attend the house at 4 of the clock, this afternoon; that, the sub-committee having drawn the foresaid Heads into the form of a Protestation, and made a report thereof to the grand committee, the house may (if occasion be) confirm the Protestation, because otherwise the king may command the house to be adjourned, before such Protestation be made in the house, and so endanger the validity of its privileges and liberties, in those points, wherein they have seemed to be impeached at this meeting viz. in these Heads before ordered to be considered of by the sub-committee.

*Protestation of the Commons concerning Privileges.*] Dec. 18. p. m. Mr. Serjeant *Ashley*, from the sub-committee, presented to the house,

and Jurisdictions of Parliament, are the ancient

in such order, as, in their judgments shall seem

claring of any matter or matters, touching the parliament or parliament business; and that, if

and questioned for any thing said or done in

mons assembled in parliament, before the king give credence to any private information."

tered, sitting the house, between 5 and 6 of the

said, he had given order to adjourn the parl.

and said, that our petition was a mannerly

lished a few days after:

"His most excellent maj. coming this day

London, which were 6 in number, there attending upon his maj.; the clerk of the commons

that were in the commons house of parl.; and

ment; 'with which Form of Protestation his maj. in a most gracious manner, there ex-

unto them; and whatsoever privileges they en-

rials, and utterly to be annihilated; both in

time: for after such time as his maj. out of his

*Further Proceedings in the case of sir J. B——*, It was ordered, That the Lords Peers' House, the Lords [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ment made drawn up [illegible] delivered to [illegible] the Judgment of this House, I humbly submit [illegible] convicted of a great misdemeanour, for taxing and [illegible] great seal of England; I do in all humbleness, acknowledge the justice of that their sentence, [illegible] heartily sorry therefore; I do, therefore, crave [illegible] of the Lieutenant, [illegible] for seducing the then principal officer of state, this man lived in the next reign, not only to [illegible] to put [illegible] his sovereign's blood, as well [illegible]

*The Lords propose a meeting with the Commons on the Supply.*] Dec. 14. Things being in a confused state, already mentioned, between [illegible] likelihood of a Supply from that quarter, a motion was made in the House of Lords, by the lord Digby, to put the Commons in mind, "That this session was called to provide a present support for the Palatinate, as was delivered by message from his majesty, from both houses, at the beginning of session." He likewise said, "That he had since received [illegible] the army of the duke of Bavaria, in pursuit of [illegible] great an army; which must be in great distress [illegible] so long as he hoped to be relieved from Eng-land [illegible]

The lords having duly weighed the matter, it was agreed, That there shall be a meeting with [illegible] directed by the house, or a committee, in his [illegible]

ship should put down the heads thereof in writing against the next morning: at which time [illegible] ed as a narrative only.—But no message for this [illegible] presented a Commission, from the king, for [illegible] ensuing.

[illegible] ed, the King thought proper to issue a Proclu- [illegible] reasons for so doing. The following is a copy [illegible]

"A Proclamation for dissolving this present [illegible]

"Albeit the assembling, continuing, and dissolving of Parliament, be a prerogative so pe- [illegible] thereof unto any; yet, according to our con- [illegible] in our time; and that the left and unpediment [illegible] and jealousies might be removed; and all our [illegible] number of parliament-men; as we are confi- [illegible] the miserable effect of war and dissension; yet, with full purpose, if that succeeded not, to recover it by the sword, and, therefore, as a ne-

of our kingdom; and, although, after their first

curious and unprofitable things, than upon the

laws; yet, we gave them time and scope for

clared that we would make a recess on the 4th of June next following, but only for a time, and

nance to any of the business in hand; expressgreat assemblies; our progress approaching;

to attend us when we went our progress; the

many terms together; the long absence of justof the country: And therefore we appointed

and answer before that recess; for presenting

well entertained by some, who in a short time

meet, but desired a Conference with the

given for the adjournment; which being made

ready and fit to be then passed, continuing all

continue the session for a fortnight more, whereesteemed of most importance; for which purthem; which hung, in effect, as much as the

by with a gentle admonition, so, for the matter

name of both the houses; but, in conclusion,

estate of our children abroad and the general afflicted estate of the true professors of religion in foreign parts, they did, with one unanimous

ful and solemn Protestation, That if our pious

was desired in the treaty, whereof they hum-

fual which we had to prevail by treaty; we in

them the true state and necessity of our chil-

assent to the speedy payment of a Subsidy newly to be granted; yet, upon this occasion, such inordinate liberty, not only to treat of our

were within the capacity of that house according

had sued unto us for a session, and for a general

ward, they either sat as silent, or spent the time

ges; which for better clearing of truth, and satisfaction of all men, we are about to publish in print so soon as possible we can: and, al-

change any of them, if they should so deserve it

make this a session, to the end our good and loving

clination; and although we had given order

thus prevailed not to satisfy them, either we

their own customs in all matters of weight, con-

and welfare of this whole land; and, by their

ensuing, we minding not to continue the same any longer; and therefore not minding to put to

it shall appertain, that they forbear to attend journment; and in so doing they are and shall jects should take notice, for avoiding of all in the same manner as our progenitors and and other our ministers, in their several places tain all our people; and that we shall be glad

by preferring a bill against him, before the this eminent lawyer, by name; for which they into Ireland, joined in commission with Jamaate; and, not long after this, sir John Sa- made comptroller of the king's household, a pre-

*House of Peers.* ] The two shall present the reader with a view of the State of the Peerage at this time:

*The Names of the Peers and their Precedency.*

Edw. e. of Worcester,

Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey, earl marshal of England

William, e. of Pembroke, chamberlain of the household

Henry, e. of Northumberland

Charles, e. of Nottingham

Francis, e. of Shrewsbury

Henry, e. of Derby

Edward, e. of Rutland

Francis, e. of Cumberland

Henry, e. of Huntingdon

Thomas, e. of Suffolk

Richard, e. of Dorset

John, e. of Hoderness

Christopher, e. of An-

Henry Neville, [illegible]

Montagu Bertie, lord Willoughby

Edward Zouch

Richard de la Warr, lord De La Warr

Henry Berkeley

Henry Clinton, lord Clinton and Say

Robert Dudley and Sheffield

Edward, l. Stanford

Edward, l. Vaux

Thomas, l. Windsor

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas, l. Cromwel | Edward, l. Dudley |
| William, l. Evers | [illegible], of Harrington |
| Philip, l. Wharton | Thomas, l. Arundel, of Wardour |
| [illegible], l. Stourton | |
| William, l. Paget | Jn. Holles, l. Houghton |
| Dudley, l. North | John Roper, l. Teuham |
| Theophilus, l. Howard, of Walden, son to the Earl of Suffolk | [illegible], of Sandwich |
| [illegible], l. Windsor | [illegible], l. Noel |
| Francis, l. Russel, of Thornhaugh | Fulk Greville l. Brook |
| Hen. l. Grey, of Groby | Edward, l. Montague |
| William, Peter | Robert, l. Carey, of [illegible] |
| Henry, l. Dacres | Hen. Rich, l. Kensington |
| Robert, l. Spencer | |
| Gregory, Cave | John, l. St John, of Bletso |
| Will. Fiennes, l. Say and Sele | Will. Grey, of Wark |

Lay-Peers - 93 | Abps. and Bps. - 26—119.

*The King's Speech at the opening of the Session.*] The parliament being met this day, the 19th, pursuant to the prorogation of the 10th, the lords and commons were summoned to attend the king in the upper house, which day, being all met again and the Commons [illegible] the following speech:

"My lords spiritual and temporal, and you that are [illegible] commons of this present parliament.

"It is a true saying and uttered by the spirit of God, 'that the glory of a king stands in the multitude of his people:' and I am sure it is as true, That the strength of a kingdom, stands next, and immediately after God's pro[illegible] may see and have a proof that I have not this [illegible] way) I have called you at this time to speak my mind freely to you; for, remembering the [illegible] I am now come hither with an earnest desire to do the duty which God hath called me unto [illegible] God [illegible] my actions to be true by my words. I remember very well, that it is a very fit similitude for a king and his people to be likened to a husband and wife; for, even as Christ, in whose throne I sit in this part of the earth, is the husband [illegible] treat her kindly, to reconcile himself towards [illegible] are but two ways for a king to shew his love to his people; one, in the constant good government of them during his life; the other by [illegible] parl. For the first, God knoweth, I desire my [illegible] Lastly, [illegible] none [illegible] you but see or hear me use [illegible] have found the fruit of it, one time or other. [illegible] be to shew love between you and me, and between me and you, that are the representative body, in a right understanding, than, out of my own mouth and direction, to give you a taste [illegible] ties and causes of calling a parliament, (and so go the writs) are to confer with the king, and [illegible] weight and importance. For this cause I have [illegible] of my love and of my trust, and give me your advice, in the greatest matter that ever could concern a king; a greater declaration of my trust in you I cannot give.—I have been these many years upon Treaties, as far as I thought [illegible] intention) for settling a peace in Christendom and settling a peace at home. In these Treaties I went long on, but finding them to have slower success than I expected, or had reason to do, I was willing, (and especially in one [illegible] yet finding their actions quite contrary, it stirred up my son to offer himself to make that Journey; and I thank God, having him now here, I have no cause to repent of it. For, being of [illegible] to know the certainty, in a matter of so great weight, that he might not be put off with long delays; for delays, in such a case, are more [illegible] a rare example, to grant his desire: and with him I only, sent the man whom I most trusted, Buckingham; commanded him never to leave [illegible]. I [illegible] God for it, for it hath learned me wisdom; for, as 'generalibus versatur dolus.' I had general hopes [illegible] Generals will not; and, before this Journey, [illegible] of them before. I was as far disappointed of my ends as if I had been waked out of a dream; now I have put it into a certainty; and, whereas I walked in a mist before, I have now brought [illegible] I know the utmost. I am resolved upon what I [illegible] shew the trust that I put in you. I am content [illegible] late unto you all: and when you have heard all, 'super totam materiam,' I shall then [illegible] in things of this weight. For, I assure you, ye

[illegible]

doubt, for, if you love yourselves, you will give

private Treaties, but I always had a direct re-

subjects. I only thought good sometimes to

bid or alter any that concern Religion. I never

the spur: so a king, that governs wisely, is not bound to carry a rigorous hand over his sub-

be a great matter to require your advice, yet in

ness. I cannot limit you hours nor days, but your own hearts must do it; for every man, by

will not serve the turn, if I, like a good gardener,

actions, I dare avow them before God and his angels. But jealousy hath a deep sting, take

my wife, and jealousy is subject to a wife; ther-

tions, be not over curious; I am your ow-

me curious to the contrary. I had rather main-

Show a trust in me, and go on honestly as you

what you have warrant for, go on with, and I

questions among you; which spoils good business. Remember, 'beware of genealogies and curious questions,' as St Paul speaks; and do

which I call you; and next, for all

I speak as a Christian prince, never man, in a

thirst more in hot weather for drink, than I do now for a happy conclusion of this parl. I now

may prove happy. I am neither curious nor

you in this great cause for which I have called

this parl. I shall clearly see your hearts; and

subjects: for you know in your conscience, that of all the kings that ever were, I dare say never

And this doing, I hope you shall not only find the blessing of God; but also, by these actions,

and choose a Speaker. The names of receivers

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—Since I can not bring an olive-branch in my hand as a sign

are the hearts of kings) without whose providence a sparrow doth not fall to the ground,

best school, 'that obedience is better than sacrifice;' and will only say with a learned father,

wise I have great cause to be afraid of such a

sunshine; which a poet elegantly express'd, 'Mira cano, sol occubuit, nox nulla secuta est.'

to disturb your peaceable entrance; but the ac-

concurring to express their great contentment. This was no sudden flash of joy, but a constant blessing, by the continuance of the Gospel and

at once; but God laughed them to scorn, and they fell into their own trap. These things I

a duty to be practised, and to be expressed by our thankfulness to our holy God; for it is a good thing to be thankful: 'non est dignus dan-

designment to this place, I called to mind these statutes of late times, and find two of especial

'Parliamentum doctum,' for the many good

other is 39 Eliz.; which, by a reverend divine, was called 'Parliamentum pium;' because the

other charitable laws, which I omit, being not perpetual. And I likewise called to mind many glorious offers made by your maj. and other

call us to you again, and hath made declaration, that all jealousies and distractions might

and we proceed in such a sweet harmony and conjunction, that 'righteousness and peace may kiss each other,' and that 'mercy and

'ecce quam bonum & quam jucundum regem & populum convenire in unum.'—And, for per-

the late queen; that so this parl. may be called,

to your subjects, and no diminution to your revenue, or derogation to your prerogative; which, in your maj.'s hands, is a sceptre of gold; but, in other hands, is a rod of iron. I need not

upon laws; 'veritas temporis filia,' time hath

best government; and of monarchies, those

safeties are but as Ajax his shield, a weight rather than a defence. Their desire is, that the good laws for religion may be confirmed; and that the generation of locusts, jesuits and se-

Eliz. lived and died in peace: the Pope cursed

the ark of true religion, and when you are old and full of days, land you in heaven; and then

must leave to enjoy a crown celestial. And

was heretofore a sanctuary in our distress,

wont to say, 'hoc sentio, & Carthago destruenda est:' but I say, 'hoc sentio, & Palatinatus re-

who answered, 'Concord was their walls.' Your

within with a wall of brass, the bond of unity and religion; and happy is that place, of which

but extends itself to Ireland; where your maj.'s

of religion, the reforming of courts of justice,

of the public peace. And I am oculatis testis,

'rera, pauca, & ponderosa.'—Therefore with your gracious favour, accordingly to ancient

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* Sir Tho. Crewe was one of the members

testation, in the last parl.; and was thereupon sent into Ireland upon a commission. See p.

your own fit time of access; and that all our actions may have a benign interpretation, and

I may not only be a Speaker, but an humble

kings do reign, that whatsoever I have said, hath proceeded from a loyal heart; I therefore desire that I may be covered with the vail of your

*Speech.*] The Speaker having finished his ha- the king, and then answered as follows:

"Mr. Speaker; his maj. hath heard your bation; and as you have not cast it out into any general parts, no more will I: it is pity to pull down a frame which cannot be set up in so excellent a form again. A mathemain; so I may observe, in your round and vo- —which are of two natures, some striving for life, others dropping into their graves: some- for the ordinary Supply of princes: somewhat of Benevolence: somewhat of the increase of true Religion: somewhat of regaining that which is lost to our enemies: somewhat of preserving our own: and somewhat of the refurnals; the furnals were three. 1. Privileges house. And, 3. a good interpretation of all

voice, 'quæ est petitio tua & dabitur tibi;' he

the king; we cannot deny God's blessing of us, his peaceable access to the crown; his miraculous preservation in this place; and our comfortable hope of the future. All these 'ibunt for settling of possession, that were enacted 32 Hen. 8. which you call 'Parliamentum 'Parliamentum primi;' and those statutes of grace, which were provided in the last convention, (which his maj. would have made 'Parmay make this 'Parliamentum munificum,' his

you call Parliament-Nullities; 'quem animus meminisse horret.' A strange chimera, such as I never read of, but in the articles of the tholicant.' Parliaments naturally beget entities. God and the king are averse to nullities. The first parl. was the three persons consulting together, 'faciamus hominem.' God is a maker and not a destroyer. Every consultation is for opinion, 'lex oblivionis' is the best: let the river Lethe, never to rise again.—I will put you in mind of a story, which Tully relates out a brazen trophy. A complaint was made be- cord was made eternal. Their judgment was, between Greek and Greek. I leave the appneral, it is of a convenient disposition, and fit that he would never allow any project which For the ordinary Supply of Princes by parl. favourable to the subjects; because they issue hands of the people. Benevolence is but an anchor, and a help at a dead lift; because parliaments are a great body and of a slow motion. never assented thereunto; but compelled by an intolerable provocation without, and invilence, can find fault with that Benevolence.— house was anciently a Chapel; and it still may be said, 'non domus est, sed templum;' so tiny gives full assurance, that he esteems no of Religion; and if any scandal hath been, it He never spared the execution of any law, but for a greater law, 'salus reipublicæ;' all the rest are 'fines sub fine.' Our observation of any law is not for the written law, but for the no connivance but for the propagation of true

* The prince Palatine, sometime king of B

religion. 'What knowest thou, O man! whe-

simile touching a skilful horseman; which, in

always with a sure hand, not always with a hard hand: but, 'aliquando remittit ferre

grow insolent, 'cast out the bond-woman and her son,' his maj.'s resolution is, 'That

given leave to us, that are his chaplains, to put

her olive branches from their inheritance. A

cable means, to recover the Palatinate, there-

evertenda,' with 'Palatinatus deglutinanda;' it ought to be unglued again, and pulled out of

this business; 'Patrias deprehendere curas.'—

places, to stamp his own name; so it cannot

spent 7 years study, and is become a master

works, yet a fitting distance from his master's.

—Lastly; for the Reformation of Ireland. As

tion. I will only add, out of Valerius Maxi-

sine Catone? What is wisdom without liberty

dom to use it."

*The Lords desire a Conference concerning*

journed to the 23rd of Feb. On which day,

desire a Conference with the Commons, for the

Chamber, to-morrow, at 2 in the afternoon,

e in his Relation to both houses; and also that the secretaries should attend with their

bruce the meeting, as is desired, and will attend

seven earls, one viscount, and three barons,

On the Prince's motion, the Report which was

to the 27th. At which time the Lord Keeper

committee, and not to the house. This Re-

cupy too great a space in this work will be found in vol 3 of the Lords Journals, p. 220. The follow-

Lord Keeper reported to their lordships, 'That the duke of Buckingham began with a three-fold Preface: the 1st concerning himself. The

the 3rd concerning the subject whereof he

impression) which the business required; and

that, among many great ones, this was none of

to put him at this time under the wings and

upon a subject of such a nature as shall afford

must either blush or wrong his modesty; if other-

ness; but would spare, for all that, (as far as

ration itself his grace used indeed a close, but

observe therein 6 distinct and several parts. 1.

2. The Treaty of Marriage, set a foot in Spain, severally, and by itself. 3. The Treaty of the

by a reciprocal subordination. 4. The Prince's Return from Spain. 5. His majesty's subse-

without the other; and, also, that they had so

by any other means than the sword; yet, their lordships do still think it not fit to deliver their

ter which a long debate arose, what to propose

for it at the conference. And a committee was

search for precedents of former treaties and

complained of. Therefore, a Message was sent

stood; for that they do think it most proper,

cation of it to his maj.—After some time, the

ships about it, by a committee of both houses.

"That they had conferred with the Com-

ambassador against the duke for his Narration,

That they highly approved of what the duke

their lordships, by a committee of their whole

duke of Buckingham put the lords in mind of the Grand Affair; and that a speedy resolution

cious, which the enemy would not pretermit;

spring, it would be irrecoverable: therefore his grace moved the house, That a committee

of Munition, and to make such Provision for a

take a view of the magazines, stores, arms, and munition; to consider about the transportation of ordnance; of the ports of the land, and weakness thereof; of Ireland and of all other things incident to these; to present their opi-

March 2. The Attorney General read a Letter to the King from the lord Digby, afterwards earl of Bristol, dated Madrid, Jun. 3. After began to deliberate on what should be delivered to the Commons, at a conference that afternoon, concerning the Grand Affair. And it with an Induction, out of the duke's Narration; and then acquaint the Commons, That the "super totam materiam," "That his maj cannot, with the safety of his own honour, or conven- way of supplement, first, concerning the Treaty of the duke of Lerma into England. 2. Concerning the Treaty of Restitution, That the in case a mediation should not prevail; though "That when it was noised he should be detained a prisoner in Spain, he sent word by Grymes more on him as a son; but reflect all his royal thoughts on his sister, and the welfare of his

*The Commons' Reasons for agreeing with the* of Canterbury made a Report, briefly, of what

"Reasons conceived by the House of Commons Treaties with Spain;

"I. It is observed, That the state of Spain, fients and her family, which other princes, in prince's person in their possession, pressed a the Roman religion, to the great dishonour

in this realm; and to the apparent diminution of his maj.'s sovereignty, by establishing a necessary dependance for protection upon a fo- tion of the laws of this kingdom; and, lastly, faction have exceedingly increased in this realm both in multitude and boldness; and whereas upon Spain, and the secular Priests; otherwise the protestant party in all places where they for abating that party here at home; which daughter; invaded his towns and territories in all places; and, in fine, disinherited him, with fect restitution, that the eldest son of the count overthrow of our religion by all possible devi- abused his maj. with their Treaties; how small ness and worth; what indignity they have offer-

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to which he was ill-disposed; considering withal, he had put himself within their power; although

quisness and endless delays in their Treaties, in- advantage of their own particular ends; being

an incurable mischief. And, for a further justification of the charge of insincerity in all their

Treaty concerning Prince Henry; after many

he found nothing but delays and deceits; and,

When his highness was in Spain the count

there was nothing really intended; which they

hazardous a journey, and such an extraordinary

they found a new shift, by a Juncto of Divines,

ing the Palatinate; the faithful promise of

*dus.*; and a committee of the lords was ap-

March 8. The Archbishop of Canterbury re-

maj. at Theobald's; at which time he delivered

"May it please your Most Excellent Ma-

pard. And, 1st, They and we do give most

pleased, now at last, to dispel the clouds and mists, which, for so many years, have dimmed

king of Spain; which we jointly offer from both

of sincerity in all their proceedings, we, 'super dress unto your maj.; that the Treaties, both

"My lords and gentlemen all; I have cause first to thank God with all my heart and all the

amongst you; as that, with an unanimous con- your advice in this great business; for which I also thank you all as heartily as I can.—I also

the Lower House; for that I heard, when some me and my people, they presently quelled those motions; which otherwise might, indeed, have

of my life, a peaceable king; and have had the
"*Rex Pacificus*," should be loth, without ne-
my nature and from my honour, which I have had at home and abroad, in endeavouring to avoid the effusion of Christian blood; of which too much hath been shed, and so much against my heart: I say, that unless it be upon such a necessity, that I may call it, as some said merrily of women, 'malum necessarium,' I should be loth to enter into it. And I must likewise acquaint you, that I have had no small hope given me of obtaining better conditions for the restitution of the Palatinate, and that
be not jealous, nor think me such a king, that would, under pretence of asking your Advice, put a scorn upon you, by disdaining and rejecting it: for you remember, that in my first
people, I craved your Advice in this great and weighty affair; but in a matter of this weight, I must first consider how this course may agree with my conscience and honour; and next, ac-
after I have resolved of the necessity and justness of the cause, to consider how I shall be enabled to raise forces for this purpose.—As concerning the Case of my Children, I am now old; and, as Moses saw the Land of Promise from an high mountain, though he had not leave to set his foot on it; so it would be a
long prolong my days, as if I might not see the Restitution, yet at least I might be assured that it would be; that then I might, with old Simeon, say, 'nunc dimittis servum tuum, domine, &c.' Otherwise it would be a great grief unto me, and I should die with a heavy and discomforted heart. I have often said, and
le of that mind, That as I am not ambitious of other men's goods or lands, so I desire not to enjoy a furrow of land in England, Scotland, or Ireland, without Restitution of the Palatinate: and in this mind I will live and die.—But let me acquaint you a little with the diffi-
that shall advise a king to war; and it is an
may be had by peace. Besides, I think your intentions are not to engage me in war; but, withall, you will consider how many things are requisite thereunto.—I omit to speak of my
Sure I am, I have had the least help in parl. of
years. I must let you know that my disabilities
ney into Spain; which I was at for his honour, and the honour of this nation: by sending of
and by assisting of the Palatinate, I have incurred a great Debt to the king of Denmark, which I am not able yet to pay.—The Low Countries, who, in regard of the
are fittest to help for the Recovery of the Palatinate, are at so low an ebb, that, if I assist
good, are all poor, weak, and disheartened,
land, I leave it to you, whether that be not a
quire a new char e, as well for its own strength,
I vow to God, eat no bread but by my means; I must maintain them, and not see them want. In the mean time, my Customs are the best part of my revenues, and, in effect, the substance of all I have to live on; all which are farmed out upon that condition, That if there be a war, those bargains are to be annulled; which will enforce a great defalcation.—Subsidies ask a great time to bring them in: now, if you assist me that way, I must take them up
more. In the mean time, I heartily thank you for your advice, and will seriously think upon it; as I pray you to consider of those other parts.—My Treasurer, to whose office it appertains, shall more at large inform you of those
your hearts, I cannot want your helps; for it is the heart that openeth the purse, not the purse the heart. I will deal frankly with you;
would have me, and if I take a resolution, by your advice, to enter into a war, then your-
disposing of the money; I will not meddle
surers. I say not this with a purpose to invite
nor engage you before I have engaged myself. Give me what you will for my own means; but, I protest, none of the monies which you
selves. If, upon your offer, I shall find the
and that I resolve to embrace your advice; then I promise you, on the word of a king, that
galives of kings, yet, as I have advised with you in the Treaties on which the war may ensue, so I will not treat nor accept of a peace, without first acquainting you with it, and hear-
you; and, haply, the conditions of peace will

of [illegible] I was [illegible]
[illegible]
I am so desirous to forget all rents in former
[illegible]
them often; and I desire to end my life in that
[illegible]
abuses as I cannot be well informed of but in
[illegible]
[illegible]
the State of the Nation; which the Lord Trea-
afterwards a message was agreed upon to
That, according to his maj.'s command, a Re-
[illegible]
treasurer unto them; and they imagine the
[illegible]
members of it there: therefore, as this is like
[illegible]
labour to avoid) their lordships desire a meeting,
[illegible]

March 12. The Lord president of the Coun-
[illegible]
the king's end might be in this, his highness
lest the like doubt might also have arisen
thus much unto them: "That the king did not
our advice; but intended that, in the first place,

---

president: But how this Account was receiv-
will appear in the sequel.

of the kingdom; and when we had resolved upon that, then it should appear a thing of no
fear and imagine, that, when these things shall
together again. For this his highness urged
last Answer, "That it should not be his fault if he was not in love with parliaments; and
to meet in parliament. But 3 things his highness wished us chiefly to consider: 1. How far
the year was run on. And, 3. How far we
fore it was fit to use expedition, and so to pro-
and do no more; but also be able to bite when
certainly it was principe dignum, a most heroic speech; viz. Gentlemen. "I pray you think
consider it. First, my Father's honour, next mine; and more particularly mine, because it
me, but bring dishonour upon yourselves: but, if
dent's Report, they received a message from the Commons to this effect; That they had
consent, to give his maj. assistance: and, by
a committee of 6 from each bench to attend

occasion the house of lords [illegible]

March 12, p. m. The committee of lords [illegible] Report of it to the house, to this effect: "That [illegible] of it, by a general vote of the house; but agreed [illegible] presented to the king, by a committee of both [illegible] called The Originals; but this is supplied by a subsequent Account, much fuller than [illegible] bassadors sent hither; charge of the naval ex- [illegible] Towards all these *** (Here is an hiatus for [illegible] in the public Expences, had been made; as, [illegible] gun chare, both for church and commonwealth; which, pursued, would subsist of itself: for the [illegible] a year; reduced those last 5 years to 30,000l. [illegible] for magazines: for the Forts, a commission was [illegible] have made a communicate of the charge; which may [illegible]" The [illegible] succeeding reign, a great orator in the house: he said, "That want of parliaments were the prin- [illegible] the commonwealth: that the king's prepond- [illegible] branch which we advise him to [illegible] to prepare for [illegible] with them in a committee of a council of war, [illegible] the question, "That, in pursuit of their Ad- [illegible] a parliamentary manner, with their fortunes [illegible]

"May it please your sacred Majesty; We [illegible] a sovereign to a subject, and of a subject, re- [illegible]



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weakened and diminished; which we humbly

"The Parliament's Remonstrance or Declaration to the King.

"May it please your most excellent Maj.; We

taken into our consideration your gracious and prudent Answer, given to the unanimous and humble Advice presented to your maj. in the

to intimate your royal inclination not to reject that counsel which yourself was pleased to ask; and which, accordingly, hath been offered by reason of your extraordinary charge and support a war, which, haply, may follow on the breach of these Treaties: we do therefore, fections, assure your maj. and hereby manifest and declare, That in pursuit of our advice, dangerous) we will be ready, in a parliamentary manner, with our persons and abilities to

[*King's Answer.*] To this remonstrance, the King answered as follows:

"My lords and gentlemen all; I have nothing to say to the preface of the end of in it which I never spoke: for whereas he said, 'I have shewed myself sensible of the insincerity of those, with whom I had lately to deal,' in this you must give me leave to tell you, that I have not expressed myself to be either sensible Buckingham hath made a relation to you, by

When I have spoke, he uses to add, thunder to it; and a king should not speak, I now heard read unto me, I confess, it is an offer. And, with your favour, I need fear assistance, I hold it to be more than millions ward for the trust and freedom which I have consider the possibility of the action: for, in this case, I must do, as a man that maketh a in-works; so I must not deal only with my own assist me in so great a business as the Reco- to our enemies, nor a comfort to my friends not carry it; therefore I must resort to parti- Saviour Christ in the gospel, before I begin a war, to see how I can maintain it. God knows it is a longsome work, yet I desire with Moses, mise, though I live not till it be recovered. is little to the point: therefore, since you give me such fair general promises, I will deal freely with you, I will tell you, in particular, the way otherwise; which being done in parliament, is a parliamentary way. I would require you to a greater grief of heart, and sting of conscience, than I have done, and do: and I now growing tisfying of my Debts before I go out of the world: and, for this end, I desire you would

an objection made, that this might seem con- till the wars were provided for: the Prince 15ths to make it up 6 Subsidies and twelve 15ths

The king proceeded: "I have [illegible] or that I may see a fair way for it, I will follow your advise; for I would never have asked your advice to reject it, or to put a scorn upon [illegible] but this I leave to your consideration. And since I leave it to yourselves to receive the money, and expend it by your own committees of both houses, you may be the more secure. And yet I would not have you to be too busy in the levying of it, that no extremity be shewed to my people by imposing too heavy a burden [illegible] about it. I told you before, I had, in this great business, both the honour, as well as to the means: for the means, I [illegible] point I am already resolved in a great part; [illegible] a war; and that his maj. answered, "He was already satisfied and resolved therein; but, for [illegible] your advice." Then the duke of Buck. said, "[illegible] and conscience, if he should now have left [illegible] in love with parliaments: and, to shew mine [illegible] is to make this a session for the passing of as [illegible] prepared; and at Michaelmas, or within a few days after, to have a new session, and another at the spring. And, in the mean time, you [illegible] parliaments and rejoice in them: and, I protest, as I have asked your advice in these points, which I needed not to have done, so I [illegible] advice: and I will help you myself, if we enter into a war, to make it allowable to the world, [illegible]

[illegible] Sept. Mercurii 24 [illegible]

ceived a message from the Commons, import- [illegible] affairs; wherefore they desire a conference [illegible] mittee was returned from it, the Report was made by the abp. of Canterbury, That the [illegible] sitions to writing, and had left a blank for their [illegible] agreed to leave it out; but not without a di- [illegible]

"Most gracious Sovereign; We your maj.'s [illegible] comfort, you have vouchsafed to express your- [illegible] lution, in pursuit of our humble advise, to assist your majesty in a parliamentary way [illegible] ment foreseeing that it will make a deeper [illegible] so great a work, was graciously pleased to de- [illegible] cing of this great business; we therefore, in all [illegible] your maj. and the whole world, an ample tes- [illegible] and that provision for defence of your realm, [illegible] soundly made) have, with a cheerful consent of [illegible]

[illegible] Declaration [illegible]

for to [illegible] the same under the seal-
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
that is to say, 3 entire Subsidies, and 3 15ths,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
your most noble son, the Prince; the ancient
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Morley, having presented a Petition to the
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
persing many copies abroad: the said Morley
[illegible]
and, after a full hearing of his allegations, be-
[illegible]
was, by general consent, sentenced, "1. That
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
king, a fine of 1000l. 3. That he shall stand,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
in a milder manner.

[illegible]
March 24. The Lords went upon a further
[illegible]
[illegible]
the king. And there having been a Memorial
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
was made by the [illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

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form the Commons. The same day, a committee of Lords being returned from a

"My Lords and Gentlemen; The last time I spake to you anent this great business, I told

wherein I shewed you what good it would do,

far you declare yourselves, is sufficient for the present entrance to the business, tho' a great deal short of what I told you it would require. But, as God bears me record, I never did stick

selves by particulars, that I may see how I may be able to go thro' so great a matter, at least

than a kingdom; for the strength of a king,

ever any parliament, for a beginning, gave to a king so great a Supply to be levied in so short a time. This may well serve for a preparation.

well expected; therefore, with as much love,

told you before, that I would never have craved your advice to reject it, and so put a scorn

fore-hand: and I account it better that a king advise well before he take a resolution, than advise

clare unto you, That as I am willing to follow

a charitable help must be had, to give ease to him

of a king who hath so long ruled and governed over you; and I may vaunt myself thus far to

as the most easy and probable way for recovery

I have been so long delayed and paid with generals, that I dare not longer trust unto them; which made me enjoin Buckingham to

that business, (and I am sure such an Account you may know what to trust to. I could, in this case, have resolved myself; but, I thought it could not but be both a strength and honour to me to have the advice of my people. My lords: In the late parl. I then declared it unto you, that I was resolved, without respect of

remember it.—God is my Judge and Saviour should live to have any other end; and, for my

old, but mine only son is young, and I will pro-

this I dare say, as old as I am, if it might do

bestowed, tho' I should end my days there: for

resolved to live with other mind

I will say more, there was never any enemy of my son-in-law, with whom I talk'd of that business, or any that ever I spake with of the same, which did not say, and confess, I had

thus far assure yourselves, I will go chearfully about it, to prepare all things possible for it;

I hope you will think of me; but that I leave

own committees: and, I assure myself, you will think of me for a double reason, my Customs are likely to fall, by occasion of the war, and my Charges increase; but, undertaking the war, I must go thro' with it

a king, tho' I lay before the heels of

three parliaments, one after another, I hope
affections, that this shall be a happy parl. and
England ever was.—In my last speech I promised you, that if I accepted your offer, I would
ing you, and requiring your advice; and I likedesire you to understand, that I must have a faithful and secret Council of War, that must
where I shall send 30,000l. or 10,000l. whether
hope to have gotten it without a war. I held it
but, since I see no certainty that way, I hope
advice, will so bless it, that I shall clear my
never had but an honest heart: and I desire that
restitution of my children; and whosoever did the wrong, I deserved better at their hands."

*The Lords desire a Conference in regard*
ingham informed the house, "That he had been
far greater and stronger navy than that in 1588:
own harbours: Therefore he moved, "That
handled as to be useful; which will not be, if
further moved, That a meeting might be
dealt with, to disburse such a sum as was re-
would be found to disburse the same upon that security." A message was immediately dis-
the Lords and a

the conference, the house received a message from the commons, importing, "That they had taken the proposition made to them, at the last meeting, into serious consideration; but,
portance, they have deferred, for a time, to come to a resolution; but, as soon as possibly
reported, That, in a committee appointed to examine the Stores and Ammunitions of War,
concerned the honour of a Lord of that House;
ficers of the crown should be sent for, to be
Pye, sir Tho. Mounson, sir Tho. Dallison, sir

*The Commons propose a Petition against Re-*
they desired a conference with their lordships
the whole house; but their lordships took time
it should be moved they were beginning a persecution; but they came to no resolution about
these words:

and having, on our parts, with all alacrity and

don; what boldness, yea, what insolency they

combine themselves together for that purpose;

drawn upon your maj. and your state; do, in all

their humble petitions following:—"I. That

pushed not to receive, entertain, comfort, or

laws in that behalf made, and be executed on

your laws appointed; and there to remain con-

according to the laws of this your realm: and,

granted unto them for their repair thither; and

of mass, or other exercises of the Romish reli-

been trusted in places of lord lieutenants, de-

rally, to put the laws in due execution, which

doms; we are most humble suitors to your

declare, by proclamation, which I am ready to

dom. This I will do, and more; I will command

the disarming of them, that is already provided

desire: and more, I will take order for the

jects to all foreign ambassadors: for this I will

make them examples. Another point I will add concerning the education of their children; of which I have had a principal care, as my lord of C[illegible] council, can bear me witness, with whom I have advised about this business; for, in good faith, it is a shame their children should be [illegible] or at Rome, so I do grant not only your desire, but more. I am sorry I was not the first mover of it to you; but had you not done it, I would [illegible] the best advice in the world; for it is against the rule of wisdom that a king should suffer [illegible] jects of another kingdom? therefore assure your- [illegible] own laws.'

[illegible]

We now enter upon an affair of a very extraordinary nature, wherein one of the prin- [illegible]

April 8. The Lords received from the Com- [illegible]

they yesterday sent to desire a conference [illegible] cordingly: but, that now a great and weighty [illegible] spired against him; for, otherwise, an imputation might rest upon that house, or some of the members, there being, at that time, a Committee on Munitions, &c. who had taken divers [illegible] house, absolutely, from any combination a- [illegible] or [illegible]

April 12th. A message came from the Com- [illegible] again; because they said, That a lord of that [illegible] in theirs in the afternoon; which they had yielded to. On this a motion was made to consider, that it might trench deep into their privileges, for a lord of that house to answer an accusation in the house of commons, either [illegible] lord treasurer, the house gave him leave to [illegible] mons if he pleased. However, an order was [illegible] plaint in the house of commons, either in person or by his counsel." Then the abp. of Canterbury reported, That a committee being [illegible] tion thereof, which touched the honour of the lord treasurer. Whereupon the said lord [illegible] sworn here, and a sub-committee appointed to [illegible] into writing, his grace delivered to be read. But, before that was done, the Lord Keeper [illegible] Petition from sir Tho. Dallison, delivered unto him by a member of this house, who [illegible] the [illegible] in parliament assembled," and ran in these [illegible]

"[illegible]

"Whereas there was an Examination, before a committee of your honours, concerning the [illegible] my lord treasurer; whereupon there is an Account given to your lordships, by one Mayle, a scrivener, on his lordship's behalf, of 26,000l. [illegible] treasurer for the said lands, as Mayle reported; [illegible] forced out of their estate therein by his ldp. for a very small matter, by colour of his maj.'s extent; and is able to make appear to your [illegible] money or money's worth, given for the same by his lordship; and for that the said lands are of far greater value; and this petitioner [illegible] estate: he most humbly desireth your honours [illegible] tioner may be allowed to make such just ex- [illegible]

A motion was made, Whether by the orders of the house, the lord treasurer may be present [illegible] might be present, at the first reading, but not when the same shall be debated by the house.

[illegible] in hæc verba:

"The State of the Business referred to the [illegible]

"On the 28th of May, 6 Jac. 1608, a privy- [illegible] being, for the issuing out such sums of [illegible] April 1614; but then, or shortly after, by the [illegible] pushed; and Dallison, who had received those [illegible] maj. made a reference to divers lords of the [illegible] their hands a proposition of Supply, estimated [illegible] maj.'s commission was awarded to the com- [illegible] Office of Ordnance: and they, in July 1620, made a Return hereof to the council, with their [illegible] Treasurer; and, in May 1621, a privy-seal [illegible] years and 6 months, in all that time none of the three establishments, viz. that of 6 Jac. [illegible] the lords; nor that of the commissioners of [illegible] trenched a needless charge of near 10,000l. [illegible] 500l. a month, hath deprived his maj. of the [illegible] more: but, by the want of due payment, not [illegible] proportion, but his maj. it is conceived fur- [illegible] the public, to the said Office of Ordnance for old arrears; which have a dependency upon [illegible] about 2 months before the earl of Middle- [illegible]

13,000l. were paid: but his ldp. before the pre-

which make up the former payment of 19,034l.

money, it appeareth that, upon a second pay-
charged; and, in lieu thereof, his ldp. assigned

Mounson for his estate in Dallison's lands; for

should under them of satisfaction; and this

ufe; for which, and the arrears, about 1200l.

dent to sir Roger Dallison's becoming officer."

that cause. But, as for any other matter re-

swer to make; wherefore he desired he might
have a copy thereof, in writing, with liberty to

debate. After some time spent therein, it was

pointed to draw up the Heads of a Charge
against the lord treasurer, out of a brief of the

April 15. A message was brought from the
Commons to this effect; "That whereas they
had received divers and sundry complaints
against a member of that house, which are of
a high and grievous nature, they desire a con-

*a Complaint against the Lord Treasurer.*] Ap. 16.
held the day before, between the two houses,
in this manner: At this conference, sir Edw.

into guilty after a strange manner; for, in all

present 3 Enormities to their lordships, much against his mind; others being far more sufficient other accidents; yet, he said, he would do it

tributed into two parts; one of which should

wordid Bribery. The 2nd, for procuring the

ing some circumstances; for circumstances to

to set them out in fuller representations; but

'By the lord treasurer's privity (for it con-

a lease of the subsidy and imposts of the French

farm, 17 Jac. at 44,000l. yearly rent, and for 50,000l. fine; with a covenant from the king, their lease; because that they knew that the

treasurer. Then they thought themselves 'in

of 3l. per ton upon the French Wines, which

and themselves quite undone. It is a rule,

venant: but to this they could obtain no an-

time. Well, 'verba sunt hæc:' these were their purses: they must have a warrant from king's into a public act; and this they could men understand themselves very well, and

thing remarkable: This was taken out of the yearly books, and called a gratuity 'speciosa-

tius, there was a voice of a parliament. Oh!

liaments; and that surely this lord, of all them; 'nescio quid peccati portat iste pur-

nominated his Witnesses: which, he said, but is a witness with a witness. For Jacob was taken in three notorious falsities. 1. Being

it: there was one. 2. He pretended he had received the money, but gave his bond for it.

3. He said he never had any warrant to enter the same in the petty farm; yet, afterwards,

and fearful to posterity; for besides the old in-
three more upon one another, "et quis erit
to surrender that lease, and obtained a new
great a reward as 4000*l.* per ann. for 21 years?
higher nature. That the king having granted,
ation is restored: This is observed in all other
which his ldp. did, without any warrant, where-
the substance of their crying Complaint; what

"If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent perverting of judgment and justice in a province, marvel not at it; for he that is higher than he. Eccl v. 8." Their Complaint

and God higher than all; whose justice your

This Report being ended, the lords took into

lordships may divide themselves into several
Charge; which mr. Attorney read in form fol-

"I. The farmers of the Petty Farms of
of Wines newly set, were long and instant
quer, and afterwards a petition to the king, for
treasurer agreed with them upon a recompence
out of their rent; yet, after this agreement
months, and, in the end, took of them a bribe
the account of the Petty Farms: but since the
the Great Farms.—II. The lord treasurer be-
security of 1500*l.* for every part. Five of the
resuming those five parts to themselves, tendered their own security; which his ldp. agreed to accept, yet protracted about 3 quarters of a year, until they gave him 500*l.* for his dispatch,
and the other 500*l.* first mentioned in one en-
render that lease; and, to effect the same,
Herriot for jewels; all which was paid between

porting any merchandize, and paying the du-

tion for Grocery Ware, which the out-ports, particularly Bristol, refused; upon long debate

be pressed thereto: nevertheless, the lord trea-

wards: and, for his own private gains, aiming

cured a reference to divers of the council to

the king and subject) in the year 1622, procures

swers to the same; and, by colour of those

thereby, unlawfully, putting into the hands of

ing therewith, in the absence of the master,

of liveries, &c. And whereas, by a privy seal

the ordinary of the Office of Ordnance; which,

from his maj. set, under their hands, a proper-

holding of that office: but his ldp. being trea-

whereby the stores are, in effect, wholly unfurnished.—And there being a Contract made

in particular, a suit, for compounding with his

sion, by a trial at law; using the power of his

28th inst. at 9 in the morning, to answer it.

yet in examination; and, when reported to the

fit.

other Answer to them than, "It is wed."

April 27. A Petition from the lord treasurer

"The humble Petition of the Lord Treasurer

"Most humbly representing to this most

bly desireth may be sworn and examined for

[illegible] bun; viz. mr. dr Steward, mr. Rd. Hide, of the Middle Temple, mr. Wm. Hackwell, of Lin- [illegible]

[illegible] a special committee to consider what Answer [illegible] sident, lord Rochford, the bp. of Rochester, [illegible] These lords having withdrawn themselves some [illegible] in these words: "1. That warrants shall be [illegible] names shall be exhibited in writing, and thought fit by the house to be examined; the interro- [illegible] house to-morrow in the afternoon, and the wit- [illegible] sent in, why the examination of them should [illegible] and answer was to hold. 3. His lordship may [illegible] defence; but it stands not with the orders of [illegible] water, one of the committee to search prece- [illegible] where a member of this house did answer, by his counsel, to a complaint exhibited against [illegible] counsel; and that counsel was denied to Mi- [illegible]

"The humble Petition of the Earl of Middle- [illegible]

"Most humbly sheweth, That, according to [illegible] [illegible] shall be called [illegible] your lordships' judgments of the pertinencies [illegible] your noble justice, permit him to have copies [illegible] shall be utterly disabled to make that just defence, which a cause, of that importance to [illegible] all agree, "That it is against the order of this court, as well as of all other courts, for a de- [illegible] the Petition, the following Answer was agreed on to it: "The lords expected to be obeyed and not to have been directed; and hold for a [illegible] directly prayed in the former Petition, therefore fit a desire that the lords think the petitioner ill-advised to make such a request. And, ac- [illegible]

April 29th. Another Petition from the lord [illegible] [illegible] and favour, to grant him a farther day for pre- [illegible] fall out to be much longer than he himself ex- [illegible] rows, that, in a case so nearly concerning him, [illegible] [illegible] knowers of the former humble Petition, [illegible]

"That in respect of the lord treasurer's grea

to respite his appearance this day; but do en

leth so permit, he bring his Answer; if not,

for the final hearing and determining the

Articles of Charge against the Lord Treasurer.

"I. He undertook the office of the Ward-

for that purpose, obtained a certain assignment

into disorder and confusion; he hath not duly

yielded any; but under colour of pretended

place, and for the queen's funeral. II. Whereas,

Sept. 8 Jac."

the same; which, being read, were referred to a

of the Petition was as follows:

ships herewith all his Answer, in writing, as

the court for the bringing in the rest; and that

him fully examined: but when that shall be

sides.—Middlesex."

last past, he, by his servant, did receive at the

thereof, and for no other cause, as he hath

his maj.'s estate; so in this particular, touch-

g the 9500*l.* allowed to the Petty Farmers

master, or surveyor; and the master's fees for

tions of 1618 appropriated the continuance

ment by the surveyor upon the master; now

fee for continuances taken by all masters

houses, men are rather forced to sue out their

of the officers at the court.—Whereupon the lord

treasurer, his maj. was pleased to direct, That the

sealed wardship: for if the petition should be

made for it within a year after the death of the

is charged with having delivered to the secretary,

he doth humbly acknowledge the same; but,

scope of doing thereof was only for the pre-

either before or after putting the Stamp: and

the lord Burleigh, when lord treasurer, made

in other offices at present: yet, if the lord treasur-

used it: also he directly affirmeth, That, by

that fell out 8 or 9 years since; and the supply

set down by the lords, in 1617, was 4 years

before the lord treasurer was in office; neither did

but in this parliament: and for the Book

1620, for supplying the Stores and future up-

Touching the doubling fees for Continuance of

That, [illegible]

sued out, whereupon hath been issued to that

yet unpaid for a year and a quarter: all which

tinued in the office the first 3 months after; in

first 3 months; but, getting no money for it, made a stop of his delivery, according to the

broken in the lord Mandeville's time, and left wholly in distraction to the now lord treasurer, with a debt for 3 months powder,

both the lord treasurer, and mr. Chancellor,

sale: by this means, and by reason of other

ver, in the king's time, were the Stores so well furnished with powder for quantity and good-

Dallison's, the lord treasurer saith, "That he hath not made any unlawful bargain for the lands of the said Dallison; neither hath he

owing to them by his maj.; with a special

id; and, with a covenant on the king's part,

w it could give satisfaction unto them for the

poor families, whose pressing necessities would
treasurer, to have given them satisfaction, if he

that no oppression or power was used in this

Wardrobe: with all which savings he, from

by the lord treasurer, or by his privity or direc-

divers extraordinary sums, which were not

hands, which was not for above 5 months;

lord treasurer, neither doth he know of any

which, amounting to 7000*l.* or thereabouts, he

the 3 years mentioned in the Charge, and that,

out any alteration by him, or any for him, in

to the lord treasurer, that the farmers of the

privy seal to warrant it; without which, it hath

All which the said lord treasurer doth aver to

received a Message from the Commons, importing, "That they desired a conference with their lordships, on the subject of two bills, then before them; and, at the same time, they

scribed, containing a Complaint against the

came, did thereupon lay new impositions upon

This Petition from the Merchants was or-

"Most humble shew, That whereas, in the

great quantities of Hops, the now lord treasurer wrote his Letter to the Custom House,

till farther order from him; so that your Petitioners Hops, lay long in ships and lighters, to

composition; so that before your petitioners

others, have received up their goods upon bonds

but divers of them have not yet paid their mo-

have given forth in speeches; notwithstanding

pay in their monies, without any favour, to

ners, and others, as aforesaid, there was a great

that, since this great imposition, there hath not come hither the 20th part of those commodities

premises, and to be a means unto his maj. that

wise they must of necessity desert. And fur-

his ldp. desired that he might read the same,

"His Majesty's Speech at Whitehall, to the concerning the Lord Treasurer.

"My Lords! Of mercy and of judgment

There is a great officer of mine shortly to come

ercise judgment; for as I am under God in this

thus matter and occasion; and,
have once said in a jurl. Before to you, so will
I promise to shew you, as in a chrystal, my

this time; and therefore, as a judge instructs

yourselves in this great business; and the cause

probation, I protest to God it would be a great
misery to me, and a greater grief unto your

had 'reum confitentem;' in this the party
stands upon his justification; and therefore ye

noble by their places; you are the most ho-
nourable jury of England; nor do I intend fur-

vice of his council, nor shall you be for re-

verity of the fact; for 'satius est reum dimit-

fence; for, if your punishment be far inferior
to the crime, it is an invitation to commit new
offence, it is plain injustice and tyranny: there-

lity of the offence. You will do, I am sure,
what a jury doth, for you have taken a greater

honour, to me; by your conscience, towar
God.—And here I shall give a touch of tv
things; 1st, I shall speak of the Person of the

often brought him unto me a private man, be-

into my service. For I profess it here openly,

besides him, I never saw young courtier that

if he was not a good officer; he was an instru-

himself protested many a time to me, That he

in it, Hereupon I thought him the fittest

a thousand other particulars.—I must therefore

forceth me so to do: he cannot but have a
enemies; all Treasurers, if they do good

surers and Ushers; because this latter must of

people; you must avoid both these; and there-

the Offence be clear; and, in the next place,

bring forth a precedent, that may be prejudi-
cial to you all and your heirs after you; pre-

party w ged. then you have a fair entrance

concerns him not.—The main ground in an in-

party; here is a just groun l for an accusation.

a thing insufferable; how far it falls thus, in

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reward against the innocent; Extortion is done,

robe; and shew, That, heretofore, that office

jects. I have discussed this point, and I do not

lords, I speak for justice; if this party have

is maj. a great part thereof; whereupon he procured the office to himself; but he stood

ruptions of others. Thus I would say to you, if I was to die this hour: errors by mistaking,

and I must bear it. For if you question him

ceived 15,500l. and no more; and that the said

an unhappy master that doth not love a faith-

discharged the said Funeral honourably, and in

trust, my love is gone. If, of an angel, he become a devil, I will never excuse him: I will never maintain any man in a bad cause: 'Et

the said charge within the sum of 15,500l. and

mas, 1620, the ordinary charges deducted; for

charge of the Wardrobe; and the king grants

to account; but not for the surplusage which

lord keeper willed him to stand up.

King makes the same Recital, 'ut supra;' and, having given the surplusage for 2 years before, doth now continue it for life, yearly at Michaelmas, upon his account, for the Wardrobe, the

the Wardrobe.

his Patent. Note, He got, in these last 3 years,

"The Commons of England, being the ge-

much al ...ed at n diminished, and yet the state

chiefly much of the merchants: and had a good

ferred those to his servant Colcheck: That

served; whereas he hath laid out to ur 7000l.

and particulars supplied might appear; but, in

ther upon it, that the warrants were served

short, and many not served at all; those that

ceived, without account; which his ldp deli-

Account, and obtained a lease of the Sugars, for a recompence of his surrender of that office."

the Charge; the clerk by his direction, read

might be defrayed for 12,000l. per ann.; and that he, having reduced that office from 30, nay 40,000l. per ann. unto 12,000l. is a good

ness of gains in that office; but, to the end he might have a great recompence, first he named

Wardrobe.

Then the lord treasurer answered, "That touching his estate; as, in the Navy, the House-

pences of the Wardrobe of a vast sum, every

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to be here again, at 2 in the afternoon at the

er; then he kneeled, and the lord keeper willed

matters, for it may be their own case; and he

but desired their lordships, that, if he forget any

granted in other courts, after publication, for

his proofs, or records, that the workmen of the

is charged, is for 3 several Corruptions; two

text of a bargain; and the third of a new-year's

in which lease there was a covenant, on the

19 Jac. a new impost of 3l. per tun, was set

their great damage, they were to expect a com-

to the lord treasurer to give them a speedy dis-

This being agreed on, they were to have his lord-

ing a book according to the agreement; which

his lordship's secretary; but delayed from Dec.

protest of a New-Year's-Gift, it stands proved,

with a tun of wine, intending to have added to it a pipe of Canary wine, or the best sack; but their present, urged them to a further gratuity

Corrupt

The Lord Treasurer answered, "That the

his mag. at such time as is affirmed; but they

torney was delayed for these two causes: 1. I for the king. 2. For that their warrant

his part might be read; which were read ac-

And his ldp. affirmed, "That

proved, that the said lord treasurer, neither when he received the 1000l. nor long before, had any right to the said 32 parts: and there- heursed the 7 reasons by him formerly alledged,

of allowance back again, so no contradiction

he shall answer it at the fearful day of Judg-

by way of a New-Year's-Gift, he said, "That

much to his lordship; and further ordered, that

Monday next, at eight in the morning, at the

e to know, what time their lordships will please

Monopolies. They do also desire a con-

The Lords have appointed a conference concerning Monopolies this afternoon, at 3 in the

solved of a time for the conference touching

but, as soon as they can conveniently appoint a

pedition therein.

4000l. per ann. So there was no further pro

treasurer also confessed, "That he paid Her-

it was a just debt, and that Herriot had a power

ments of the Wardrobe, 80,000l per ann. which he hath now settled at 16,000l. per ann. and

Herriot to surrender that lease; and,

Nicholas Herman and Tho. Catchmay (t

other matters."—

gives order, in a time of scarcity

the payment of 14,866l. due unto the

ever demanded of him; and affirmed, that

manner, viz. "That the city of London did

his ldp. commanded their goods, then

And whereas, for the advancement of trade,

the proofs; see Lords Journals v. 8. p. 364.

confessed, "That the lea

first acquainted with it, and well allowed there-

p. 363.

The lord treasurer answered, "That he[illegible]

treasurer Salisbury's time, until afterwards:

read the Examinations taken on his lordship's

Mr. Serjeant Crew replied, "That there is no

nation, taken for the king; and that after he,

The Lord Treasurer affirmed to the Lords,

R. Dallison's Lands, in this manner, viz. "That

in which will appear that the lord treasurer,

but not employed: and that sir Roger Dallison

lord treasurer, being a commissioner for his

hand agreed to give for them 1060l. in hand,

1062l. and security for the rest, be propounded

Customs for 9 years, valued to be worth 1000l.

whereof they never conceived a doubt; but so

their 8000l. within 3 or 4 days after, which was

his maj.'s money: but the 1062l. which was to

Farms; whereupon a new difference grew

against them: but in the end they were enfore-

for an half-year after the 9 years were expired,

worth for the first 2 years 1000l. per ann. it

farms at Michaelmas last; whereas if they had

of the Ordnance, that might ill undergo a har-

other 4000l. for as it is a corruption in a trea-

gaining to himself a bargain by which he either had or did expect advantage; and though the

is a loser by Dallison's lands, it is certain that

for a Bribe, though he never receive it, he is

great debts and engagments; so as the inheritance of those lands, after the king's extent,

surer was a referee from the king: and, for

by an old entail; and the lady Dallison, widow

third as her dower: and the lord treasurer hav-

certain forfeited lands, which, upon the agree-

sessed of a lease of great value, had assigned

upon a trial and recovery at common law,

their title to this lease; and having lodged in

possession; whereupon they endeavoured to

might sue to reverse this outlawry; but the

hall, to revoke that administration, and the

reversal of the administration: and in the end,

caused a petition to be made in the name of

and a reference thereupon to himself for this

being a commissioner for the king's debts, did

the king, with a covenant to resort to the king,

and were extended but at 200l. per ann. sir

president and him; that they treated with the

Chamber would have relieved sir Tho. Mountlands were extended; and then the officers

the bargains to be unlawful as before; and that

before his lordship was treasurer; and then

firmed, "That his bargain with the officers of

the officers." And said further, "That it was not prejudicial to the officers; for if his second

first should have been, he is to make it good

for it, for which he pays interest at this day."—And his lordship denied, "That he drew the case, delivered to mr. Attorney, touching the

May 11. A Petition of the Lord Treasurer

"With most humble and thankful acknow-

pearance before your lordships this day; find-

unto your lordships for this little respite of time; my end and desire herein being to enable myself to obey all your commands, and

whereof I doubt not but your lordships, in a

bp. of Bangor, lord Cromwell, lord Say and

unto his lop. whom they found in his bed, but

his not asking of leave first to be absent; "for

night; and since the pleasure of the house is

made this further Report, viz. " Having this

stance; " for a man to be thus followed, morning and afternoon, standing 8 hours at the bar, till some of the lords might see him ready to fall down; two lawyers against him, and no

Senate.

" As in the bargains and proceedings (which

Christendom besides ourselves was in a combustion) he was wholly remiss: For whereas, by a privy seal in 6 Jac. there was a private

reference from the king, set down a proportion

a commission awarded to the commissioners

himself being a chief man among them) set down a proportion of supply amounting to but 13,640l. 14s. 2d. and a yearly allowance of

earl of Middlesex becoming treasurer about

that office about two years and a half, did ob-

munition: for it appears by the records of the

lord treasurer in his time issued for a supply of

April 1621, a contract was made with mr.

yielded a plentiful supply into the office of

this neglect: for upon a late survey, there

Ireland wholly unfurnished: and besides, his maj. by sale of the overplus of the powder alone (above the proportion thought fit to be kept

ment: and the lord treasurer was warned, both

answered, " I had need, in the first place,

plied, " That the lords conceive that these words are a wrong done unto them; and he conceived, that they are a greater unto his ldp. the lord treasurer who being a judge, makes no difference of a charge. The lord treasurer

... justously dealt withall, he answered ... by mr. At- ... court) the lord treasurer, by his importunity ... and by their direction; and therefore the ... the court, who was to enter them without fee: ... Office of the Ordnance, anno 6 Jac. The 2nd ... then the master's secretary to make entry ... the second settlement, 'Nothing hath been ... and opposed, but never allowed; if allowed, it ... tary is not restrained; and, being unlimited, he ... whereas, before, no ward was esteemed a con- ... within 3 years after the death of the tenant: ... Idp. affirmed, 'That the Stores are furnished, ... may make any a concealed ward, by con- ... sums: and whereas that office was unsettled by ... afterwards; so that a small sum will now settle ... whereof 21 lasts, delivered by Evelyn, were ... Neither can the king receive such detriment or ... affirmed, 'That he had paid more for powder than was paid for 7 years before.' ... lords a message from the king, viz, "That the ... honour and profit of the master, and in-

charged him with 80000l. given him; whereas,

came to 60,000l. alone; for furnishing divers

soever any man gave voluntarily, so it was

for a favour to the subject? by this means

cial to the king; otherwise, within 3 years, the

ution is left to the council-board, but it is not

month; if to the clerk, perhaps he is out of town:

the interim; but it is of no force till the petition

Outlawries. And that it is no more prejudicial to commit a Stamp to his secretary, than it

Customs. 3. Compositions of the Out-Ports

sations; these he meddled n

spoken ought that might discontent them; and

son's business, his ldp. said, It began originally

Wines to begin from them: it came from his

Dallison's lands, within a month after he was treasurer; yet, if the second bargain made

contradicted by the rest of the council, for that the merchant ships were then in the river; only

any one should have Dallison's lands again at

that did oppose him; and, if he had been as

The lord treasurer being withdrawn, and the house adjourned, ad libitum, mr. Attorney

er, for not entering into a book of Accounts

institution of that office is altogether broken;

office; which a far less sum would have fully

to himself great and large gifts from his maj.

question put, "Whether the lord treasurer, for

"To be censured."

May 12. p. m. Mr. Attorney read that

Answer unto the said two Bribes, viz. "That

upon a bargain of his four 32 parts of the Great Farm." And it appeared plainly unto

4 patentees of that farm, in lieu of 5 partners

the said farmers did present his lop with a ton

treasurer be censurable, or not?" and agreed generally, "To be censured"

king, and for procuring a new lease thereof

ships, That he had received a message from

the same to begin presently after the date

maj. (for aught appears) that a debt of 7000l.

their lordships did not think it fit to censure

from any censure in this particular Charge, or

like composition; and for that it did not appear

And agreed, "To be freed"

office for his own particular profit upon a con-

lord-ships thought most sordid, for a lord trea-

upon a debt long time since paid by the said

pretence of a debt to the king where there was

All this being fully debated, the house was re-

bargains, and for not supplying the office of

censured."

and mr. Attorney read the rest of the

his maj. unto his servant, not designing to sign the petitions, liveries, and warrants, to the

lord treasurer deserves a censure upon the

"To be censured for the same."

ing the navy, though his ldp. was but a com-

assumed unto himself; the soldiers of Franken-

ther the lord treasurer, in regard of these

treasurer shall for ever, hereafter, be incapable

Agreed, "For Imprisonment." 4, "Whether

the lord keeper, 5, "Whether a fine of 50,000*l.*

no?" Agreed, "That he shall never sit again

passed by a general vote of the house.

Then a message was sent to the Commons,

"The knights, citizens, and burgesses in

The Lord Keeper answered, "That high

land, shall lose all his offices which he holds in this kingdom; and shall, hereafter, be made

unto our sovereign lord the king a fine of 50,000*l.* That he shall never sit in parliament

May 14. A committee of lords was ap-

Ordered also, "That the king's counsel do draw up a bill, and present the same to the

and to restitution to such whom he had wrong-

bill afterwards passed into a law.*

---

from a low beginning, was, for his eminent qua-

upon as a fit instrument to detect the frauds

rose to the height he so suddenly fell from; and,

of their credit with the parliament for that

whereupon a committee was then named for that purpose.

the abp. of Canterbury, of a conference with the Commons, touching a Complaint against

the Commons had received a Complaint ex-

objections for their meddling with a cause of

Ghost fluttering over the font; that a marble

psalms. V. That

ays. VI. That he did not enter Institutions,

Norwich; and in those parishes 30 or 40,000

---

rendon: the former says, "The duke of Buck-

placed him in." And the latter, "That the

much without a precedent, that, fore, to gratify likewise a private displeasure,"

the duke, "That he was a fool, and was making rod for his own breech;" and the Prince

no preaching necessary: but he commanded to

dience without knowledge. The outward man

Christian;' with the canon, 1 Jac. c. 45, for commanding preaching.—For the 2nd touch-

Homilies approved, anno 1 Eliz. forbidding

tus, 'Lawood in the Glosses, lib 2. Tit. de

east; and some did their penance with a withy rod in their hand; the proof thereof is un-

a minister, catechized his family, and sung psalms, his neighbours coming in, of a Sunday

catechize and sing psalms, and to say, 'I con-

under the bishop's hand. They who refused,

mons, that this Peck was a conformable

now himself, taketh, for institution, 3l. 5s. and, for united churches, double; and that,

nothing should be taken; if any, it is simony:

cure, 5s. is due; he takes 6s. 8d. To teach

tion thereof till they received a certificate from

would desire, himself, to be punished. but whe-

the name of a clergyman. He shewed the un-

preaching, whilst he was vicar and parson:

ing, and catechized in the afternoon; and that

bp. of Chichester: that in Norwich he never

there against popery; though he had been an

been reckoned more than half a puritan. he

dered why he should be thought a papist; he

preached a thousand sermons; and nothing

power on earth can touch a prince; and there-

Blood. 3. The practic course of their reli-

vited a known recusant to his table; for they never say *Amen* to our prayers. 4. That their equivocations are the last; worse than which nothing can be; his ldp. held it much better he professed himself to be a true member of confessed, 'That 6 or 7 of the abler sort of mi- selves found fault with this, being willing to be pends; whereupon he sent for them by an of- order for the erecting of 3 sermons in the most church; and he also had erected many lectures ing the Images in a Church. What was image at all set up there, he said, 'God's cast on God's house.' III. As touching prayers to the east: he never enjoined it, nor heard sifted through the whole course of his life; that

bound over by a justice and brought to his ldp. he enjoined, he caused them to confess their "That he had not answered concerning the

*Tho. Stokes*] The same day the bishop of against one Tho. Stokes, clerk. "That whereas lordship this message: 'That it he could suffer

false."

pressed, for a longer day of continuance of this

sion, at a day now so near at hand, that they

ng a longer. Yet, considering that his maj.

*the Session.*] The same day, still, a message

entreated the Prince to move him for a longer

ng that his maj.'s pleasure is to put an end to

Message from the Commons: "That they desire a conference with their lordships, touching a Petition to the King for remissing all justly

begun; they do humbly desire their lordships

longer time: 1st. For that the king permitting

them presently; but, before the Lords went to

no precedent for the same; whereby many

ter in the mean time; and that he should

n." It was agreed, "That this should be in-

vantageous, to the king's profit, and give con-

ence; he told the house, That the Commons

ther they can perform them in so short a time.

present parl. out of all the parts of your king-

Saturday next; and commanded his highness

ness in all the parts thereof, insomuch as many

2. "The Names of all such Persons as are ... clum, if they like of it, to move his highness the ... p... as with a matter of state; not doubting but ... good contentment."—This answer was ... to the Prince, "That he was pleased, as of ...

*The Judges Opinions on some Clauses of the Subsidy Bill in point of Privilege.*] May 24. ... was sent up by the Commons; and, the next ... sumed, by the way of privilege, to beget a pre- ... displacing Popish Recusants, was read a 2nd ... the higher House, is no derogation to that ... publickly go to a committee of both houses to ...

a protestation in their Journal Book, before the Subsidy bill was read a third time; which

they, or either of them, respectively had; any

To may not be amiss, in this place, to look back

the heads of a long debate is entered in the

speech of sir Edw. Coke's, is a calculation what the whole sum of such a grant would

fifteenth to 80,000l, a Subsidy from the Clergy

to 900,000l. almost a million, which was more,

declare himself for the utter dissolution of the

present, 3 Subsidies, with 3 Fifteenths and

session of parl." and, by a subsequent resolu-

"That these 3 Subsidies, Fifteenths and

Treaties were broke, as hath been mentioned, and the Commons went upon framing a bill to

be the managers of it: which being a thing

pute in the house of lords before related.—But

"How far the Privileges of the Nobility do

"To all their menial servants and those of

which time the lords may conveniently go home

to the public injustice of the kingdom, which

might, in this high court, draw the clear light

case shall come in question; wherein the house

it strange, if in such a case, both himself suffer

—Ordered to be

come to Judicature; but the session being

side, in affording all just means of defence to

lars, they do at this time order, That in all

copies of all depositions, both pro & contra, after the publication, a convenient time before hearing, to prepare themselves. And also that

assist them in their defence, whether they be

tice; and, on the other side, according to his majesty's most gracious speech, 'God defend

it shall be; and therefore the time being now

nuscript."—The Petition is without date; but

perceive, is, in some measure, an Answer to it.

"Most Gracious Sovereign, We your most

contained, 'That if any of your subjects should

ing is a most beneficial trade to this realm for

ners, and the bringing in of bullion and victuals to a very great yearly value and supply; and

"Gold Wire-Drawers.—Whereas, within

your reign; whereby they were incorporated

ing Gold Wire and other manufacturers; and also the same Gold Wire should be of a sufficient

this realm. The humble Petition of your subjects

maj.'s own conscience; yet sir John Towns-

the seal, to gather monies of your subjects,

"APOTHECARIES.—Whereas the Apothecaries

members of the company of grocers of the same city; and whereas the said grocers did, and do,

nor; and by reason as aforesaid the said grocers

seas, to your maj.'s great and yearly benefit;

and the whole distillation and selling of all waters within the said city and 7 miles thereabout; which dividing of the apothecaries from

unto the apothecaries, and the sole selling

impoverishing of many persons and their fami-

coins, marks, and signs for the sea, was given to

Light House, of stone, at Wintertonness in

a light-house at Wintertonness, obtained of your maj. letters patent, to erect a light-house consideration, were void in law; for that there had been a light-house there by the space of half a year, or thereabouts: and though it

before the said letters patent, erect a light-house as is aforesaid; where they of the Trinity did take but 6d. for every 20 chaldron of coals, the said sir John by colour of the said 4d

the intolerable damage and loss of your subjects, he hath taken after the rate of 3s. 4d. of

nor in their course could take any benefit of

and that they be no more put to

"Sir Simond Harvy.—The said sir Simond [illegible] taking malt for your maj.'s provision; which, [illegible] caused to be taken of Quested, a fishmonger of London, a great quantity of lines for his maj.'s [illegible] hath, wittingly and willingly, over-charged divers [illegible] counties as had compounded; whereby your [illegible] nant for purveyance of oxen, &c. be, 'That all [illegible] cers, and going to sir Simon, with a debenture for money, was answered, 'That they could [illegible] meddle with the same; for before his time, [illegible] and oats, and other provisions; whereas now [illegible] not having time to examine any more, to the [illegible] punishment, according to the merit and justice [illegible]

"Gaols.—Whereas, by the common laws and [illegible] belong to the sheriff of the said county, as incident to his office; and the said sheriff only, [illegible] and damages, for which any prisoner is there- [illegible] of your maj.'s own castles, of which castles, as [illegible] lus sheriff'wick; and therefore all letters patent, [illegible] all other counties where the common gaol of [illegible]

"Sea-Coals.—Whereas it pleased your [illegible] with a fee of 9d. upon the great chaldron; and whereas, likewise, it pleased your maj. by sir [illegible] household, and a member of our house, to intimate unto us your gracious intention to have [illegible] sion of parl. according to a clause in the said letters patent contained; and thereupon, not [illegible] pineta to live under the govt. of a king so just,

formed as your commons assembled in parl.

laying a new charge upon them without common consent; but tends also to the great de-

sequence, is of a very dangerous nature, and

imposition upon a native and necessary com-

or claim any such power; it being the un-

by being pleased to take such a course for the calling in of that patent, as to your princely wisdom you shall think most fit; and we are

to your maj. any suit of this nature."

bled, (see p. 1410), both, to the great comfort

whereof there is a catalogue extant in print of

within this 2 or 3 years, besides no small num-

cution."

"Remedio.—Whereas your maj. amongst

tions, precedents to warrant the latter; amongst

to your maj.; and this great restraint will in a short time be a great cause of their further impoverishing; and many men that are able to

curred without a negative voice; and your

wise king, Prov. xv. 22. "Without Counsel purposes are disappointed: but in the multitude

the highest pitch of a true monarchy, and

the phrase of mine own profession, as "Intimate

long sick of a spiritual drunkenness.—Other

it were, to let fall some leaves from the flowers

useful, that were but probations and repeals of

strange to your ma. that in a commonwealth

nation of laws, alteration of some, 'Multa dies

his conquest of Wales, in his parl. saith of the

&c.' 'Stability only attends the better life, but in all earthly things there is mutation and

veniences are discerned, and might be dange-

Moses; as that for the punishment of the blas-

sovereign, we the knights, citizens, and bur-

circumcised priests of Baal triumph; but that

a new Song of Joy, in seeing this happy turn

out of that darkness. 'It is the Lord's doing.

Priests, that are enemies to monarchies, and wait for opportunity to do mischief, whose

dividing of unity; and if this city that is your royal chamber, and other parts of your domi-

Hillary in their hearts.—We do further ac-

enjoyment of our antient Privileges, free

to your royal person; and by your own mouth made so clear an expression, of a benign inter-

own greatness and goodness, inlarged your general free Pardon beyond all times, whereby to

a new charter of life and mercy is sealed; to

goods, a restitution of grace is granted, old debts discharged, and the scores and reckon-

freed. And generally to all relaxation from

a free gift of 3 entire Subsidies and 3 entire

sword your shrieve to put your son-in-law in

his antient patrimony, or to

another as valuable. God is on our side in a good cause, 'Frangit et attollit vires in militi causa.'—I am out of my element, but the zeal [illegible] and support of a branch of the royal blood, transports me, and will excuse me; which points [illegible] celeri manu;' and, I may say, 'pleni manu,' [illegible] sent, as a pledge of our undeigned and loyal duties, and a testimony, as well of the pro- [illegible] maj. hath given a liberal and large Pardon to [illegible] at the foot of your favour for a particular par- [illegible] tion, I underwent this charge. And that what- [illegible]

*The King's Answer.*] The King's Answer to [illegible] John Napier, of Bedfordshire, bart. to the Editors of the "Parliamentary or Constitu- [illegible]

"Mr. Speaker, and you the Gentlemen of the Lower House; I will begin with the end [illegible] ties, together with the free pardon of his own [illegible] grand-children, whose case, I must confess, is somewhat desperate: I pray God I may see that good end thereof that I wish, for I know [illegible] please him to repay unto me the wrong done unto them. But, as I said at first, so I pray again, I desire not to live; nay, I wish to God [illegible] blot should lie on me, as not to hope to see a restoration of the Palatinate, or at least a possibility of it, before God close up mine eyes. And I have sworn, that all you have allowed [illegible] ployed for that end; and, as God shall judge my soul, I never had any other meaning, if I [illegible] But as, on the other side, I assure myself, that, [illegible]

[illegible] dred times before: so I assure you on the other side, you shall have a new session in the beginning of next winter, that then you may [illegible] particular wants; and if you will be careful in this, as I assure myself you will, I will only [illegible] ment among you, as shall become a king, and [illegible] dren.—For the other point, I have reason, and truly, without compliment I do it, to thank [illegible] behaviour to me at this time; concerning which I must needs say, that in all this session, neither in any days was it heard of; and, I think [illegible] ever was given heretofore by Lower House: and [illegible] among you, but it was dashed; avoiding all occasions that might be a blot of offence between me and my people; for which, as I said before, so now again, I thank you, without fur- [illegible] ness that ever was held by a king.—But I must [illegible] some yesterday, when I was present, as I said [illegible] ances, where there is no cause; for I may say this, and say truly, that I never saw parl. that [illegible] than you have had; I find most of them to be [illegible] mise and create Grievances, but upon just cause; so again you ought not to conclude or [illegible] them fully; and, when I have done, you shall have a clear Answer to them, such a one as [illegible] red to the subjects requests in general: and herein I will not take advice of myself, but I [illegible]

not in themselves; for many times it falls out

desire. I will put you in mind of two pre-

profession; the first is in 1 Kings, ii. 20. There is a precedent of Bathsheba putting up a pet-

bids her, 'Ask on, my mother, for I will not

2 Cor. xii. 7. where st. Paul saith 'that a prick

was a public bill for himself and others by his prayer; now God refuseth this his petition, and gives him a better gift: for the Lord gives him grace. And so it fares with kings in giving of-

ject some of their petitions; but yet, in other things, gives them a far more liberal assent

those Bills of Grace; they are so, because it

full of goodness, if that he be the son of such a gracious father. 6thly. Thanks to his maj.

we may say of his maj. as one said of his son,

the commonwealth, yet they will be lurking up and down in corners; therefore they are to

therein to give me leave to tell you a short

great subsidy to Augustus, and in acceptation he sent him a letter, and nothing writ therein but this, 'mihi nihil,' there was nothing to him.

being so large, will serve the turn; then you

bered "the breaking up of three former parliaments in mind, "that at their next meeting they do

*Death of the King.*] After all which was

to the 15th of March; and, lastly, to the 20th

on the 27th of March, in the same year, king James died; by whose death this parliament

a year. An attempt was made, in the beginning of this reign, to procure a strict entail of

for ever; but a bill for that purpose, though

sions; and James, finding no obstruction to

the king enjoyed as lord paramount, still remained a badge of the feudal slavery of the English. Purveyance in particular was carried to such a height, that the officers of the

in their stead. An agreement was likely to

a year; when, in consequence of disputes be-

rent; and proves, how considerable a share

first claim was founded, though of a very old

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1606 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 6 |
| 1610 | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1621 | - | 18 | - | 2 | - | 0 |
| 1624 | - | 22 | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| | | | Total | - | 9 | |

mode urion, that it yielded a considerable sum

duced 20,000l. It is remarked, that a century

how it was expended; t

stowed but in sight of your committees: but whether I shall send two thousand, or ten

originated in the grants of parl.; but the crown

dated about 70,000l. and a 15th about 36,500l.;

to consider the customs as a permanent branch

received by James, amounted to about a million.

would produce 240,000l.; and one of the cle-

to a considerable height, though he was at first

is. in the pound; and therefore yielded 10,000l. additional. One year with another, it is pro-

be extended; and, indeed, passed a bill, abo-

lerical grants, about 60,000l. per ann

steps, when it was suddenly dissolved; and thus the dispute remained undetermined in thi

6. *Sale of Honours.*—James had a price

ment of which a grant was made out. The dignities of Baron, Viscount, and Earl, might be bought at the rate of 10, 15, and 20,000l.

they yielded only 127,000l a year. The following is a state of their produce, anno 1613:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outwards - £ [illegible] } Inwards - - 48,250 1 9 } | 109,572 | 18 | 4 |
| In all the out-ports. | | | |
| Outwards - £.25,471 19 7 } Inwards - - 13,030 9 9 } | 38,502 | 9 | 4 |
| Total - £.148,075 | 7 | 8 | |

3 years, at 8d. a day each, to assist the king's

"4. *Customs.*—The first parliament that

of the country. The king had annulled, of his

nies; and hence the navigation and commerce

so destructive a grievance."

" 8. *Loans.*—As early as 1604, James had

was repaid: 200,000*l.* were afterwards extorted under the same pretence. James's opinion on the subject, he took no pains to conceal: for

refuse no reasonable excuse; but that he did

princes, or a people too bold and wanton

" 9. *Benevolences.*—James exacted, anno

would attend assembling the parl.; and though

to discourage so pernicious a practice, at first

" 10. *Money from the Dutch.*—The necesshim conclude a treaty with the States of Hol-

whole, not a little favourable to the New Re-

ment depended upon a very uncertain contingency, namely, the consummation of a truce con-

ing, the Brille, and Rammekins, as a security

amounted to 26,000*l.* a year: consequently,

their country continued in the hands of Eng-

cepted; and from the day on which these con-

cuests: a source of revenue which was at-

" 12. *Fines.*—The last source of James's

was then customary to inflict: 40,000*l.* were

Middlesex, in consequence of a parliamen-

" *Amount of his Revenue.*—A particular ac-

36,617*l.* a year. Anno 1610, lord Salisbury

500,000*l.* a year; especially as, during the nat-

ed him."

use of Ireland."

By a proclamation issued in the reign of this monarch, establishing public magazines, whenever wheat fell below 32s. a quarter, rye below 22s. a quarter, barley below 16s. a quarter, and oats below 8s. a quarter, the price of wheat was at 33s. a tod.

*sending Representatives to Parliament was*

| Cambridge University | St. Edmondsbury |
|---|---|
| Boroughs - 14 | Members - 27 |

the diminution of the possessions of archbi-

inns, alehouses, and of victualling houses. 10.

executions to be sued against any which shall

livered. 14. A remedy for a freeman of Lon-

said city or the liberties: a penalty if the

not perform their order; or if the creditor, be-

freeman out of the same city, for a debt under

manship therein used, to the wrong of all sorts

of deceitful selling, buying, or spending cor-

abuses and deceits used in painting. 21.

other shipping are made. 25. For continuing

virtue of a privy seal from the late queen Eli-

ing date Westminster, 30th Apr. an. 2 Jac. granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses

at their own costs build a church upon the

waste grounds adjoining, to make a church-yard for a place of burial; after which church

shall be but a chapel of ease: and the patron [illegible] tron of the new. And a new mansion house in [illegible] his successors for ever. 31. For the charitable [illegible] of parliament, during 7 years, and no longer, [illegible] Regis in the county of Dorset) whereof any of [illegible] this realm, or to or from any foreign country beyond the seas, and passing to or from London, or from, to or by Dover, or coming into the harbour there (not having a cocket testify- [illegible] vessels loaden with sea coals or grind-stones; [illegible] stones, 1d. ob. which shall be paid to the customer, collector of customs or subsidies, or their deputies, &c. 33. Of a subsidy of ton- [illegible]

3 Jac.—1. An act for a publick thanksgiving [illegible] able and damnable treasons. 3. Declaratory, explaining the branch of an act made in the [illegible] popish recusants. 5. To prevent and avoid [illegible] 6. To enable all his majesty's loving subjects [illegible] unnecessary suits and charges in law. 8. To [illegible] 15. For the recovering of small debts, and for [illegible] year of queen Elizabeth's reign concerning the [illegible] of London. 19. For the repairing and maintaining of the highway leading from Kingston to Nonsuch. 20. For making a passage from London to Oxford by water. 21. To restrain [illegible] Fields, in the county of Middlesex. 23. For [illegible] Chepstow bridge. 24. For making a bridge [illegible] cester. 25. For a confirmation of four subsidies, of 4s. in the pound, granted to the king [illegible] and six fifteens, granted to the king by the temporalty. 27. For a confirmation of the king's general and free pardon.

4 Jac.—1. An act for the utter abolition of [illegible] making of woollen cloth. 3. To give costs to [illegible] or verdict against him. 4. To restrain the ut- [illegible] For repealing so much of one branch of a sta- [illegible] porating of a free grammar-school in the town [illegible] and Fants, in the county of Kent. 9. To explain a former act made in the last session of [illegible] mation of some part of a charter granted by [illegible] maintenance of husbandry and tillage in the [illegible] ralized or restored in blood, shall first receive [illegible]

year of the late queen Elizabeth, intituled, An

Mary, intituled, An act for keeping of mich

other victualling houses. 8. To prevent the

keepers. 11. To prevent the spoil of corn and

For the explanation of one Statute made in

a part of a former act made in the 4th year of

An act for certain ordinances in the king's

15. Concerning some manner of assign-

14. To admit the subject to plead the general

possession till trial. 15. To enable judges and

Against usury. 18. For continuance of a former

ing hereafter. 21. For confirmation of decrees

and tenements. 22. For confirmation of a Sub-

scription of a bankrupt, and relief of creditors

21. Concerning hostlers and innholders. 22. For the explanation of the statutes made in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th years of Edw. VI. concerning the traders of butter and cheese. 23. For [illegible] by removing actions and suits out of inferior courts. 24. For the relief of creditors against such persons as die in execution. 25. For the relief of patentees, tenants, and farmers of crown lands and duchy lands, or of lands within the survey of the court of wards and liveries, in cases of forfeiture for not payment of their rents, or other service or duty. 26. Against such as shall levy any fine, suffer any recovery, acknowledge any statute, recognizance, bail, or judgment, in the name of any other person or persons not being privy and consenting thereto. 27. To prevent the destroying and murthering of bastard children. 28. For continuing and reviving of divers statutes, and repeal of divers others. 29. To enable the most excellent prince Charles to make leases of lands, parcel of his highness duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same. 30. For a messuage, called York House, and other tenements belonging to the archbishop of York, assured to the king's maj. and his successors, in exchange of several manors, &c. in the county of York, [illegible] archbishop of York and his successors. 31. For incorporating the makers of knives and other cutlery wares in Hallamshire, in the county of York. 32. For making the river of Thames navigable for barges, boats, and lighters, from the village of Bercot, in the county of Oxon, unto the university and city of Oxon. 33. For four entire subsidies granted by the spirituality. 34. For three entire subsidies, and three fifteens and tenths granted by the temporality. 35. A Confirmation of the king's general and free pardon.

END OF VOLUME I.

# COBBETT'S PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

1

1066-1625

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